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THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE.

Highest Award, American Exhibition, 1887.
Gold Medal, Toulouse Exhibition, 1887.

THE JOURNAL OF

AND
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES
SEWING MACHINE
WITH WHICH **GAZETTE** IS INCORPORATED
The Hardware Trades' Gazette.

Vol. XVII., No 221.

JANUARY 1st, 1889.

Monthly, Price 4d.
Post Free, 3s. 6d. per annum.

ANOTHER GRAND SUCCESS
JONES' New Patent SEWING MACHINE
Ahead of all for High Speed & Light Running.

BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD
FOR AGENTS AND SHIPPERS TO HANDLE.

MAKES THE PRETTIEST STITCH

Affords a greater margin of profit to Dealers
than can be obtained from any other Machine
in the Market.

FACTORY: GUIDE BRIDGE, NEAR MANCHESTER.

THE LARGEST FACTORY IN ENGLAND

EXCLUSIVELY MANUFACTURING
FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES

SIMMONS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PERAMBULATORS

For the Wholesale and Export Trade only.

CITY SHOWROOMS:

70, FINSBURY PAVEMENT,

Near Moorgate, Broad Street, and Liverpool Street Stations.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS—

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THE "VERTICAL FEED,"
"The BEST Domestic Sewing Machine."
24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE

Diploma of Honour, Adelaide Exhibition, 1887.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.

48, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.



UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

OF THE

"WHITE."

DAILY SALES EXCEED
1,000 MACHINES.

HIGHEST AWARD
AT
INTERNATIONAL SEWING MACHINE
EXHIBITION, London, 1887.

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All the best SEWING
MACHINE Dealers in
Europe Sell the
WHITE MACHINES.
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MACHINES for Hand or Treadle,
or both,

TAILORS' MACHINES,
MACHINES FOR LEATHER SEWING,
AND

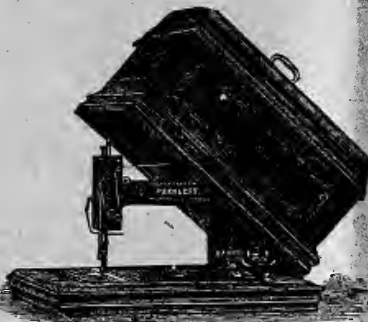
Special Single Thread Machines.

SAMPLES OF WORK AND PRICE LISTS
FREE ON APPLICATION.

Dealers in districts where the
"WHITE" is not represented are
invited to send for Price Lists
Terms, &c.

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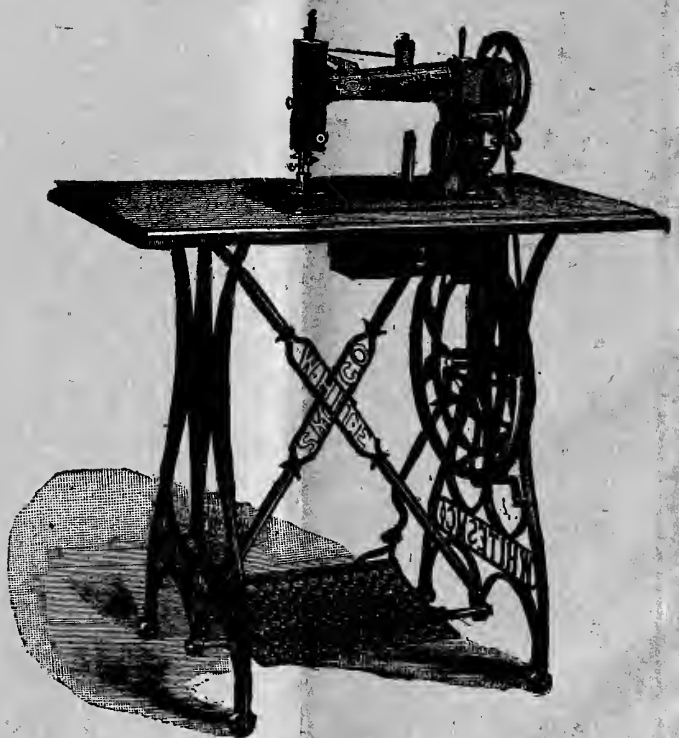
CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.



New Style "PEERLESS,"
On Wood Base and Cover.

Warranted for
Five Years.

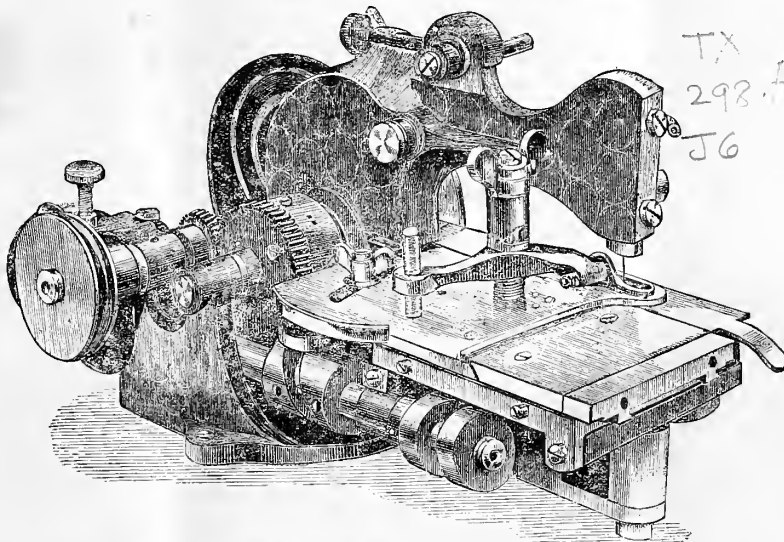
The most QUIET
RUNNING SHUTTLE
MACHINES
in the World.



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ÉCLAIR BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE COMPANY.

AUTOMATIC.

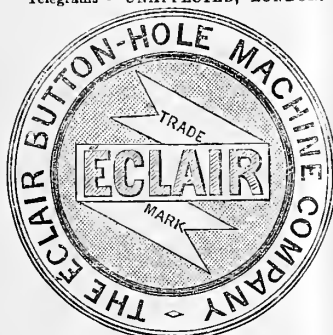


INTERCHANGEABLE.

19, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams—"UNAFFECTED," LONDON.

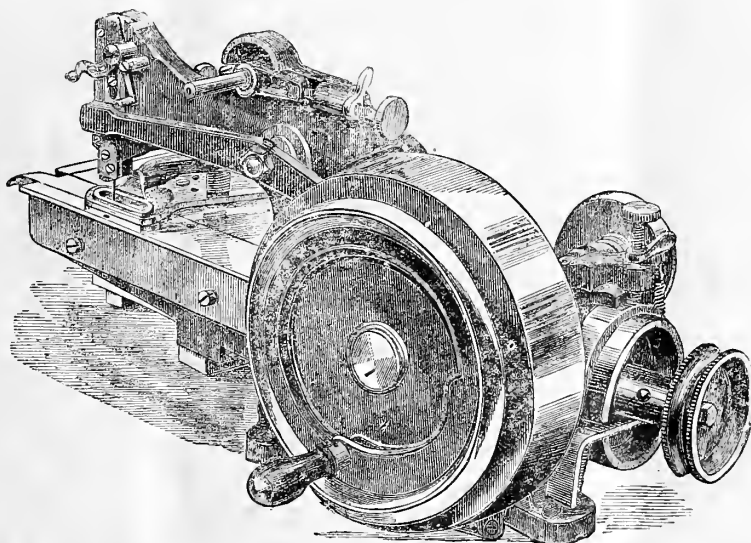
Extract from "THE SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE," August 1st, 1888.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

"One great advantage is that this machine is absolutely automatic in action. Having placed the fabric under the presser foot, the operator has nothing to do but set the machine in motion, and the two rows of sewing are made, and the final bars produced without altering any part of the machine. In short, the Éclair is one of the best inventions introduced into the trade for many years. It is simple in construction, durable in use, speedy in action, and is placed on the market at an unusually low figure. It would, therefore, seem that it has a great future before it, as there is no denying the fact that to all the other advantages must be added the important one of producing a really first-class button-hole."

Shirts,
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Collars,
—
Under-
clothing,



Hosiery,
—
Flannels,
—
Linen.

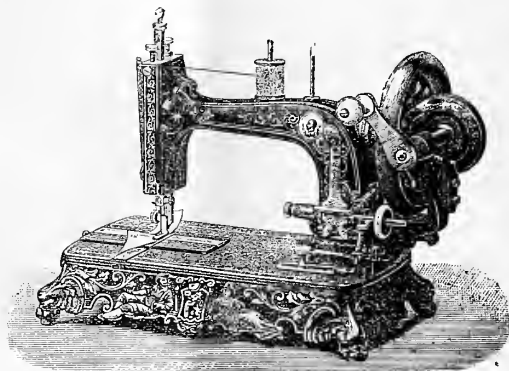
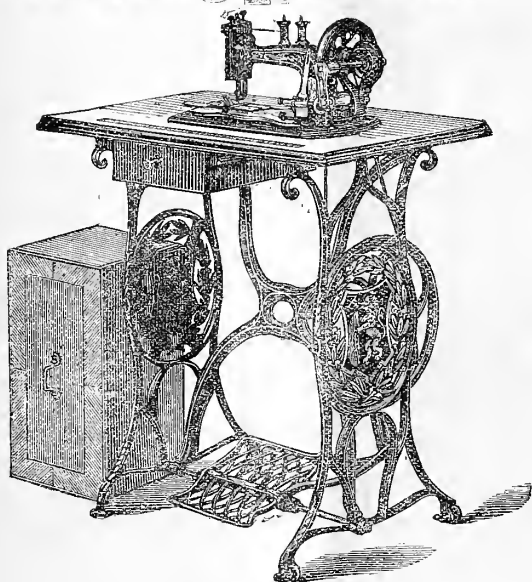
Cheapest, Best, & Quickest Machine

PRICE £15 0 0.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

BIESOLT & LOCKE,
MEISSEN (SAXONY),
(ESTABLISHED 1869)
Sewing Machine Manufacturers.

THE "CINDERELLA."



Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:

S. BETTMANN & CO.,
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AGENTS WANTED.

GRIMME, NATALIS & Co.,
BRUNSWICK, GERMANY.

MAKERS OF THE RENOWNED

"ORIGINAL PRINCESS" Hand Machine,

ALSO

"FAMILY" Hand or Treadle,

MEDIUM B and C, High or Low Arm,

AND THE

"NATALIS D," an elegant, light-running
 Machine, with latest improvements.

WHOLESALE REPRESENTATIVE FOR GREAT BRITAIN,

CHAS. BRADBURY,
37, TORRENS ROAD, BRIXTON, LONDON, S.W.

BRADBURY'S ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE.

WITH EITHER WHEEL OR STEP FEED.

NO COMPLICATED COGS
CAMS, OR ELABORATE
MECHANISM.

SIMPLICITY WITH
EFFICIENCY!

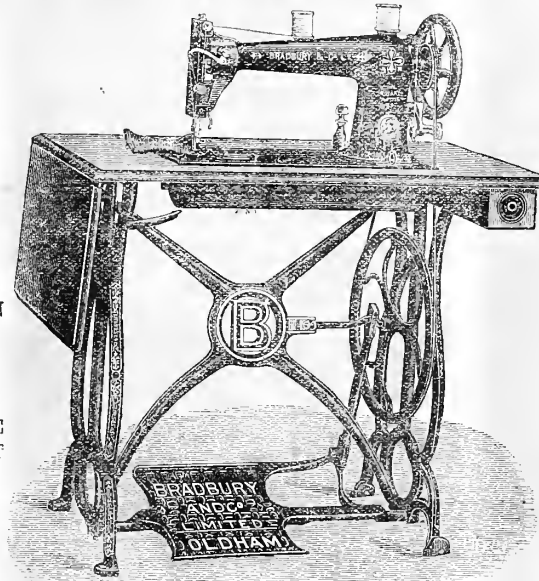
DURABILITY WITH
SPEED.

THE SHUTTLE MOTION
IS PERFECTION.

ALL WEARING PARTS
ADJUSTABLE, AND ARE
MADE OF THE FINEST
TEMPERED STEEL.

No. 2.—Step Feed, £7.

No. 2.—Wheel Feed Machine.
Price £7 10s.



BRADBURY & CO., Limited, patented the Rotary Machine in 1879-80, and the success which it has attained in such a comparatively short period is unequalled in the history of the Sewing Machine trade. It has been awarded the Highest Honours at every Exhibition at which it has been shown, 12 Prize Medals, and 6 Certificates of Merit, including the Grand Gold Medals at Paris, 1879; Adelaide, 1881; Perth (Australia), 1881; Huddersfield, 1883; the Inventions Exhibition, 1883; and at Liverpool, 1886. In addition to these awards we are continually receiving that which we still more highly value, the most flattering Testimonials from our customers, speaking in the warmest terms of praise concerning the superiority of the Machines we have had the pleasure of supplying.

The Rotary is made in two sizes, and with either

WHEEL or
STEP FEEDS.

to suit the taste of customers. They will now execute the best work on leather with the same ease as on cloth or fustian.

Bassinettes—Season 1888.

BRADBURY'S BASSINETTES

Are 25 per cent. cheaper than any others in the market, and at least 50 per cent. better quality. Every Carriage that leaves our Factory is guaranteed to wear, and is made of the very best materials that can be purchased. Bassinettes in many different designs, with either Wood, Wicker, or Wire Bodies, upholstered in genuine Crockett's Leather, Wool Rep, Cloth, or Silk Plush.

BRADBURY'S No. 5.



Circular Wood body, upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on high steel springs, 20 in. wheels, fitted with China handle, well-cover, loose cushions, straps, and brass-jointed reversible hood. An elaborately ornamented and well-finished Carriage.

BRADBURY'S No. 8.



Thick Rustic body, upholstered in Crockett's best leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with adjustable back-rest, black China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, brass-jointed hood, &c. We make it with either dark body and light ribs, or light body and dark ribs.

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY AND FINISH.

Price Lists to be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

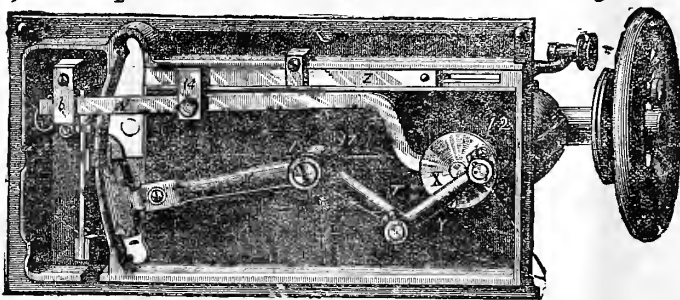
BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The public will not be surprised to learn that certain parties have already imitated the World Renowned Light-Running "NEW HOME" Sewing Machine.

The original "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE is PERFECT in every respect, and cannot be improved upon by imitators. The word "HOME" is registered in Great Britain as a Trade Mark; look for it on the machine and buy none without it.

The NEW HOME Sewing Machines are constructed on the most approved mechanical principles under the immediate supervision of the BEST INVENTIVE TALENT OBTAINABLE. They make the Double Thread Lock Stitch and have all the improvements known to the sewing machine art.



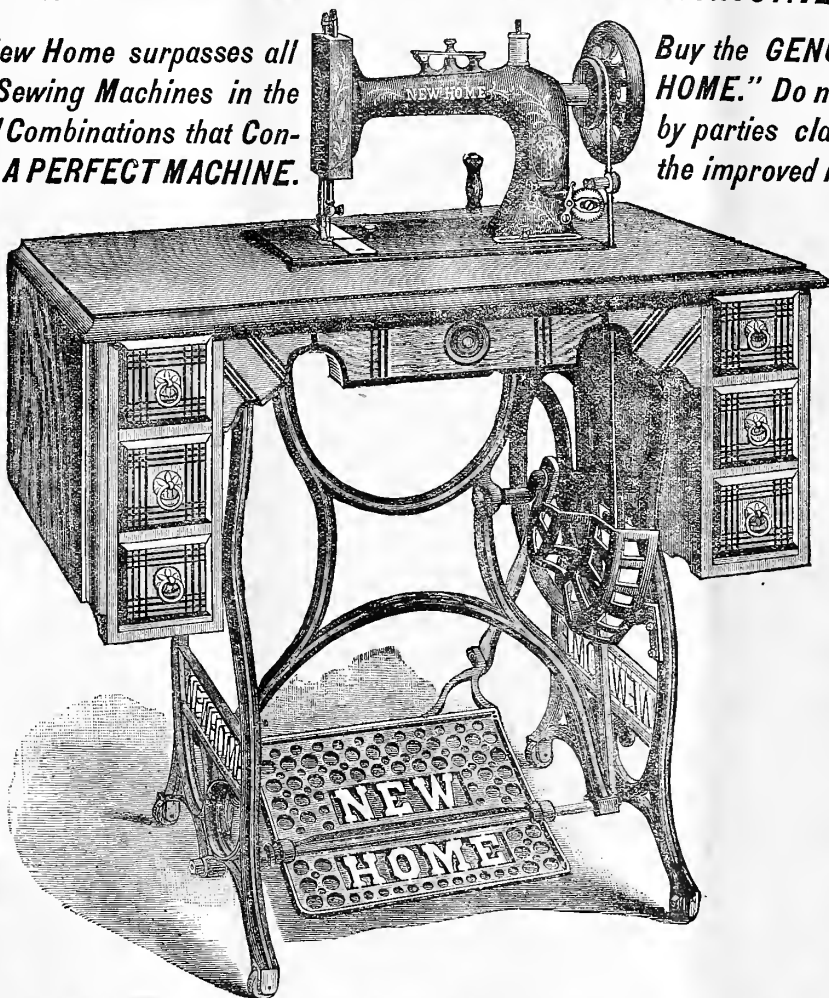
They have the Automatic Equalized Tensions, Open End Cylinder Shuttle, Oscillating Shuttle Carrier, Double Direct Acting Feed, Straight Self-Setting Needle, and Loose Balance Wheel, whereby the Bobbin can be wound without Running the Machine.

THEY ARE MARVELS OF INVENTIVE TALENT AND CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY.

The New Home surpasses all other Sewing Machines in the Varied Combinations that Constitute A PERFECT MACHINE.

Buy the GENUINE "NEW HOME." Do not be deceived by parties claiming to sell the improved New Home.

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**YOU CAN BUY THE GENUINE "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINES OF
HENRY WEBSTER,
41 CHIPPENHAM TERRACE, HARROW ROAD, W.**

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

Large and Increasing Sales of the

KÖNIG ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE.

2,500 Lock Stitches per Minute.

EXAMINE IT.

*Special Points Claimed by the
König Rotary Machine.*

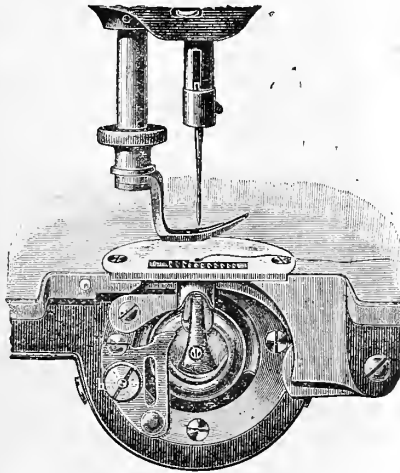
It is self-threading throughout except the Needle.

It has the shortest Needle used in any Lock Stitch Machine.

The Needle is self-setting.

If the Machine starts backwards no harm is done, the thread remains unbroken.

Two operators on the König Rotary can do the same amount of sewing that three can accomplish on any other Machine.



Specially adapted for the
Manufacturing of

STAYS & UNDERCLOTHING

The lightest running and most noiseless machine on the market.

The Bobbin is 50 per cent larger than any other Family Machine in the world, holds 100 yards No. 80 Cotton.

Machines fitted for steam power.

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

THOS. POTTER,

47, DUNLACE ROAD, CLAPTON, LONDON, E.,

Where all communications should be addressed.

Also Manufacturers of Singer System Hand and Treadle Machines.



ELIAS HOWE



SEWING MACHINES.

THE
HOWE MACHINE COMPANY

(Proprietors, F. MIGNOT and
F. FONTAINE, Pere.)

Are the Sole Manufacturers in
Europe of the genuine HOWE
MACHINES.

The New Howe F No. 6

Every one interested in Sewing
Machines should see this

New High Arm Machine

It is unequalled by any Machine
for its beautiful and varied work,

Silent and Rapid!

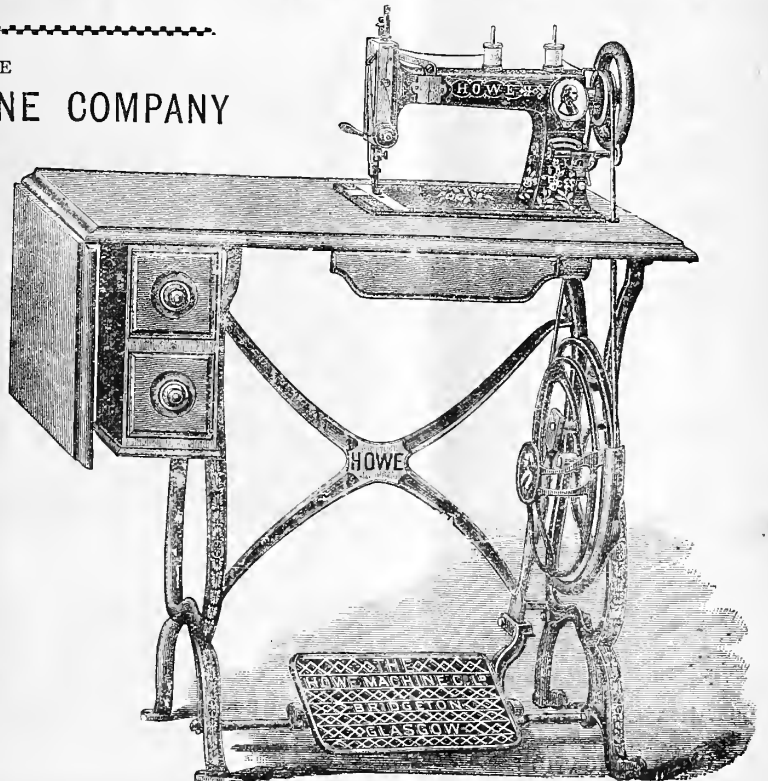
Easy to Learn!!

Moderate in Price!!!

For Terms apply to the

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Show-rooms in LONDON, 48, Queen
Victoria Street, E.C. Agents will be ap-
pointed in towns where there is not one at
present.



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(ESTABLISHED 1867),

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,

Bothwell Circus, Glasgow

BRANCHES :

52, REFORM ST., DUNDEE, and 52a, HIGH ST., MANCHESTER.

The "Lion"

Adjustable Oscillating Shuttle Machine

(PATENTED).

LIGHT, RAPID, ACCURATELY FITTED, AND HIGHLY FINISHED.

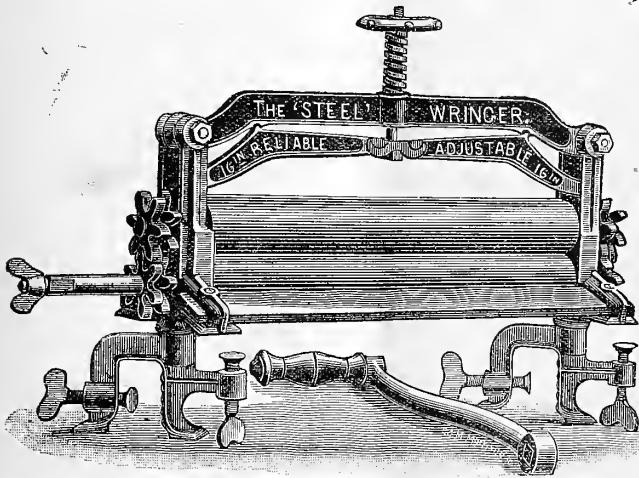
THE BEST MACHINE IN THE MARKET.



THE "MEDIUM"

Still to the Front.

THE FAVOURITE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.



The "FAMILY," "FAMILY" HAND, & "MORTON" HAND

SEWING MACHINES.

UNSURPASSED for CAPACITY of WORK.

ELEGANTLY FINISHED.

The "STEEL" Wringer. 2 Sizes.

14 in. x 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. & 16 in. x 2 in.

FIXES TO TUB AND TABLE.

SACK, SAIL,

TARPAULIN AND

BELT STITCHING

Machines.

KILTING & GATHERING

Machines.

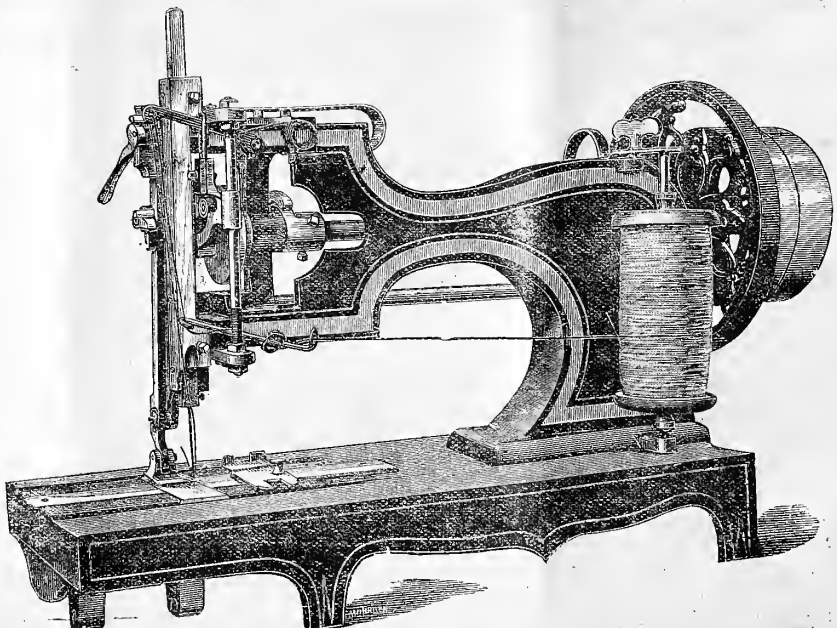
EVERY MACHINE

GUARANTEED.

Liberal Terms to Agents.

Quotations and Lists

FREE ON APPLICATION



Telephone No. 4687.

Telegrams, "Grover, London."

GROVER & WOOD,

AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM

MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.



Bassinets from 18s.

G. H. WELLS,
MANUFACTURER,
151 & 153,
BISHOP ST. SOUTH,
BIRMINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

AGENTS WANTED

In every trade for the sale of our Rubber Stamps, cheapest and best in the world; good income may be realised; whole or spare time. Catalogue and Revised List Free.

WOOD & PALMER,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
23 & 24, IVY LANE, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
BIRKBECK BANK.—Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.—Three per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, repayable on demand.
Two per cent. Interest on Current Accounts calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.
The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.
The Birkbeck Almanack, with full particulars, post free, on application.
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate Possession and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 23, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.
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The Birkbeck Almanack, with full particulars, on application.
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.HER MAJESTY'S GRANDCHILDREN
USE THE

HOLMESWOODS (PATENT) CAR.

The GREATEST NOVELTY of the SEASON. It is elegant, safe, and attractive, and affords healthy out-door amusement to children.



PATENT 12974/87. Rd. 88413.

The Holmeswoods Car.
"Going Shopping with Mother."

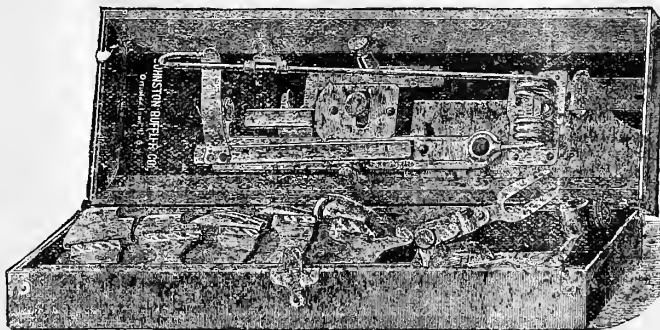


PATENT 12974/87. Rd. 92513.

The Holmeswoods Car.
"Going to Station to meet Papa."

Circular free on application.
HOLMESWOODS CAR COMPANY, 13, CALLS, LEEDS.

THE JOHNSTON SET OF ATTACHMENTS



HAS been improved by making them all heavier and stronger, and by giving them a superior nickel-plated finish. The Ruffler has a detachable under Blade and a separate Shirring Plate to go into the machine in place of the Shuttle Race Cover. The Tuckmarker has a slot in the bed plate to adapt it to the use either with a long or short presser foot. It has a steel blade under the wheel to make a sharper crease, and two screws to independently adjust either the marker or gauge. All placed in a velvet-lined box made by the Johnston Ruffler Company expressly for their set. They are now prepared to furnish them for all the different kinds of sewing machines.

These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

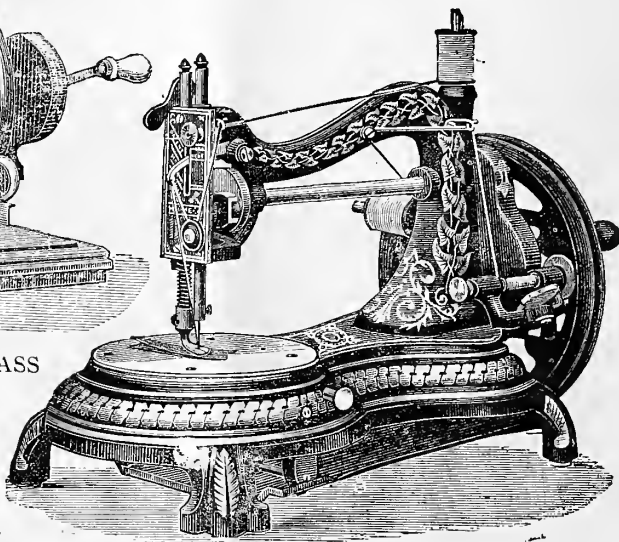
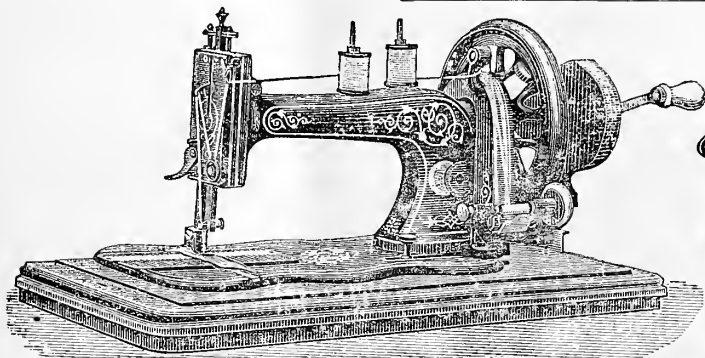
JOHNSTON RUFFLER COMPANY,
OTTUMWA, IOWA, U.S.A.

N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH,

OLDHAM SEWING MACHINE WORKS,

OLDHAM.



MANUFACTURERS & PATENTEES of FIRST-CLASS
MEDIUM and FAMILY MACHINES,
HAND and TREADLE MACHINES,
A, B, & C WHEEL & STEP feed Machine.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE
ECLIPSE SEWING MACHINES.

GOLD



LONDON INVENTIONS, 1885.

Most durable and best
finished Machine in the Market.

All Wearing Parts specially
hardened.

SILENT COUNTER,

— Registers up to 450 rounds. —

REVERSIBLE
Diamond Cams.



**HAVE NO MACHINE
UNLESS IT BEARS
THIS TRADE MARK.**

MEDALS



PATENTED
THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD.

LIVERPOOL & EDINBURGH, 1886.

The most Perfect Machine in existence
for SPEED and QUALITY of WORK.

MANUFACTURERS

SHOULD SEND FOR
CATALOGUE AND SEE
THE MACHINE
Before making further
PURCHASES.

—*—
This machine will produce
more and better knitting than
any other. We challenge
and defy competition.

ECLIPSE KNITTING MACHINES.

SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH,

OLDHAM.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

BISHOP'S CLUSTER COMPANY,

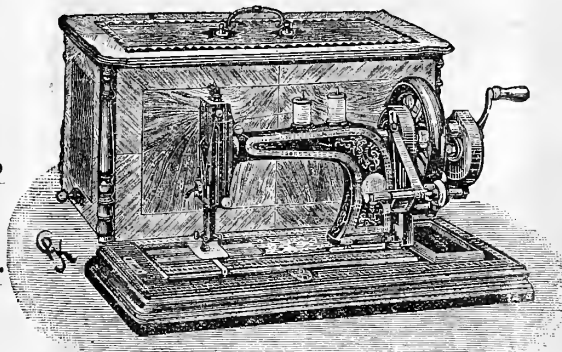
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147, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The greatest variety and largest stock of Machines kept on hand in London.

Express.

W & G System,
Old Style.
„ Automatic,
Elsa, Star,
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SINGER SYSTEM—

Hand Machine,
Family, Medium,
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Always in Stock.

Always in Stock.

Every requisite for a Sewing Machine Dealer.

OILS, BELTING, NEEDLES, OIL CANS, SCREWDRIVERS.

PARTS & SHUTTLES FOR EVERY MACHINE YET PRODUCED.

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NEW "PHOENIX" D SEWING MACHINE

(COMBINATION OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON SYSTEM, Nos. 9 & 12.)

The
Lightest
Running
Rotary
Lockstitch
Machine.



2,500
Stitches
a
Minute.
The
Best Machine
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SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.

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STAR
Perambulator Company
HAVING
DOUBLED THEIR OUTPUT IN 1888,
HAVE TAKEN
LARGE ADDITIONAL PREMISES.
NEW ADDRESSES:
ANCHOR WORKS, BREWERY ROAD,
17 & 18, FAKENHAM ST., GOODINGE RD.,
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104, BLUNDELL STREET, CALEDONIAN ROAD,
LONDON, N.



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THE STAR PERAMBULATOR CO.,
OFFICES:
104, BLUNDELL ST., CALEDONIAN RD.,
LONDON, N.

IT PAYS BEST

more. Such a house is THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (the largest and most successful Sewing Machine Company in the world, selling more Machines annually than all the other Companies put together), and such are SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—sure every time, simple, strong, doing the widest range of work; and equipped with every valuable improvement.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

are manufactured only by

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

443 Branches in Great Britain
and Ireland.

Management for the United Kingdom:

39, FOSTER LANE, LONDON.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Messrs. R. J. Johns & Co., of Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Hill, with a first-class connection among sewing machine dealers throughout the United Kingdom are open to represent English or foreign firms for the sale of novelties in this line.

A SMART, ENERGETIC MAN, Age 30, requires Situation in Sewing Machine trade; excellent Salesman; first-class references. Address, "A.B.," *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

WANTED by a young, energetic man a permanent Situation as superintendent of canvassers; thorough knowledge of Machine trade; several years' good character. Could take charge of a district. Apply "R. C.," Office of this Paper.

TO SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS, DOMESTIC MACHINE MERCHANTS, &c.—A THOROUGH PRACTICAL MAN, having passed through every Branch from the Foundry, the Vice, and the Management of Depots, requires a Situation where knowledge is required. Splendid business abilities and thorough expert. Address "SHUTTLE," *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

WANTED, in a Country Town, about 30 miles from London, a Handy Man to adjust Sewing Machines. Must understand Howe and Singer Machines. Permanent job for good man. Wages 25s. Apply by letter to "S. M. T.," *Gazette* Office.

TRAVELLER.—Advertiser (26) is desirous of representing Manufacturer, Devon, Somerset, Cornwall, or any ground below Bristol. Good references. Address, F. W. Drake (trading as Domestic Machine Reform Co.), 44, Fore Street, Ilfracombe, N. Devon.

TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN, for in and out-door, wanted about March, for an old-established Sewing Machine, Piano, and General Furnishing business in manufacturing town in Yorkshire. Liberal salary and ultimate interest in the business to good reliable men. Address, "N. O. P.," *Gazette* Office.

TO MAKERS AND REPAIRERS OF SEWING MACHINES.—Send for list of New and Second-hand Lathes, Drilling Machines, &c., to Britannia Co., Colchester. Call at 100, Houndsditch, and see our extensive stock.

TO SEWING MACHINE REPAIRERS.—Britannia Co., Colchester, supply twist drills at reduced prices. New book on Lathe contains chapters on planing and drilling in the lathe and other new matter. Price 3s. post free.

NEEDLES for Singer Medium and Family, 2s. per gross, 3d. extra for postage. S. COX & CO., Manufacturers, Alcester.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.
JANUARY 1st, 1889.

The Hire-Purchase System.

DISPUTE OVER A SEIZURE.

AT the Shoreditch County Court, last month, W. Edward Hardy, 132, Curtain Road, furniture manufacturer, sued the Tower Furnishing Company, 43, Great Tower Street, to recover £16 11s. 9d. for two carpets and a toilet stand. Mr. Lynch, barrister, represented plaintiff, and Mr. Moyes was counsel for the defence. Plaintiff stated that on the 12th September, 1887, he let out on hire certain goods to a Mrs. Besson, who then lived at Tooting. She and her husband removed to 22, Danser Road, Fulham, taking the goods with her as well, witness believed, as goods from the Tower Furnishing Company. The company subsequently removed their goods from Mrs. Besson's house, and witness alleged that they took his two carpets and the toilet set with them. Witness sent a van and two men to the offices of the defendant company to fetch the goods, but they were not delivered up. George Besson, husband of Mrs. Besson, said his wife was the proprietress of the Swan Hotel, New Street, Covent Garden. One day this year the Tower Furnishing Company removed certain goods from his house in Danser Road whilst the place was locked up. He

did not know how they managed it. Witness did not think any money was owing to the company. For about twelve months the defendants had given them nothing but perpetual worry. Witness several times had been obliged to go down to their office "and call them names" which he should be very sorry to repeat in court. Their conduct was perfectly disgusting, and occasionally they sent drunken men to the house. When they removed their goods without his knowledge from his house witness discovered that they had taken carpets belonging to Mr. Hardy, also a toilet-stand. A person from the Tower Furnishing Company came to him subsequently at the Swan Hotel, and asked, "What are you going to do about those things we have had to remove?" Witness told him he might keep them now he had got them, and he asked what the company were going to do about Mr. Hardy's carpets. He answered, "Our people have written, to him to tell him that if he liked to call he could have them." Baldwin admitted distinctly that the defendants had taken plaintiff's carpets. The Tower Company left a washing-stand upstairs, they probably not seeing it. Mr. Moyes submitted that there was no tangible proof that the company had got the goods. Some of the defendants' men were called, and they deposed that they had taken carpets out of the very rooms where Mrs. Besson said Hardy's carpets were. His Honour was of opinion that defendants had removed the carpets by mistake. Allowing for the deterioration in value, he would give judgment for £10 10s., 1s. damages, and costs, to be reduced to 1s. and costs if the goods are delivered up in ten days.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT A SEIZURE.

At the Hammersmith Police Court, on the 5th December, before Mr. Cooke, Frederick Mills and John Elcombe, collectors for the Bradbury Company, and Richard Jenkins, inquiry agent, were charged with assaulting Ann Sheppard, a married woman, living in Sulgrave Road, Hammersmith. The prisoners, who had surrendered, were defended by Mr. Ross and Mr. Passmore. The complainant said she occupied the middle floor, but the parlours were empty. On the afternoon of the 13th ult. she heard a knock at the door, but she was unable to answer it, as she was nursing her baby. She next heard the parlour window open, and saw Jenkins, who came upstairs. She asked him what he wanted. He said he came from Bradbury's for the machine. Mills said, "We mean having it." He held her while the other men threw the things off the machine, which was taken away. Cross-examined: She had the machine on the hire system, and had paid £3. She removed, and told a young man. There was no difficulty in finding her. Jenkins pushed her on one side and Mills held her back. They were entitled to the machine, but not to take it in that way. There was a broken pane in the parlour window, by which the catch was unfastened. Jenkins said he did not enter the house, and the other prisoners denied assaulting the complainant in any way. Mr. Passmore contended that there was a right to enter, as the window was open. Mr. Cooke said it was utterly impossible to accept that contention. Mr. Passmore said there had been no harshness, as the arrears of payment were due in April. At the request of Mr. Ross a remand was granted, bail for the appearance of the accused being taken. At the adjourned hearing, on the 7th of December, Elcombe deposed that both Jenkins and Mills knocked at the door. The window was opened, and Jenkins got in and opened the door. After Mr. Ross had assured the magistrate (Mr. Paget) that the story of the assault was concocted, Mr. Paget said that a very gross outrage had been committed. He fined Mills £10, or one month, and Jenkins £5, or twenty-one days. We understand the fines were at once paid by Messrs. Bradbury & Company, Limited.

A HIRE OR A SALE?

Some time ago we reported a decision by Mr. Sheriff Lees in an action brought before him involving the validity of an agreement under which certain machinery, &c., was hired with the option of purchase by W. Dalrymple & Co., leather merchants, Glasgow, to Croall Brothers, boot manufacturers. The agreement bore that the machinery, which was valued at £850 14s., was to be hired for five years; that during that time Croall Brothers were to pay in respect of the hire thereof the sum of £170 2s. 9d. annually; and that when they had paid five annual instalments the machinery was to become their property. It was also provided that Croall Brothers were to grant bills to Dalrymple for the full value of the machinery, which bills were to be held in security for the annual payments, and were to be renewed at his expense from time to time, if necessary. Croall Brothers paid the instalments regularly until October, 1887, when Dalrymple became bankrupt; and it was then discovered that he had, in violation of the agreement, endorsed the security bills away to his own creditors, by whom they were pressed for payment in full. Becoming embarrassed by these demands, Messrs. Croall were in April last compelled to apply for sequestration. Mr. A. C. Palmer, accountant, Leicester (Dalrymple's trustee), then brought an action against Mr. William Barton, accountant, Glasgow (trustee on Croall's sequestration), claiming restitution of the machinery in respect

of the hire thereof not having been fully paid. The action was resisted by Mr. Barton, who, among other pleas, contended that the agreement, although it might on the face of it have been one of hire, was in reality one of sale, and that effect must be given to its true character, and that even although it had been one of hire the delivery of the bills for the agreed on price and the appropriation thereof by Dalrymple constituted payment. The Sheriff-Substitute gave effect to these contentions, and the pursuer appealed to Sheriff Berry, who has just issued his interlocutor adhering to Sheriff-Substitute Lees. In a lengthy note the learned Sheriff says that "the question here is whether under the agreement the property in the machinery passed to Croall Brothers on possession being given to them, or remained with Dalrymple up to the date of his bankruptcy. On a consideration of the provisions of the deed I have come to the opinion that it is in effect a sale of the machinery to Croall Brothers, and consequently that the property in it passed to them. It is true that the agreement bears to be a letting of the machinery by Dalrymple, that an apparent option is given to Croall Brothers to become the purchasers by payment of the value, and that until a purchase is completed by full payment of the whole instalments of the price it is stipulated that the machinery is to remain Dalrymple's property. But any such option is merely apparent and colourable. Not only is there a binding obligation to pay by periodical instalments an amount equal to the price, but bills for that amount are to be granted, and, in fact, are granted by Croalls, the nominal hirers. It appears from the pleadings that the bills granted by them were endorsed over by Dalrymple, and on some of them Croall Brothers have been pressed by the endorsees. It is contended for the defenders that this action of Dalrymple in endorsing the bills over made the bills equivalent to payment of the price. Be that as it may, the dealing of the bills does not favour the notion that they were merely intended as security for the rents of the machinery. It is more consistent with the conclusion that the real intention of the parties was a sale, and that the bills were meant to represent the price." Agents for Pursuer—Messrs. Frame & Macdonald, writers. Agents for Defenders—Messrs. Campbell & Croall, writers.

ACTION AGAINST A BROKER.

An action was brought last month by Fred Sharpe, furniture dealer, Guide Lane, Hooley Hill, to recover £5 17s. 6d. from Joseph Hurst, broker, Warrington Street, Ashton, or the return of certain furniture. Mr. Booth was for the plaintiff, and Mr. John Taylor appeared for the defendant. Plaintiff, it appeared, sold the furniture on the hire system, on the 16th October, to a man named John Smith, who lived at Bridge Street, Dukinfield. Smith wrote on the Saturday to say that he intended to remove to a bigger house, and would pay the first instalment on the following Saturday. He did not, however, come up, and plaintiff's wife went to look after him, and found that the furniture was in the defendant's shop. The goods were all new, and were stamped "F. S." She informed defendant that they were her husband's goods, and told him not to deal with them. In the course of the case, Mr. Holland, tanner, Whitelands Road, volunteered to give evidence. From his statement it appeared that Smith was in defendant's employ as a carter. Defendant denied this, and it was pleaded on his behalf that he bought the furniture in good faith. His Honour, however, found for the plaintiff.

STEALING HIRED GOODS.

On the 13th December, at the Rotherham Borough Police Court, Sarah Parker, married woman, of Malt Kiln Yard, was brought up in custody on a charge of stealing one bedstead, one mattress, three chairs, one dresser, and one metal fender, the property of Walter Alonza M'Curdy, furniture dealer, Effingham Street, Rotherham, on December 3rd. Mr. W. M. Gichard prosecuted, and said the goods were let out on hire to the husband of the prisoner, and were valued at £4 17s. A number of payments had been made, and the goods remained the property of Mr. M'Curdy until the whole of the instalments had been received. He would prove that the prisoner was perfectly aware of the terms of the agreement, by the fact that she had paid the instalments, and had charge of the book in which they were entered. On Dec. 3rd, about a quarter to eight o'clock in the morning, she went to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway station and saw a drayman, and told him she could not write. She got him to fill up a consignment form for the goods to be sent to Hucknall Torkard, to a man named Clarke. When arrested she told the constable that she had taken a house at Bulwell, near Nottingham, and had her furniture in it, and was going to live there with Clarke. Walter Alonza M'Curdy, 96, Effingham Street, produced the agreement for the hire of the furniture to the husband of the prisoner, Walter Parker. Prisoner made a statement that she and her husband had frequently quarrelled, and they had been separated seven times. He had picked up one of the chairs and broke it in striking at her, and told her that if she had a mind to take the furniture and go away she could do so. He had also thrown the paraffin lamp at her. She produced the book in which the instalments had been entered, showing that 35s. 6d. had been paid. In reply to the Magistrates, M'Curdy said the money would be forfeited if the goods were returned. They were at present in possession of the police. Henry Hodson, drayman, 106, College Road, said he went by the request of a woman to the house of the prisoner, who told him she wanted to send the goods to Hucknall in the name of Clarke, and he wrote out the consignment note as she was unable to write. She said, "Put them down to Clarke, as me and my husband has parted." Police-constable Proctor said he received the prisoner into custody at Nottingham on December 10th. In reply to the charge she said that her husband told her to go and to take the goods. Prisoner also said she had been living at Bulwell, and had taken a house there in the name of Clarke, and that Clarke was coming to the house that night. Prisoner was discharged, the Magistrates being of opinion that no jury would convict on the evidence.

SELLING HIRED GOODS.

On the 7th of December, at the Nottingham Guildhall Police Court, Mary Swift, alias Smith, 24, Bullace Road, was charged that she being the bailee of a table, four chairs, blanket, counterpane, and other goods, did feloniously convert them to her own use on the 9th of October. William Matthews, furniture dealer, Arkwright Street,

stated that he let to the defendant on an agreement produced the articles mentioned, the total value being £2 17s. 5d. The defendant did not pay the instalments, and subsequently John Oakfield, complainant's collector, found that defendant had sold the goods. The defendant called her husband, who stated that he was in hospital on the 9th of October. She said she sold the goods to get food. Defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

TRUSTEES AND THEIR RIGHT TO HIRE INSTALMENTS.

On the 7th December there was heard an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Cave. Messrs. Davis & Co. were furniture dealers, formerly trading in the Tottenham Court Road, and a large part of their business consisted of letting out furniture on the hire-purchase system. The agreements were in common form, and provided *inter alia* that the property in the furniture should remain in the lenders until all the instalments had been paid by the hirers, and that if default were made in payment of instalments the lenders might enter the house of the hirer and seize and sell the goods in satisfaction of all that was payable under the agreement and expenses, and should pay over the surplus proceeds of sale, if any, to the hirers. Messrs. Davis & Co., on March 29th, 1886, executed a deed assigning the benefit of certain of these agreements to a person named Fuchsbalg by way of security for advances from him. They subsequently became bankrupt, and Rawlings was appointed the trustee in bankruptcy. He then claimed a declaration that he was entitled to the instalments accruing due under the hire-purchase agreements so assigned, contending that the assignment came within the meaning of section 4 of the Bills of Sale Act, 1878, and was void, not being in the form required by the Act. Mr. Justice Cave held that the transaction did not come within the purview of the Bills of Sale Act. The trustee appealed.

Mr. Cooper Willis, Q.C. (with Mr. Rose Innes), appeared for the trustee; and Mr. Sidney Woolf for Mr. Fuchsbalg.

The Court dismissed the appeal.

The Master of the Rolls said it was clear that this assignment was not a bill of sale in the ordinary sense, but it was urged that it came within the interpretation clauses of the Bills of Sale Act. In his opinion it did not come within those clauses. It was nothing but an assignment of contracts and the right to sue upon them. It did not assign the property in the furniture. The furniture was owned by the bankrupts, and the property in it did not pass by the agreements. It was theirs before the agreement was made. Therefore the assignment of the agreements was not the assignment of the furniture. Nor did it assign the power to go on the premises of the hirer. That was a licence and could not be assigned. The assignment did not, therefore, fall within the Bills of Sale Act. Then it was said that the future payments of instalments under the agreements were due to the trustee in bankruptcy. Hiring agreements were really sales for a specified price to be paid at successive periods, with power reserved to the seller to enter and seize the goods sold in default of payment and instalments. The agreement was an agreement of purchase and sale, and the future payments had been charged by the assignment to Fuchsbalg. It was a fixed debt, payable by instalments. Therefore, he being the chargee, had a right to insist on the payment to him against the trustee in bankruptcy.

Lord Justice Fry delivered judgment to the same effect.

Lord Justice Lopes concurred.

A New Pentagraph Machine.

WE were shown the other day by Mr. S. Schmerl, 27, Little Britain, a new pentagraph attachment for the sewing machine, the invention of Mr. E. Frankenberg, of Hanover. This differs from the Von Pittler principally in an arrangement whereby a single operator can produce several complicated embroidery patterns at one and the same time by merely increasing the number of sewing machines and conveying the motion of the pentagraph to each machine. The Frankenberg pentagraph is certainly an ingenious machine, which should be of great value to manufacturers. It produces very pretty designs equally as well in numbers as if one alone is traced at a time.

ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF MACHINE.—At the Belper County Court, on the 23rd October Ann Waterall, of Loscoe, sued Thomas Johnson, collier, of the same village, for £3, alleged to be due through the illegal seizure of a sewing machine. Mr. J. S. Walker, Retford, appeared for the plaintiff, and said that the money was lent. In satisfaction of this loan the defendant gave his client a sewing machine, but subsequently took it away. A verdict was given for the amount claimed.

NEW COMPANY.—The Embroidery Machine Company, Limited, was registered last month to work the Von Pittler Pentagraph, and other embroidery machines, with a capital of £25,000 in £1 shares. The directors, each holding one share, are Messrs. J. B. Guthrie, C. H. Nevill, W. J. Winstanley, W. M. Williams, H. Abbott, Dr. H. Wheeler, and Mr. W. T. Lotz, of Lotz, Abbott, & Co., 66, Queen Street, E.C. The first directors are Messrs. J. B. Guthrie, Henry Wheeler, E. B. Hovey, and F. S. Roberts.

Jottings.

The many friends of Mr. Hobart Brinsmade, the European manager for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, will regret to hear that after two-and-a-half years' residence here he intends shortly to return to the States. It is pleasing to know, however, that he leaves to assume a very responsible position at the headquarters of his company. His successor is Mr. A. D. Ayres, a gentleman with considerable business experience, whose connection with the sewing machine trade in the States dates back a good many years, and has been highly successful. We must reserve until our next issue further details as to this important change.

The Singer Company, on the 19th ult., removed their depot from 52, Archer Street, Westbourne Grove, W., to more commanding premises at 119, Westbourne Grove, W.

There has been organised in Crefeld, Germany, a combination of manufacturers for the purpose of checking the importation of sewing machines and other labour-saving machinery. This has been occasioned by the fact that the cheap German imitation of these machines only filled the "checking" purpose until the people became aware, through usage, that they were being both deceived and defrauded by the "counterfeiters." Hence the combination of manufacturers for the purpose of devising new and better means to keep out foreign machines.

Mr. H. Ellwood, dealer in sewing machines, musical instruments, and cycles, of Cambridge Road, Streatham, has opened premises at Newtown, Christchurch, Hants.

We hear that Messrs. Coop & Co., wholesale clothiers, Dornin Street, Wigan, are enlarging their premises. They have already many Singer machines running by power, and have just given an order for 100 Singer oscillators. Mr. W. F. Osterstock, late of Bedminster, and now district manager for Wigan, is to be congratulated on his success, which was achieved, we learn, in competition with other makers.

Messrs. J. Laycock & Co., complete house furnishers and dealers in perambulators, have just opened extensive premises, which they call the "Corner shop," at 2, Market Street, Wigan.

Messrs. Morris & Sons, of the General Drapery Warehouse, Trade Hall, Llandiloes, whilst doing a large trade in drapery, do not neglect their sewing machine department, which they work with energy and success.

Some fancy the sewing machine men, as they are generally designated, are without honour in the town where they do business. Such is not the opinion of the good people of Lisburn, as at the recent election for Town Commissioners, Mr. Robert Thompson, well known in the trade in the northern province, and especially in Lisburn and Portadown, was returned almost at the top of the poll, after a stiff contest with seven other gentlemen desirous of enjoying the municipal honours of one of the five vacant seats.

We hear with regret that Mr. George Hazell, who has for many years maintained the struggle in Galway for the Wheeler & Wilson Company, is very ill, at present confined to bed with rheumatics. We trust ere this copy reaches him he will be about once more.

A sewing machine veteran has retired from the strife to enjoy a well-earned repose, in the person of Mr. John B. Mahaffy, of Lurgan, who for over thirty years held Lurgan against all comers in the sewing machine trade, so much so that at his departure no company had an office in that flourishing town. His familiar face and kindly greeting will long be missed by all classes of that community.

Mr. George Pollock has taken up the fallen mantle of Mr. J. B. Mahaffy, and intends to cater for a continuance of the support accorded that gentleman.

A commercial traveller recently visited an Irish town in the course of his rounds, and observed in one of the principal streets a shop on whose window was painted the name of a leading firm of sewing machine makers. Feeling interested in examining the display the firm made in that particular town he stopped to peep through the window. Instead of gorgeous samples of machine work a varied assortment of game met his gaze—pheasants, hares, quail, snipe, rabbits, ducks, turkeys, and geese decorated the window, and the machines, alas, were compelled to take literally a back seat, being relegated to the extreme back of the shop. People talk about the machine trade deteriorating, how can we otherwise expect it after this?

A dealer suggests the formation of a Dealers' Protection Association, with the double purpose of equalising the prices charged for the same article by the manufacturer or his agent. It often happens, he says, that the latter sells to A, B, & C, in the same town, at different prices, enabling A to sell at a price similar to that paid by C to the maker. The other purpose to assist the individual member in all cases where the interests of the trade are involved.

Mr. Sydney Stillings, late with Messrs. Brassington & Cooke, the well-known Manchester perambulator makers, has opened premises at 18, Robsart Street, Brixton. He has been appointed agent for Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Boro', of "Rover" bassinette fame, and will sell all kinds of domestic machinery.

Mr. Isaac Ross, sewing machine dealer and agent for König, of 35, Edwyn Street, Leicester, desires to know of a "good book on bookkeeping suitable for the hire trade." We would thank any reader to assist him in this matter. We are thinking of inserting a series of articles on this subject at an early date, as we have no doubt they would be interesting.

Mr. John McBride has removed his showrooms from Rosemary Street, to 22, Queen's Arcade, Belfast. He reports good business in Acme wringers, whose sole agency he holds.

Has Holroyd's hem-stitch machine now no representative in Belfast? Passing through College Street in that city a correspondent noted "Holroyd's Hem-stitch Machine" on a sign, but with windows closed, and a "To let" exhibited.

Mr. A. Gass reports that his new button-hole machine is meeting with wonderful success in all the factories where it has been introduced, and that the demand exceeds the supply.

The Eclair button-hole machine seems to be making good progress in the north of Ireland, where its interests are attended to by Mr. George Benson, of hem-stitch fame.

Mr. S. G. Spence, of High Street, Spilsby, in addition to selling all kinds of domestic machinery, is agent for the gunpowder made by Messrs. Pigou, Wilks, & Lawrence.

In our last issue we stated that Mr. T. C. Morris, late partner in the firm of Morris and Cooke, High Street, Kingsland, had opened a sewing machine depot at Brook Green, Tottenham, N. This should have read Bruce Grove, Tottenham. It is opposite the Great Eastern Railway Station, and is attractively fitted up.

The White Sewing Machine Company, of 48, Holborn Viaduct, have sent us a specimen of their calendar for the new year. The centre of the sheet contains a very taking picture of a lady attired in a blue costume with white cap and apron. The sides are given over to the calendar proper, and at the foot the charms of the White machine are set out in an attractive manner. The facts that 1,000 White machines are sold daily, and also that the Company guarantee their machines for five years are made specially prominent. The calendar is stretched on substantial gilt-covered laths, and the whole production does credit to both printer (Bemrose & Sons) and the reputable house which has issued it.

DUNKLEY'S NEW SUSPENSION PERAMBUCOT.

(PATENTED JULY, 1888.)

THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!

Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.

FOR SUMMER OR WINTER. THE CARRIAGE OF THE FUTURE.



THE above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely new patent canopy, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

LIST FREE.

W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—76, HOUNDSDITCH.

Mr. H. M. Scott, late City manager under Mr. Fair at the Wheeler & Wilson Co., Glasgow, has now left that company, and has taken charge of the depot of Robert Nelson & Co., Limited, at Glasgow. He is a first-class business man, and no doubt will give his new employers every satisfaction.

"Another grand success." The manager at Messrs Jones' City Road depot a few days ago had the honour to take to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales two of Jones' well-known hand machines, which had been ordered in the ordinary way of trade. The machines were taken out of stock the same as if intended for the poorest lady in the land, and Messrs. Jones' representative worked them before Her Royal Highness to show that they were in proper trim. We hear that they gave her great satisfaction, which is a matter, perhaps, for no surprise, and that one of the two is for use at Marlborough House and the other was presented by the Princess to one of her lady friends as a Christmas present.

In our last issue we stated, on the authority of the promoters, that the National Machines Company, Limited, intended to go to allotment. We since learn that the capital subscribed was found to be too small to warrant their doing this, so they have decided not to go on with the company. Mr. W. G. House, the President of the National Machine Company of Troy, U.S.A., is, however, coming to England to arrange another method of working the business in this country.

Mr. Grimshaw Heyes, the well-known sewing machine dealer of Commercial Road, E., has been given the management of Messrs. Jones' important City Road, London, depot in succession to Mr. George Higgins. We wish him every success. He certainly has the experience, and we believe him to possess the energy, to achieve it.

Many London managers are paying increasing attention to the decoration of their depots at Christmas time. Messrs. Bradbury's Newgate Street branch, by means of a liberal use of artificial evergreens, and flowers, miniature lamps, Bradbury's toy carriages, &c., artistically arranged by the lady members of the staff, looked specially attractive. The young ladies at Messrs. Jones & Co.'s City Road branch also deserve a word of praise. Their special form of decoration consisted in covering the windows with innumerable small pieces of wool, resulting in the best imitation of a snow-covered pane of glass we have ever seen. A traveller recently returned from Sheffield informs us that Jones' Sheffield depot was the most attractively arranged he had ever seen. Reports to hand from other districts mention many of the Singer branches as looking exceptionally bright during the past week.

Trade during the past month has been rather quiet in London on the whole. From past experience sewing machines are not expected to sell well at Christmas time. Dealers, therefore, do well to go in for novelties,

such as toys of various kinds. This year we hear on all hands many dealers have done well in these goods. Messrs. Stone & Sons, of High Street, Stoke Newington, whose business has grown to require three shops in close proximity to each other, made a special feature of their toy department, and exhibited in their window such a variety as to satisfy the most fastidious, and to suit all pockets.

Mr. George Hedges, sewing machine dealer, Brighton, also devoted special attention to seasonable articles at his new toy shop.

We acknowledge receipt from several subscribers of copies of the *South Wales Daily News*, containing letters from Mr. Frederick Raper, of the Singer Company, and Mr. W. Horton Hutchins, of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, both of Cardiff. These letters refer to a statement of Mr. Raper, that to the Singer Company was awarded the first prize, it being a gold medal. Mr. Hutchins proves that the original certificates of the exhibition authorities state that "the first-class award has been awarded to the Wheeler & Wilson Company's machines."

Mr. F. W. Leopold, the Dublin manager for the Bradbury Company, has fitted up, in Messrs. Webb's factory in Cornmarket, Dublin, a number of the No. 4 Bradbury Rotary new-style machines, with reversible feed. They have been run at a speed of 3,000 stitches a minute, giving complete satisfaction.

Mr. A. J. Sewell, Messrs. Bradbury's Scotch manager, writes: "Very pleased to inform you that the sewing machine trade in Glasgow has been very good during the year."

Wanzer, Limited, have opened a depot for their cookers and lamps at 70, Market Street, Manchester.

Japan continues to advance. In 1887 she imported sewing machines to the value of £7,417 8s. In 1886 the value of sewing machines imported was only £2,000. Two-thirds of the machines imported arrived from Germany. The demand for sewing machines in Japan is, therefore, largely on the increase, and a splendid market will be opened up in this country in the course of a few years.

Mr. A. Smith, late with the Bradbury Company at Newry, and more recently with the same company at Lisburn, is now in business for himself, trading as Smith & Parker, general machine agents and fancy drapers, 34, Water Street, Newry.

Mr. G. Stibbe, agent for the Dubied Patent Knitting Machine, has removed from 70, Union Street, Glasgow, to larger premises at 25, Jamaica Street, Glasgow.

Several London depots were closed either early or all day on the 24th ult. Among the latter was the Singer

SPECIAL NOTICE!!!

R. J. JOHNS

Takes this opportunity to thank his numerous customers and friends for their esteemed patronage during the past year, and for the many messages of well-wishes he has received during the festive season, and begs to assure all of his high appreciation of the same.

He hopes by his careful attention to the wants of the trade, and by supplying *saleable articles of the best quality only*, to merit a continuance of their favours.

The new list of *Reliance* Perambulators for the coming season will soon be issued. Best quality only, and

"DON'T YOU FORGET IT."

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

**R. J. JOHNS & CO.,
IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, Ludgate Circus, LONDON, E.C.,**

Company's Cheapside branch. This enabled the energetic Mr. Paton to take a longer rest from the cares of management than usually falls to his lot.

Mr. Isidor Nasch has taken space at the Paris International Exhibition for exhibiting his various sewing machine inventions, including his button-hole machine.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. Thomas Taylor is doing well for Messrs. Jones & Co. at their new depot, at 42, King Street West, Hammersmith. He is not a chicken in the trade, however, having commenced his sewing machine career with the famous Guide Bridge firm ten years ago, afterwards managing Hermann Loog's branch at Stoke Newington, and at the time of the dissolution of this company was their oldest manager. He subsequently managed Messrs. George Whight & Company's Camden Town branch, which he left to enter the service of Messrs. Jones.

Mr. W. F. Fair, of Messrs. Berridge & Co., Leicester and London, returned to town from Manchester on the 15th ult., where he had a most successful journey with the Reece Button-hole machine. Orders for the "Reece" are crowding in so fast that Berridge & Co.'s staff of mechanics are several weeks behind in fitting up and starting machines on order. Since Mr. Fair left Manchester, one firm is so much pleased with the "Reece" that they have arranged to put down six more machines.

Among the varied specimens of letter paper and invoices that we receive at this office from time to time that used by Messrs. Smart & Sons (successors to Timberlake & Co.), sewing machine dealers and cycle manufacturers, 15, Claremont, and Cambridge Hall, Hastings, is one of the best in design. It shows at a glance illustrations of all the goods they deal in, in a manner which is certainly much better than a lot of letterpress. Many dealers appear to be content with a very common class of paper for their letter and invoice forms. As practical printers we would advise them not to allow their printers to palm off upon them any rubbish they like. At the present time paper is so very cheap that the difference between that of a poor quality and superfine is so very small that it only really pays to use the best.

We were pleased to hear from Mr. Bedo B. Varty, of East Grinstead, the other day, that he is doing well with all kinds of domestic appliances. He commenced business originally at East Grinstead for Messrs. Murdoch, but is now trading on his own account. Mr. Varty believes thoroughly in the White machines, and has sold quite a large number in his district. A few days before he called upon us, he took three cash orders for White machines in one day, which our readers will agree is a first-class performance.

The combination of a registry office for servants and a sewing machine business is, we believe, unusual. Mr. T. Grant, of 23, George Street, West Brighton, however, finds that they go well together, and we commend the idea to dealers in other districts.

Mr. A. Booth, late Truro manager for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, has left that company's employ.

Mr. William Allen, perambulator manufacturer, late of 5, Draper Street, Newington, S.E., owing to his old premises having been pulled down, has just removed to No. 9, in the same street.

A well-known firm of perambulator dealers, whose advertisements adorned most of the London hoardings the past summer, have compounded with their creditors the past month. A new partner has been taken on, and business is expected to go on better in the future.

Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, find that their patent "Sportsman" go-cart and sleigh is giving great satisfaction to the trade. Full details and illustrations will be found on the back page of the cover of the *Gazette*.

Mr. H. J. Cross, sewing machine dealer, Exeter, has taken over George Manning & Co.'s business at Exeter, and is paying the latter's creditors 12s. in the £, as announced in the December *Gazette*.

Messrs. R. J. Johns & Co. have just arranged to represent Mr. Richard Knoch, of Saalfeld, for the sale of the Knoch sewing machines in this country.

The Singer Company made last year, at their Kilbowie factory, more machines than in any previous year, the increase amounting to several thousand machines.

The Wanzer Company, during the present month, will have ready their new half-guinea lamp, and a cheaper cooker to go with the same. Their depots at the following places will also be opened before our next issue, viz., Manchester; Upper Street, Islington; Brompton Road, and probably Liverpool. Their new designs of lamps are particularly fine, and range in price from 10s. 6d. to twenty guineas.

Although their new premises are not nearly finished, the Wilcox and Gibbs Company have removed to 37, Moorgate Street, E.C.

A Belgian subscriber to the *Gazette*, M. L. Van Heuversnyne, of Deynze lez Gand, informs us that he intends to start a perambulator factory, and requests that English firms supplying perambulator materials would communicate with him.

German Mangles and Wringers.

THE Bishop's Cluster Company, of 147, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., have now on show, at their warehouse, a specimen of German-made mangles and wringers. The rollers are 4 in., instead of 5½ to 6 in., as usually made in this country, and the iron work is painted a dark grey picked out in red. The first thing to attract attention, however, is perhaps the size of the machine. It is the lightest mangle we have ever seen, but, at the same time, it appears to be capable of standing any ordinary amount of wear and tear. If the machine on show is a fair specimen of the quality usually supplied by the makers (and the Bishop's Cluster Company inform us that it is), we must candidly admit that Keighley firms do not surpass it in finish, and, in some cases, are far inferior. We understand that this German mangle is cheaper than those now in the market.

The New Season's Bicycles.

MESSRS. S. BETTMANN & CO., of 4, Golden Lane, E.C., the well-known importers of the Cinderella and other sewing machines and manufacturers of cycles, have shown us several new safety machines which they intend to make leading lines during the coming season. They do not sell any but the best quality machines, so that in price they offer no advantages over other makers, but in quality, which is, after all, the real test, they have always taken high rank. The new machines are designed to embody the merit of lightness, combined with durability and first-class finish.

Those of our readers who intend to visit the Stanley Show the present month should not neglect an inspection of Messrs. Bettmann's exhibits. Their trade, we might add, is largely continental, Bettmann's machines being known throughout the whole of Europe as thoroughly reliable in every way. Extensive preparations have been made to cope with their largely increasing trade both at home and abroad during the present year.

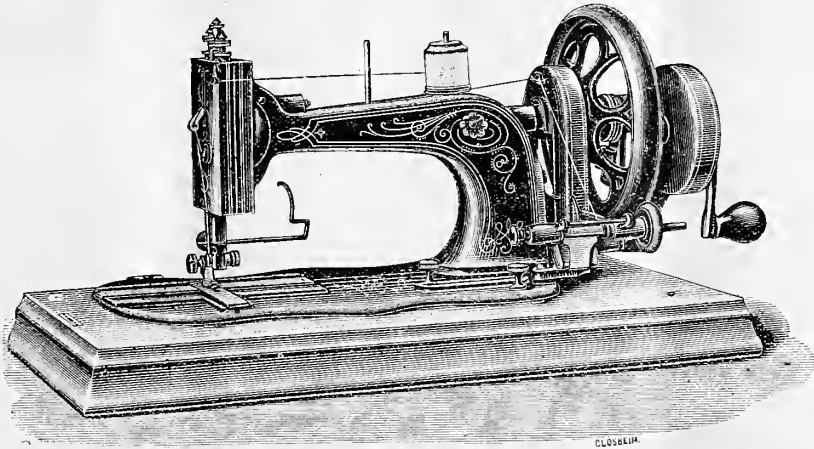
Notice to the Trade.

IT has come to my knowledge that a Continental sewing machine journal has stated that I delivered and sold patents to Mr. Julius Gutmann, of Meyerber Strasse, Berlin. The fact is this: I was in business from 1866 to 1869 with said Julius Gutmann, and during that time we invented the two-needle button-hole sewing machine with rotary needle bar. Since then I have never sold any inventions for him.

London, December 28th, 1888.

ISIDOR NASCH.

THE SILENT "ELECTRA" MACHINE, PATENTED.



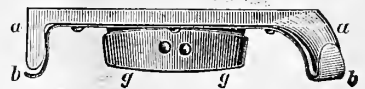
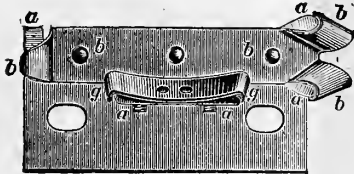
INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT. NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

GENTLEMEN,

22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C., October, 1888.

The attention of the Deutsche Nähmaschinen Fabrik von Jos. Wertheim has been again called to the *infringement by various manufacturers* of the Company's Patent, No. 16,043, for Improvements in Sewing Machine Shuttles and Shuttle Drivers.

The following sketches illustrate the Shuttle Driver made according to the Letters Patent referred to, and having affixed to it the springs which constitute the Invention.



Legal proceedings for infringement have been commenced and are now being carried on by the Company against one manufacturer who has sold Machines which are an infringement of the Patent, and I have to inform you that similar proceedings will be taken against any other persons who may make or sell Sewing Machines which have the Patent Shuttle Carrier covered by the Company's Patent.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

C. LOHMANN, Agent for the Company.

PARKER BROTHERS,

The Old-Established Wholesale Manufacturers of

BASSINETTE, &c., PERAMBULATORS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN

WICKER, WOOD, PAPIER MACHE, WIRE, &c.

CHILDREN'S CARS, BABY CHAIRS, &c.

Our Goods are renowned throughout the World for their splendid Finish, Soundness of Material, and Good Workmanship.



Comparison is the only true test.

Inspection of our Goods, or a Sample Order, will prove their Superiority and Excellence.

Our Illustrated Catalogue for 1889 will be ready early in the year. Sent on receipt of Memo. or Business Card.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOWROOMS:

104, 106, 108, & 110, CURTAIN ROAD, SHOREDITCH, LONDON, E.C.

GREATEST TRIUMPH OF THE TRADE.

NO DEALER SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

Harrop's Eclipse Safety Cart.

(Wholesale and Shippers' Lists on Application.)

PATENT 6303/88.

REGISTERED 103030.



NOTICE.

[HARROP'S PATENT CHILDREN'S CART (No. 6303 of 1888).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that legal proceedings for an injunction for damages and for an account of profits will be commenced against all persons making, vending, using, or offering for sale **CHILDREN'S CARTS** which are an infringement of Letters Patent numbered 6303 of the year 1888, entitled "An Improved Two-wheeled Vehicle for Children's Use," granted to John Harrop, unless the same shall have been manufactured, sold, or used under the licence of the patentee. Dated this 15th day of November, 1888. CHARLES HENRY SIMPSON, 42, Kennedy Street, Manchester, Solicitor for the said Mr. John Harrop.]

"THE EXCELSIOR."

No. 167c.

I beg to call my numerous customers' attention to this Special Carriage, which is by far the Cheapest and most Elegant Carriage in the Market. It is Light and yet Strong and Durable. The print given below scarcely does it justice.

ACKNOWLEDGED

ONE OF THE
LARGEST

AND

BEST
MAKERS

IN

ENGLAND.



PRICE

FROM

20/-

SPECIALLY MADE

FOR THE

HIRE SYSTEM.

WHOLESALE AND SHIPPERS' LIST ON APPLICATION.

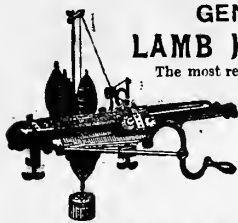
A Sample Order of two of these Carriages, one Blue and one Claret, would convince you of our very superior finish.

HARROP'S, 56, Dantzic Street, Manchester.

MANUFACTURERS, PUBLISHERS, AND IMPORTERS.

WORKS: BURY STREET MILLS, STOCKPORT.

ALSO IMPORTERS OF CLOCKS, ALBUMS, FANCY GOODS. WHOLESALE JEWELLERS. SPECIAL WATCHES FOR CANVASSING TRADE, &c.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and
Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special
automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,
44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

NEW HARRISON KNITTER

KNITS
Stockings
ribbed or
plain.

KNITS
Gloves, every
description
of Cloth in
WOOL, SILK, or
COTTON in
300 fancy
patterns all
on one
machine.

Great CHALLENGE

CONTEST at Liverpool, 1886, Highest
Distinction GOLD and Silver
Medals won by the "New Harrison."
Also won the Highest and Only Award
at Edinburgh, 1886. List all per
post. WM. HARRISON, Patentee,
128, Portland St., MANCHESTER;
Branch—67, Oxford St., LONDON.



Stamped
Warranty
£13 13 6

The Sewing Machine Gazette.

JANUARY 1st, 1889.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,
Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our December Number.)

CHAPTER XIX.

LEAVE AND LICENCE CLAUSE.

NOW let us consider the second question in our supposed action of trespass, assault, and damages against a hire dealer for entering premises under the licence clause, which was (2): Supposing the entry to be lawful, were the acts of the hire dealer, his servants and agents, lawful after entry made? No doubt it will have been noticed that our remarks respecting hire dealers' liability to landlords have nothing to do with an action by a hirer against a hire dealer. That is perfectly true, and we only introduced the subject at the time we did on the ground of convenience. In considering the second question, we shall deal with the point in the same way, not confining ourselves to what would be only necessary to prove at such a trial, but making it an occasion for explaining the general principles of law which regulate hire dealers' conduct in enforcing the leave and licence clause. In the first place we would remark that some hire dealers, and many of their servants, seem utterly to lose sight of the sanctity of the Englishman's castle. They seem to be unaware of that celebrated case (*Semayne's Case*, 5 Coke, p. 91), that laid down the principle, "that the house of every one is to him as his castle and fortress, as well for his defence against injury and violence, as for his repose." Perhaps it may be as well to dwell on this latter point, viz., "as for his repose," as many seem to think that he is not "entitled" to any sort of "repose" if a hired article be in his possession, and that be he hirer or third person (i.e., purchaser from hirer) the owner is entitled to enter his premises and regain the bailment. Emerson, speaking of the manners of Englishmen, states, "Domesticity is the tap root which enables the nation to branch wide and high, the motive and end of their trade and empire is to guard the independence and privacy of their homes."

It would be well if over zealous canvassers would bear in mind this sentence, and pay a little more attention to the "independence," and respect a little more the

* All Rights Reserved.

"privacy" of the Englishman's dwelling-house. Nor is this "privacy" altogether peculiar to the English nation, for we find even so long ago as 1490 B.C., that such was the respect for the home of the Hebrew that it was declared unlawful under the Mosaic law for the lender to enter the house of the person to whom he had lent any article, for he was enjoined to stand outside, and "not to go into his house to fetch the pledge" (see Deut. xxiv. 10), and to this present day it is considered in Palestine very respectful, and the practice is common to stand and call at the outer gate of a house. We are afraid the average English hirer who knows that a hire dealer is "standing outside" and "calling" would afford that unfortunate gentleman a prolonged opportunity for the exercise of his vocal organs. Indeed, he would have to remain like patience on a monument. We know of one person who we suppose wished to relieve the man's monotony of waiting outside, and did so by pouring some boiling water on the top of his head; doubtless he tuned his voice to another key. It was in Ireland. Now in England, as every one is aware, this privacy and seclusion of a person's house has long since become proverbial. Why, therefore, do men act exactly contrary to these national sentiments? We think what partly accounts for the fact is, that they do not look on the question with an even mind. The one side of the scale is weighed down by self-interest and eagerness on the part of the hire dealer's servants to get back the goods; especially if the hirer or third person has been guilty of some trickery. The consequence is, they do not consider the serious risk they run; they do not approach the question with a disinterested mind; therefore the scales do not tally. But there is another important personage to be remembered, who will approach the question as to whether the Englishman's house is his castle, and that is the British juryman. He will look upon the question rather differently. He will naturally ask himself, how would he like his house entered and goods taken therefrom without his leave and licence so to do, and he will give damages accordingly.

Now let us return to the point, and suppose a hire dealer is about to enforce the leave and licence power contained in an agreement. He goes to the hirer's house (we shall deal subsequently with the question as to outer doors locked) with the view of taking possession of the hired goods. Let him be careful to take some intelligent person with him, who will not only be useful as exercising a sort of moral influence over the hirer, but will also prove simply invaluable as a witness to refute false charges of any sort made against the hire dealer or his servant by the hirer. A hire dealer should neither himself go nor let any one of his employes go alone to the house of a hirer for the purpose of removing hired goods. Doubtless many of our readers know perfectly well that many thoroughly honest and well-behaved servants have had very serious charges brought against them by a certain class of hirers, and unless they are in a position to refute those charges by clear evidence, it is highly detrimental to them. To go alone to a hirer's house on an errand of this sort is to take one's fortunes (for a person may be mulct in damages) and one's character (for these charges against character are not easily answered) in one's hand. A person whose character is impugned, although he may be perfectly innocent, stands at a disadvantage. He has nothing to gain and everything to lose. And the mere fact of a charge being brought against him creates almost insensibly a prejudice or suspicion against the person accused. Besides a person's character being at stake, there is another important reason why at least two persons should be present. Suppose the hirer says the hire dealer or his servant struck the hirer or used unnecessary violence in removing the goods, who is to disprove these charges, unless the hire dealer has two or three witnesses? Two people, therefore, at the least should go to the hirer's house.

It is customary, and of course very wise, to ask a policeman to come and see that no breach of the peace takes place. If a hire dealer is fortunate enough to secure his services, he will have little to fear on the ground of false charges, not because the policeman is a policeman, but because his evidence will be independent and disinterested, and, therefore, entitled to peculiar weight. Again the hirer, if he sees a policeman, will be more inclined to give up the goods quietly.

Here it should be noted that the leave and licence clause must be carefully worded, and should enable not only the hire dealer, but his servants and agents to enter the house of the hirer. If the hire agreement only mentions the hire dealer, then it is difficult to see how he could authorise any one to do this for him, or for any one safely to accompany him into the hirer's house, for, as we have said, such clauses are construed strictly, and the court has not power to add any term to the agreement to suit the exigencies of any particular case, nor would such a circumstance fall under the *spirit* of the agreement (where servants or agents are not mentioned), for the hirer would state that he only gave licence to a particular person to enter his house, and that person could not give any one else that authority. So that obviously the hire agreement should on the face of it empower the hire dealer to authorise other persons to enter the hirer's premises for the purpose of removing the goods. There is another point in connection with this particular question which is worth mentioning. The hirer often gets friends of his to assist him in resisting the hire dealer in his attempt to remove the goods. In some agreements, therefore, we would recommend a clause to the effect that the hirer will not resist the hire dealer, his servants, &c., in removing the goods, and also that none of the hirer's friends, or any person in his house, or out of his house, shall aid in resisting the hire dealer. It sometimes happens that resistance is met with, not from the hirer, but from his friends; possibly this clause might be of some good to stop such a practice.

(To be continued.)

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our December Number.)

IN the study of those inventions which have become of practical benefit to man it is interesting to note how gradually, as a rule, they are developed, how by degrees the leading principles are laid down, until that which at one time is considered wild and chimerical, or treated as the mere vain dream of a disordered mind, becomes the common necessity of a later and more advanced period, and the supposed impossibility of one age appears as the accomplished fact of another. Generally speaking but little attention is given to the embryonic stages of an invention, except by those directly interested in its production; and this is perfectly natural, since to attract the popular notice in favour of that which, to most people, is probably a new idea it is necessary that its capability to produce the desired effect should have been conclusively proved. This want of attention, however, on the part of the general public to the preliminary phases of an invention often gives rise to an erroneous impression with regard to the rapidity of its rise and progress. The majority of people, who hear little, and trouble less, about fresh ideas until those ideas have been so far perfected as to command attention by their practical utility, are extremely apt to regard that as a thing of yesterday

whose growth has really been gradual and slow; and to give credit and fame to men who, working upon principles already laid down by others, have been but the perfecters of details, and who have been enabled by favourable circumstances to present those principles to the notice of the public at the most auspicious moment.

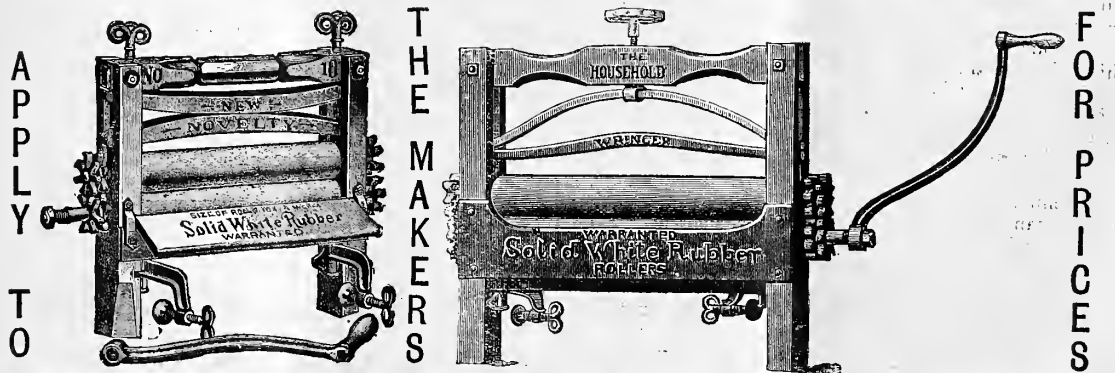
The rapid rise of the sewing machine is a subject that has been often mentioned both in speech and writing, but, as a matter of fact, the progress of the machine has not been nearly so expeditious as is usually conceived to be the case. The work of nature is not hurriedly accomplished, and invention, being founded upon purely natural causes, is also guided by the same rule.

The machine of Messrs. Fisher & Gibbons, which next presents itself for consideration, well illustrates the truth of the foregoing, marking, as it did, an epoch in the annals of the sewing machine, and introducing, for the first time of which we have any authentic record, the principle upon which depends the formation of the lock-stitch, a principle which, by the increased security and durability its use has given to the work produced, has contributed in a great measure to the success of the sewing machine and to the high position it holds in the popular estimation.

The principle of the lock-stitch, which has remained without alteration since its introduction by Fisher & Gibbons, may be thus described:—Two threads are used, which are called respectively the needle thread and the retaining thread, and are situated one on each side of the material to be sewn; a portion of the needle thread is carried through the material by the needle, the retaining thread then passes between the needle and its thread leaving a part of its length remaining in the loop of the needle thread; upon the withdrawal of the needle its thread is held in the material by the action of the retaining thread with which it is engaged; by the repetition of these actions the two threads are retained together in a succession of links, and a row of lock-stitch sewing is the result.

The following explanation of Fisher & Gibbons' machine will show the means used to effect the lock-stitch:—The invention, which was patented on December 7th, 1844, is described as a machine having a curved needle in combination with a double-pointed shuttle for sewing thread, gimp, or cord in patterns upon the surfaces of fabrics, or for uniting two fabrics by means of sewing. The needle was not curved throughout its entire length, but only in that part of it which was passed through the work, the object of the curve being to provide an open space between the needle and its thread, through which the shuttle might pass. Two eyes were provided in this needle, one at or near the shank, and the other near the point; the thread being brought through the first eye was passed round the outer or convex side of the curve, and then through the eye near the point. The needle was grooved between the eyes to protect the thread from any friction in passing through the material. The needle bar, to which the needle was secured by means of a leaden casting, was placed beneath the fabric to be sewn, and had a vibratory movement imparted to it which, in conjunction with the ordinary up and downward motion, constituted

TWO GOOD WRINGERS



BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

the means by which the curved portion of the needle was passed through the fabric. In pointing out the source whence the shuttle was drawn, reference has already been made to the fact that in Fisher & Gibbons' machine it was pointed at each end, and these points were caused to enter the needle loop alternately from opposite directions. The bobbin, upon which was wound the retaining thread or its equivalent, worked in a hole at one end of the interior of the shuttle and a slotted recess formed in the other end. Two recesses were also made upon the exterior surface of the shuttle, one near its end. Two vibrating arms, carried by rocking shafts and actuated by cams, have their free ends slotted to receive two L-shaped pawls; each of these pawls is capable of motion about the point at which it is connected to the vibrating arm, and has one end resting upon the edge of the shuttle race, the other end of the pawl being of such a shape as to engage in the recess provided for it upon the outside of the shuttle. The edge of the shuttle race had two inclines formed upon it, which, acting upon the ends of the pawls, alternately engaged and released them from the recesses in the shuttle. The action of the machine was as follows: The needle being in position for the passage of the shuttle the pawl farthest from the needle is engaged in its recess in the shuttle, and propels the shuttle partly through the loop, by means of the motion transmitted to it from the vibrating arm to which it is attached. As the first pawl approaches the needle thread the incline upon the edge of the shuttle allows the second pawl to drop into its recess and carry the shuttle through the loop, while the first pawl was raised to prevent it from coming in contact with the needle thread. The amount of slack in the needle thread, necessary for the passage of the shuttle, is controlled by the weight of the thread rollers over which it passes. A pair of cloth-covered rollers, capable of lateral and longitudinal motion in a horizontal plane, provided a means of moving the work in any required direction, and constituted the feed of the machine.

Mr. John Fisher, of Rudford, in Nottinghamshire, was the actual inventor of this machine, Mr. Gibbons having

so little interest in it that in 1846, or two years after the date of the patent, he relinquished all claim upon it. Mr. Fisher being at this time a minor, and not possessing the capital necessary for the proper working of his patent, brought the matter under the notice of his uncle, Mr. James Fisher, a lace manufacturer, having a considerable business in Nottingham, to whom he eventually assigned his patent, and who undertook in return to incur the expense that would be necessary in order to bring the machine before the notice of the public. Mr. James Fisher accordingly expended about £1,400 in the construction of machinery carrying out the ideas contained in the invention, but met with a formidable obstacle to success in the popular prejudice, which at this time ran very strongly against new ideas and methods, and was especially adverse to the sewing machine, since it was supposed that the miserable condition of the ill-paid seamstress, so graphically described in Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt," would be rendered still worse by the introduction of such an article.

It seems strange at this time to look back upon the period when the machine, which now is regarded as a necessity in almost every home, was looked upon with so much disfavour, but such was the case at that time; indeed, it was not until the date of the Crimean War that the sewing machine began to make headway, owing to the prominent manner in which it was brought before the public by the following circumstances. At the time when many of our soldiers were perishing in the Crimea for want of proper clothing, an order was given for the manufacture of a number of sheep-skin coats to protect them from the bitter cold, and hand labour not being available for this kind of work the machine was tried, found to answer exceedingly well, and has made steady progress ever since. To return, however, to the Messrs. Fisher, their labours were suddenly interrupted by the death, in 1849, of James Fisher, the uncle, whose interest in the patent was by this event transferred to his sons, but they made no effort to bring the invention into notice, nor could John Fisher, in spite of repeated applications,

LLOYD & HILL,

Patentees &

Manufacturers

Perambulators,

Invalid Furniture.

HOME.

EXPORT.



SECOND AWARD MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

prevail upon his uncle's executors to expend any money upon it. Eventually the patent was again assigned to John Fisher for a nominal consideration, and he, being now the sole owner of it, made an application to the Privy Council for an extension of his patent, stating that, although he had failed to render it a commercial success, it contained parts essential to all lock-stitch sewing machines; but the application was refused upon the technical ground that he was in the position of an assignee of one who was himself an assignee. Here, then, we have an example of the manner in which circumstances may sometimes combine to crush an inventor. That the invention was not crushed is proved by the fact that the principle which it introduced was eagerly adopted by others and remains to this day as the basis of the lock-stitch sewing machine, and the merit of introducing this principle, undoubtedly, and upon the best of evidence, belongs to John Fisher of Rudford, in Nottinghamshire, whose invention, had it been worked with energy and fostered by capital, would surely have reaped a golden harvest for its owners and have added a new lustre to the inventive reputation of the English race.

The United States Laws on the Question of Instalment Sales.

By M. B. J.*

IN the August number of your valuable paper I noticed an article written by "Yard Wide" on sewing machine leases, in which he cited some very valuable law on the subject, and some notions of his own, pertinent and abounding in much good sense, which decisions and notions the sewing machine men in Hoosierdom no doubt may follow as their guides in contracts with their purchasers, and be safe in so doing.

Had the law of Indiana and the decisions of her courts in regard to these contracts been the law of all the States, and had I not also noticed in the same number of the *News* an editorial in which the broad ground was taken that those decisions went to prove that a sewing machine lease properly drawn would compel payment or return of the property in *any law-abiding community*, your readers, no doubt, would never have been afflicted by this article. But believing that we, out here in Northern Ohio, succeed in maintaining a fairly decent character for peace and obeying such laws, just or unjust, which the Legislature of our State sees fit to pass, and those decisions which our Supreme Court declares to be the perfection of human reason (for such is the law), we could not be content until we had taken up the cudgel of argument to defend our institutions, and try and convince your readers that Indiana law, although wise, was not made as a rule of action for the entire nation, but simply for the small strip of land known as the Hoosier State.

The object of all sewing machine men in making their so-called leases is identically the same, namely, to get some form of a contract to enter into with their customers, so that their goods can be sold on the instalment plan, the property not to become the property of the purchaser until fully paid for, and that in case the instalments are not paid in full, the goods may be repossessed wherever they may be found, and so much of the first payment and instalments as have been already paid retained by the seller to compensate him for his expense, the loss of the sale, &c. When the sewing machine man has a contract that will cover those points, stand the test of the laws of his State, short and to the point, and not so unfair to the purchaser but that the smooth-tongued vendor can make the said purchaser believe that the entire contract is made in his interest, then he should be content.

If the above assumption of the wants of the sewing machine man be true, and he embodies them in the shape of a contract, what he will have will be a contract of conditional sale and nothing else; that is, a contract whereby the title is to remain in the vendor until the condition which the buyer undertakes in the contract, namely, the payment of the full purchase price, shall be performed by him. If the law of Indiana was the law of the nation, a simple contract that the title was to remain in the vendor until the purchase price was fully

paid, inserted in so many words in an instalment note given for the purchase price, would be sufficient, for that court holds the broad doctrine that, the contract being good between the buyers, no title passes to the buyer until the condition is performed, and that if the buyer sold or attempted to give title to any third person who bought of him for a valuable consideration, and even without any notice of what the contract was between the two first parties, such third party would get no title, for the reason that the one from whom he purchased would have no title to give, and could divest himself of no greater rights than he possessed. Consequently, no matter where or in whose possession the original vendor found the property, he might retake it, because of the original contract between him and the buyer. Unfortunately for the sewing machine men of other States, different courts of last resort, just as wise, perhaps, like the Supreme Court of Illinois, believe that the innocent third party, who buys from the buyer and pays his money, and who is innocent of the contract between the first two parties, has some rights, and in conformity with the highest maxim of our great Republic, that all law should be made to do the greatest good to the greatest number, lay down an entirely different rule, namely, that although such a contract of conditional sale is perfectly valid between the parties, when the property is sold by the buyer to an innocent third party (*i.e.*, a party who buys for a valuable consideration, with no notice of any other person's rights or lien in or against the property), his title is paramount to the title of the original vendor, for those wise judges say the loss of the goods as between parties equally innocent should fall upon him who has voluntarily transferred to another such possession of them as enabled him to commit the fraud, even in those cases which would authorize a recovery of the goods from the vendor. And where in that State M made a written contract with L whereby the latter received a piano, the price of which was fixed at 700 dols. and upon taking it L paid 50 dols., which was called the rent of the instrument for the first month, and he was to pay 50 dols. rent at the beginning of each month for thirteen months, the rental payments to count as part of the 700 dols., the court said it was no lease, but a conditional sale, good as between M and L, but as against an execution creditor of L, or one to whom L should sell, it was void, and that the buyer at sheriff's sale or from L would take the best title as against the original vendor.

In Illinois, then, it would seem that a contract of this sort, no matter how skilfully drawn, although good between the parties, will not compel the return of the property if it gets into the hands of an innocent third party or an execution creditor. And it will make no difference whether the agreement be termed a lease, hire agreement, or otherwise, so long as the wording of the agreement implies an intent on the part of the vendor to deliver his property to the vendee to be paid for by him in instalments, and he to retain a lien or the title of the property until the payment in full of the purchase money.

Many of the States follow the rule laid down in Illinois. Other States hold to the above rule, but add this restriction, that if the vendor shall record his agreement in the proper recording office of the county or township, as the case may be, so as to give constructive notice to all of exactly what the bargain was, he can then hold the property in case of non-payment, even in the hands of an innocent third party.

Substantially, the rule followed in Indiana was laid down by the highest courts of Ohio, and was the law of the State until 1885, when another onslaught was made on the poor sewing machine men by the Legislature, who fancied that they saw where great injustice was being perpetrated on the buyer under these contracts, and believing that the wise judges had not taken the necessary steps towards the destruction of these instruments of affliction, and relying upon their superior wisdom, gave, for us to obey, a law upon the subject, which for density, and as to what the interpretation of it should be, resembles somewhat the hieroglyphics on the tombs of the Egyptians. But it attempted to enact that where any personal property should be sold to any person to be paid for in instalments, or leased, rented, hired, or delivered to any person on condition that it should belong to the per-

* In the *U.S. Sewing Machine News*.

son purchasing or receiving the same, when the amount paid should be a certain sum or the value of the property, the title to remain in the vendor, lessor, renter, hirer, or deliverer until the said sum should be paid, that such an agreement should be void as to third parties, unless the contract was in writing, signed by the party receiving the property, with an affidavit on the back made by the vendor of the amount of the claim that it was just, and all be deposited for filing with the township clerk of the township where the party resides, and with a number of other conditions equally as exacting. The above was all for the benefit of third parties, and was well enough, but the second section provided that the vendor could not retake possession of his property even from the vendee under the contract until he tendered back all payments that had been paid upon the contract by the vendee after deducting a reasonable compensation for the use of the property, which in no case should exceed 50 per cent. of the amount paid, and made it a criminal offence if the vendor should violate any provisions of the Act. This law has rendered the lease plan, so called, practically of no avail to the dealers of Ohio, for no lawyer has yet been found skilful enough to form any kind of a contract under that law which would meet the requirements desired and be practical. Consequently the chattel mortgage system is the only safe method now pursued in this State.

As stated above, to make these contracts practically available to the sewing machine man, and to meet the requirement for which they are designed, no matter how skilfully they are worded or what they may be called, they must contain the elements of a conditional sale, and when upon a legal investigation of their merits the court interprets them to mean such a sale, there seem to be four general distinctions made by the different States, viz.:

States like Indiana, where such a contract is good as between the vendor and either the vendee or any third person who obtains title from him, and will hold the property or compel payment in any instance.

States like Illinois, where the contract is good to compel the return of the property as between vendor and vendee, but not between vendor and an innocent third person holding under the vendee.

States like Iowa, where contract is good between vendor and vendee, and between vendor and innocent third person, if contract is properly filed, but void unless so filed, and

States like Ohio, where the statutes impose such conditions upon the vendor that such an agreement is practically worthless.

In all of the States, so far as I have investigated, the contract is good as between the original parties thereto (except in States where legislative enactments have abrogated the common law doctrine entirely, like the statute of Ohio), and the questions that arise for the courts to determine are only where third parties are concerned.

In New York the question has arisen with great frequency, and the decisions are not all harmonious. The Illinois rule was the one adopted by the Court of Appeals in *Wait v. Green*, 36th New York, 556, and was followed for some time, but the ruling in *Commer v. Cunningham*, 77th New York, 391, appears to have reversed *Wait v. Green*, and I take it the rule adopted in Indiana is now the true rule in New York. In New Jersey, *Cole v. Beny*, 13 Broom, page 308, announces a rule like the Indiana rule to be the law.

The Delaware reports seem to contain no adjudications upon the subject.

Of the New England States, Maine and Vermont have statutes which make filing necessary. In New Hampshire the Indiana rule appears to prevail: see *Fisk v. Ewen*, 46th New Hampshire, page 173; *Kimball v. Jackman*, 42d New Hampshire, page 242. The same rule prevails in Rhode Island: see *Goodell v. Finbrother*, 12th Rhode Island, page 333. In Massachusetts and Connecticut the Indiana rule is the common law doctrine adopted.

In the South and South-west the adjudications upon the point are not numerous. In 1873 the two Virginias passed statutes similar to those in Iowa and Maine, and Texas followed the lead in 1879.

North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee recognise the validity of conditional sale as to all parties, but in South Carolina, by statute, the condition is void if verbal. In some of the last-named States the courts undertake to make a distinction between a reservation of a lien and a reservation of the title in the contract, and hold the former invalid unless made under certain forms, while the latter is valid. But this distinction is too fine to enter to any extent into the kind of a contract practical to the sewing machine man, and it may be safely stated that in regard to such contracts as a sewing machine man can use, the Indiana rule will be followed.

In Wisconsin and Minnesota a statute was passed in 1873 making all agreements of the kind void as to creditors and innocent purchasers unless properly filed and recorded, and it was held in *Kimball v. Post*, 44th Wisconsin, page 471, that, even if the agreement took the form of a lease, it came within the provisions of the statute. Nevada and Nebraska passed similar statutes in 1877.

Pennsylvania, after a long struggle as to what the law was, and after a number of the cases on the subject had been reversed and sustained again, finally settled down on the Illinois rule as a correct one.

Alabama, Arkansas, and Kentucky, and a number of the other of the Western States, adopted the same rule, and the Supreme Court of the United States has recently come to the same conclusion. In *Harvey v. Locomotive Works*, in 3rd Otto, page 664, and again in *Heryford v. Davis*, 12th Otto, 235, decided by that court, they emphatically announced the Illinois rule to be the law.

In all of the States where this rule is adopted, so far as I have investigated, the courts hold that where it is apparent that the contract, though nominally a hiring or a renting, is in reality a conditional sale, the courts will so regard it, looking to the substance rather than the form, and that a contract called a lease, a hire agreement, &c., is but a thin disguise when the facts are that the rental is to be applied to the purchase price.

It appears, then, that notwithstanding every effort made to cover the real nature of the contract, the court will search for the intent, and it is quite unnecessary for the parties to the contract to say it shall not amount to a sale when it contains every element of a sale, and wherever it is ascertained that such intent is, that when the last instalment for rent or hire is paid the agreement is to convey the title to the vendee, no matter what form the contract assumes it is a conditional sale. The law pays but little attention to the label, but looks beneath, and examines the nature of the bargain between the parties.

Therefore the authorities cited herein are only applicable to contracts of conditional sale, for no sewing machine man will dispute me, I take it, when I say that the intent of his contract with a purchaser is ultimately a sale of his goods, and a passing of the title to the vendee. Since the adoption by so many of the States of chattel mortgage acts, and since the United States Supreme Court has adopted the Illinois rule, that rule is growing in favour, and I predict that the future will see it the recognised common law rule of every State where there are no statutory enactments to influence the holding.

Although the attorney for a sewing machine company, and as such making the interest of the great fraternity of retailers my interest, but yet as a lawyer and a citizen with a greater interest for the establishment of a rule just and equitable to every citizen, a rule whose advantages will be far in excess of its hardships to the people of our country, and believing there are other methods for the sewing machine man to employ in the place of conditional sale contracts where the same object may be obtained, I am led to believe that the Illinois rule is the just one.

The greatest badge of ownership of personal property in this country is possession, and the policy of the Indiana rule to suffer without notice to the world the real ownership to be in one person and the ostensible ownership in another gives a false credit to the latter, which is too apt to work an injury to third persons. By that rule the old and equitable maxim that "He from whom the wrong cometh must bear the loss" is held for

naught, for where the rights of innocent third parties intervene such third person and the vendor may be equally innocent, but as between the two the vendor is the party who begins the transaction that causes the third person to part with his money, and as between them the vendor should suffer.

To illustrate, A, a dealer, sells a sewing machine to B, who is financially irresponsible, on the instalment plan, the title to remain in A until paid for. B has possession of the property, and after paying but 20.00 dols. of the instalments he sells it to C for 50.00 dols., who knows nothing of the contract between A and B. It is clear that a fraud has been committed by B, and either A or C must suffer (A by the loss of his machine, or the balance of the purchase price, or C by the loss of his 50.00 dols.). By the Illinois rule A must bear the loss; by the Indiana rule C must suffer, and although with no knowledge of the secret arrangement between A and B for if he has such knowledge even the Illinois rule would not save him), and relying on the ownership which the possession in B so strongly implied, he must lose his 50.00 dols., while A, the person whose act put B in a position to commit the fraud, must be the winner. Such a holding is against the policy of many old and established maxims of the law. It is unequitable and against the feeling of fairness with which an unbiased mind must be impressed.

In conclusion I desire to say that the above has been written, not with an attempt to discuss all the nice distinctions which have arisen over this class of contracts (for such a discussion would fill a volume), but with an attempt to point out the general rules that are applicable, and to show that those rules are wide apart as the States themselves; that the different legislatures are continually publishing and changing statutes, making inroads on the common law, and that the sewing machine man, to be perfectly sure that the contract he is using will find the sanction of the courts of his State, must follow those changes, and make his agreements accordingly.

The "Pawnbrokers' Gazette" and the Hire System.

WE may gather from what passed recently that the Metropolitan Protection Society is likely to give its attention before long to the necessity of some action relative to checking the abuses which are growing up round what is called the "hire system." What was originally a well-intentioned business principle is rapidly becoming identified with fraud, oppression, and legal injustice, cloaked and supported by the forms of the law. At this late period of the Parliamentary session there can hardly be any prospect of legislative interference this year, and, therefore, the trade, if disposed to take the question up, must prepare itself for what will in all probability prove a serious contest in the next. Such a movement will have to be worked under very different conditions to those which have characterised its former ones. The "plan of campaign" will have, in proceeding against the "hire system," to be carried on upon principles the reverse of the old ones. There will be an active enemy to encounter—one which will not only fight but die hard. The dealers upon "hire" are numerous—wealthy many of them—and have much to lose. The battle will be strongly contested, and victory will necessarily be dearly bought. Even the respectable among the "hire" dealers will naturally resist any attempt to curtail what they deem their rights—based upon the principles of the common law; giving security to their traffic, which they will contend is only exceptionally productive of hardship to the hirer. But there is unfortunately another class of "hire dealers" to whom the abuses of the system are a matter of large profit. They entrap the poor and ignorant into contracts, the scope of which the latter do not understand, and then make a profitable market of what under a fair system of trading would be their bad debts. They sell low-class goods at more than first-class prices, and upon any omission of the unfortunate "hirer" to keep up payment of his instalments (almost a matter of certainty), they seize the articles let out on "hire," and confiscate all the money paid upon the pretence that it was simply "rent." A remarkable instance of this is mentioned in our report of the Metropolitan

Protection Society's meeting in a recent issue, when a case was referred to in which the "hirer" had repaid £25 6s. out of a debt of £26 16s.

This latter class of dealers will die hard, and will leave no stone unturned to beat off the attack upon their vested interests. They can apply to Members of Parliament, and will do all they can to put the best possible face upon their methods of dealing, and will not stint to spend their money to preserve abuses which are to them a source of livelihood. We do not think that the battle will be won by merely introducing a Bill into Parliament, although the latter may be the best way of initiating the proceedings. The Legislature, we believe, would insist upon a strict inquiry, and would refer the matter to a Select Committee. Before such a tribunal the whole question would have to be threshed out. The opinions of judges, magistrates, and lawyers would be given—most probably against the abuses of the "hire system;" while those who practice the latter, and their friends, would be impartially listened to. A report would follow in due time, and upon that a Bill might be framed which would have a fair chance of passing into law.

The idea which we would endeavour to convey is this: that although an amendment of the law is probable, it will be hard work to get it, and it will possibly be beyond the power of the pawnbroking body to obtain it without the aid of powerful allies. We may observe that the trade protection societies of Nottingham and Halifax are moving in this direction. No doubt a widely extended feeling is abroad which, if once set in motion, would bring a host of supporters to any movement for checking the grave abuses that blossom round the root of the "hire system;" but the chief victims of the latter are poor, ignorant working people who have no organisation, and are little qualified to take any successful part in rescuing themselves from oppression. It will also require great influence to force this matter upon the attention of Parliament, which is so taken up with party contests that it cares little for the interests of poor people. Still the thing is to be done, and no class has a greater interest in the question than the pawnbrokers; but they will need strong allies to help them through their task, and the sooner they set about organising for the latter the better. We may observe that the "hire" dealers are fully alive to the dangers which menace them. They are organising, have journals more or less in their interest, and plenty of money to work

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with. A pamphlet in defence of the system is before the public. It describes it as a "great and beneficial system," but of course rests upon the good side alone, and takes no heed of the vile abuses that have grown up under it.

It is very difficult to lay down the manner upon which a remedy can be framed. No one would propose to extinguish the "hire system," which in its pure and simple form offers great facilities to those with whom ready money is scarce. It is its abuses that require to be dealt with—one of these being its gross oppression upon innocent third holders for fair value. The only idea which we can suggest—from the pawnbroking point of view—is, that a clause should be framed based upon the principle of the 3rd sub-section of Sec. 30 of the Act of 1872 (itself but a reproduction of Secs. 27 and 28 of the Metropolitan Police Act), that where a dealer seeks to recover from a third party an article which he has let out on hire, he shall only be permitted to do so by proceeding in a Magistrate's Court, and that in such cases the Magistrate shall have power to order restitution on such terms as he may think fit, either with or without repayment to the holder of the sum he has paid, or such proportion thereof as, according to the circumstances of the case, seems to the Court just and fitting.

The Sewing Machine and its Value to Coachbuilders.

FROM a work we have just received on Coach Trimming, written by Mr. G. A. Thrupp, we extract the following:—

"The sewing machine demands especial attention at our hands; its importance to the coachbuilder has been too long neglected, too much despised. Its value in these days of competition can hardly be overrated. To the trimmer it is destined to become a powerful auxiliary, as it equally will be a necessity. Its aid has already been accepted, while the want of a specially adapted machine has hitherto been the great bar to its complete success. The machine can only be deemed for our purposes as in

its preliminary stage, and there is yet much to be accomplished. This will be long delayed unless we open out to receive it; and only by the aid of the collective experience and inventive skill of our trade can we hope to reduce its failings to a minimum.

"The sewing machines we have to consider are two kinds, divisible according to the nature of the stitch produced by them—viz., the chain and lock-stitch. The chain-stitch, although securing a reduction of proportion of thread to that of needle, in a degree that does not exist in other machines, may be deemed as yet altogether unsatisfactory for the purposes of our trade; the back part exhibiting a raised stitch, thus rendering its use objectionable. The lock-stitch, on the other hand, is formed by two threads producing a similar stitch on either side—the simplest and at present most acceptable form of which Fig. 44 shows. If you examine the stitch you will find that although possessing greater strength, and producing a like stitch on either side, yet it is still somewhat of the nature of a chain-stitch, being simply a double running loop, interlocked in each other; you will then notice its weakness consists in this, that each loop is dependent on the other, an imperfection of the one will make both defective, and render the adjoining stitches, according to their proximity to the fault, more or less impaired.

For this reason alone it is inadmissible to compare machine work to the stitch imparted by hand-sewing, seeing the hand-stitch is likewise formed of two threads, interchanging from side to side, in a manner that cannot yet be accomplished by the machine, each thread being, therefore, independent of the other, and making and completing its own stitch, without let or hindrance from its fellow; so that, whatever may be the failure on the one side, the nature of the stitch on the other remains intact, and thus affords a double assurance as to the stability of the work. Attempts of various kinds have been made to remedy this evil in the machine, without full success.

"Respecting the merit of stitching itself, there is little question that the machine generally produces work of a better appearance than hand-sewing; that is only, however, because hand-sewing is carelessly done. Let hand-sewing be produced at its best, and machine work like-

THE

CELESTINA AUTOMATIC ORGAN.



Secured by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

This Charming Pneumatic Musical Instrument is quite Unique, and stands at this day without a Rival worthy of the Name. It is Strong, Elegant, Durable, and very easy to Operate.

The tone rich, round, and powerful. It is fitted with our new Patent Adapter, enabling it to play endless tunes for Songs, Hymns, or round Dances, which can be repeated as often as desired; this is in addition to the ordinary rolls for playing Quadrilles, Operatic, or other long pieces.

The endless tunes require no weight and can be adjusted in a few seconds. The price, £5 15s., includes the New Patent Adapter, twelve endless tunes, and one Roll of Music.

The Most Liberal Terms to the Trade.

Length, 16 inches; Width, 14 inches; Height, 14 inches. Weight, boxed, 32 lbs.

GEO. WHIGHT & CO.,

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N.B.—Members of the trade will please observe that we are Sole Licensees under Needham's Original Patents for Europe, and have commenced legal proceedings against infringers of our rights.

wise so produced, and there will be no question as to the most beautiful work. We need have no hesitation in pronouncing for the superiority of hand-work, as a matter of beauty, to anything that can be produced by the machine; and, if the stitcher does his best, he need fear no rivalry from the sewing machine. For the best work alone can it be permanent, and, therefore, for the general ordinary work of our shops the productions of the sewing machine will be of a better apparent nature than is attainable by other means."

Repairing Wringer Rolls.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *American Artisan* says: I would like to say a few words in regard to wringer rolls and the way I put them on. The first thing is to get good rolls, and next, good cement. I make the latter myself. Get pure rubber gum and cut it with benzine. Chip the rubber fine and put it in a can and fill with benzine. A piece of rubber about the size of a man's thumb will be sufficient for a pint of benzine.

Take the wringer apart, clean the shaft and wind closely with a hard, coarse twine. Cover this with cement and let it stand a few hours.

First make a block six inches by about two inches thick, with a one inch hole in the centre. Now make a tub of galvanised iron ten inches long by two and one-half in diameter. Flange one end and nail the flanged end to the block so that the hole in the block will be in the centre of the tube. Now make three or four tubes to fit inside the first one. These must be formed up so that the edges of the iron just meet (not lap), so that they will be smooth inside. They help to make the whole thing stiff and firm, and are used to make the tube fit the different sizes of rolls.

Now firmly bolt a block to the bench, back of the vice about two feet. Cement the roll inside, cement the shaft again. Put the tin point on end of shaft, and insert the same into the roll, put the roll into the tube, which has been nailed to the block, place this block against the block bolted to the bench and the end of the shaft against the end of the vice, which has been opened to its full width. Now screw up or close the vice and see how the shaft will be pushed into the roll. In this way the rolls may be put on very tightly.

Must Stick to the Trade.

MR. THOMAS LEE has opened a domestic machinery store at Kerridge, near Macclesfield. He has been for the last eighteen years in the sewing machine business, at 2,476 Frankford Road, Philadelphia, where he sold all kinds of machines, but principally the "New Home" lately, and cleared £2,500 from the business. Owing to the failure of his health he has returned to his native home, and, finding that the change from an active life to one of entire rest does not agree with him, he has again gone into the sewing machine trade.

Mr. Lee has just got in a few Jones's and Domestic's, and some wringers. If the trade is satisfactory he intends to largely extend his business. We wish him every success, and hope that he will quite eclipse his Philadelphia performances. We fear, however, that such results are not to be expected in the Macclesfield district.

Goy, Limited, at the Stanley Show.

THE above well-known firm of cycle manufacturers will have a first-class exhibit of bicycles and tricycles at the Stanley Show. Their stand will be under the direct supervision of Mr. W. Passingham (the Pocket Hercules), who, after a long connection with Goy, Limited, has been recently appointed to the head of the cycle department. He is well known as a cycle expert, and intends to exhibit for his firm one of the finest collections of machines ever brought together.

The Use of the Word Singer.

ON the 18th December, at the Shoreditch County Court, Messrs. Wright & Co., sewing machine dealers, of 3, Norton Folgate, sued Mrs. Ann Smith, of Oakley Villa, Peabody Road, Farnborough Road, Farnborough, to recover the sum of £3 10s., being balance owing for a sewing machine invoiced at £7 7s. This case excited more than ordinary interest, owing to the fact that Mr. D. G. Wansbrough, solicitor to the Singer Manufacturing Company, undertook the defence.

Everything had been arranged for a powerful defence by an experienced and smart solicitor, Mr. Wansbrough, and Messrs. Wright's case was entrusted to their solicitor, Mr. H. W. B. Brighten, of 108, Fenchurch Street. When the case was called on, however, Mr. Wansbrough at once took exception to its merits being gone into on the grounds that it was outside the jurisdiction of Mr. Samuel Prentice, Q.C., the Judge.

The defendant, Mrs. Ann Smith, was called to prove that the carriage was paid by the wife of the agent for Messrs. Wright, Mrs. Madgwick, of Beech Cottage, Peabody Road, Farnborough Road, Farnborough.

Mr. Brighten urged that the payment of the carriage by the agent's wife was only to oblige the defendant, who at the time was ill. The machine was sent off from the plaintiff's address at Shoreditch, and consigned to the defendant, and it was only through her living next door to the agent, and Mrs. Madgwick obliging the defendant, that there was any foundation for the contention that the Shoreditch Judge had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Henry Edward Madgwick deposed that he was agent for Messrs. Wright & Co., and he took an order for the sewing machine, payment to be made at the rate of 10s. a month after a deposit of £1. He filled up the agreement form shown, and sent it to Messrs. Wright & Co., asking them to send the machine addressed to Mrs. Smith at Oakley Villa. He was not at home when the machine was delivered.

Mrs. Smith, the defendant, was recalled, and stated that she was ill when the machine arrived. She did not ask Mrs. Madgwick to carry in the machine.

Mr. Brighten here said the defence was undertaken by the Singer Company.

Mr. J. Coker, manager for Messrs. Wright & Co., in reply to Mr. Brighten, said that he received instructions from their agent, Mr. Madgwick, to send on the machine, and he delivered it to the South-Eastern Railway. He had not paid any carriage. The machine was sent addressed to Mrs. Smith at her request.

The Judge then ruled that he had no jurisdiction to try the case, as the carriage was paid by the plaintiff at Farnborough. He allowed costs for two witnesses, but refused to allow anything for an expert which the defendant had called as a witness.

[We understand that the plaintiffs have entered an action in the Farnborough County Court for the sum claimed, and that it will come on for hearing in the course of a few weeks. It is said that the case will be particularly interesting, and that it involves several points of great moment to every dealer selling German-made Singer machines. Of course we shall report the proceedings at Farnborough.—Ed. *Sewing Machine Gazette*.]

The Collector and the Petition.

WE have often heard and read of the methods employed by collectors to get hold of half-crowns and the tenacity with which they stick to them, but the following case of one of the class rather reverses our calculations not a little. A collector and canvasser of one of the leading firms was recently removed, much against his will, from the southern portion of the Emerald Isle to its metropolis. While the time elapsed between the notification of his change of *locale* and the date of actual removal, a bright idea struck the gentleman in question. Why not get up a big petition to the powers that be, and, by this means, secure his continuance among the beauties of the south? A petition was accordingly drafted, extolling the good qualities of the agent, his vast experience with machines "by fountain, shaw, or green," over mountain passes, across arms of the sea, swept by

the broad swell of the Atlantic, and, in fact, leaving the "White" canvasser with his Hottentot and Esquimaux experience simply nowhere. Now, to get the signatures, somebody suggested getting a noted professional man to head the list, and at the same time get his friends through out the territory to affix their signatures to the mighty poll. Away our hero goes armed with the portentous document. Arrived at the professional gentleman's abode, and ushered into his presence, the purport of the visit unfolded, the gentleman, a wag by the way, expressed his readiness to sign the petition, provided he was paid his fee. What's your fee? said the agent. Only half a crown, said the wag. Our agent produced the needful coin, which the wag duly pocketed, and then signed the petition. Asked if he would procure the signatures of his friends, he agreed to accompany our friend for this purpose. Arrived at number one, the wag demands his fee for visit; another half-crown changes owners; another name swells the list of petitioners. Calling on number two a like change occurs in the relative amount of coin held by the wag and our friend. In each case where the wag obtained a signature a similar sum was paid over. We are unable to say how much the petition really cost, or whether the wag reimbursed the agent his fees; but the result of the petition was that not hoped for by our southern friend, who, in spite of his aversion, has been given facilities to study the architectural beauties of the metropolis of his country while supplying its inhabitants with the useful sewing machine.

Salaries and Promotions.

By J. E. R., in the *U.S.S.M. News*.

THE grading of salaries and promotion of help are two subjects of interest to all who are engaged in the sewing machine business, and I fear I shall fail to give them justice in this brief communication. My plan, however, is to pay like compensation for like results. The country agent or salesman who receives his machines in crates at the freight office must uncrate and get them ready for the customers. He must show up the machine and attachments; he must close the deal and collect the money, while the city canvasser simply canvasses the house and is done, since he is followed by a closer, an instructress, and a collector.

It costs more to sell a machine in the country. I once heard a farmer say, "If you get that machine into Johnson's house, it is half sold." Now, let us take this farmer at his word. If when the machine is in the house it is half sold, then only half the labour is done. Now, if we figure the city canvasser on a 25 per cent. basis, we ought to figure the country salesman, who has double the work to do, on a 50 per cent. basis. If he does the same work that canvasser, closer, instructress, and collector do in the city, he should have as much pay. This will pay the country salesman more than he has been receiving, but his share has been entirely too small. As an offset to this increase of commission, I would recommend that the country agent report as near to headquarters as possible, for, bear in mind, it is hard fishing where the fish are scarce, and the country salesman, from whose sales the company receives 50 per cent. of the purchase money, must not be encumbered with expensive branch offices and high-salaried travelling men, who are, in my opinion, seldom any benefit and quite frequently a detriment to him, as experience has proven that he is in many instances much less liable to defraud his company than the dude who has been sent to investigate his business. Employ trustworthy men and then trust them.

But you must not lose sight of the companies' interests as we go along. To honest, sober, industrious men for country work I would pay a collecting commission of 25 per cent., to be paid as the money is collected. To call the whole 50 per cent. a selling commission would be a bid for dishonesty and might result in the piling up of rotten assets, which are worse than no assets, and in time must and will kill both agent and company. In addition to this 25 per cent. collecting commission, which of itself is one-fourth of

his business, I would place to his credit 25 per cent. selling commission, and would advance him 6 dols. per week on a commission account of 50 dols. On an account of 75 dols. I would advance 8 dols., and on an account of 100 dols. I would pay 12 dols., and so on upwards. The more the better for both the company and the salesman. As his week's pay is increasing so will his assets, and if they are good he will make big money for himself and be a cheap man for the company and will need no watching.

Now a few words on the question of the promotion of country help. It is an acknowledged fact that some of our best talent comes from the country, and our business is no exception to the rule. Our most practical and most successful sewing machine men were once country boys. They have a good knowledge of horses and waggons, and were brought up to work. I find they are much harder workers than our city men, and very often more gentlemanly and refined. Of course, not always, but *sometimes*. It would seem but just, after a man has proven his ability for two or three years to sell goods and collect money where both customers and money are scarce, to place this man in a city where he can show his ability and make up for lost time. Do not put him to canvassing, nor in any way try to keep him back, but put him to closing. Place him on an equal footing with your city closing men and you will find your present help working harder and getting more and better results in order to keep ahead of the country brother, and after a reasonable amount of experience as a closing man, if you are in need of a manager, promote the closer who has made the most *good* sales, and, in like manner, if you are in need of higher officials, promote the most worthy manager. By this impartial mode of promotion you will soon have an army of practical sewing machine men. But from the office boy of your smallest branch to the president of your company they will know and feel that they get what they earn and must earn what they get.

"Our Business Habits."

THE *Manchester City News* recently contained an interesting article on the foregoing, from which we extract the following:—

In the United States cash payments prevail, and in the wholesale trades the credit given is from thirty to ninety days. The risk of bad debts, it is said, in well-conducted large houses is not greater than can be provided for by a tenth of 1 per cent. on all sales. Cash payments for retail business has grown largely in this country. The advantages of it were first shown by the co-operative societies, then by the enterprise of tradesmen, and later by the household stores societies. The man or woman who gets credit for personal requirements in food and clothing has to pay a high premium for the credit. Nothing promotes extravagance in domestic and personal matters and living above one's income more than a credit system. It does the shopkeeper no good, as he probably loses as much by bad debts as he gains from high prices. Debt is a curse to any man, but especially to one with a fixed income. America has, however, a retail trade like our own, upon easy payments. This trade has grown amongst us to very large proportions. The temptation of easy payments for nice house furniture hides the high prices which are paid. The easy payments are found to be anything but easy. They rob many a man's home of enjoyment for years, and sour his disposition. Crowds of men and women are suffering from having to make these weekly or monthly payments. Much better would it be if everybody would save money to buy furniture than buy furniture to be paid for over many years, in a way which increases the struggle of life and prevents the saving of money for sickness or age. If some method could be found to check the credit system, it would be a blessing to both shopkeepers and their customers. But it is not probable that legal enactments could do much good without doing great evil. All we can hope is that in the end the present cash retail establishments will increase, and at last lead to better habits amongst the people.

The United States does not appear to be much, if any, better off than England in respect of the credit given in wholesale trades. Credit may be abused, and often is; but it is the basis of trade, and what is needed is not the annihilation or restriction of credit, but greater prudence in giving it, and greater honesty amongst those who receive it. In the States each salesman gets a fixed commission upon what he sells in addition to his salary. If this is true generally in the United States then they are ahead of us. But payment by salary and commission is not a novelty in this country. It is carried out in many houses in Manchester with good results. Competition for business will cause this practice to grow rapidly, as employers find it essential to use every possible stimulus to increase the efficiency of salesmen. But there is something wanted beyond sales. That is profitable sales. To secure these some houses pay their heads of departments a commission upon the profits. It seems that this is the more rational method, and that ultimately it will be the basis of remuneration to salesmen.

Ourselves.

WE do not, under the above heading, intend to point out any credit which we think is due to us for our past doings. Our readers are the best judges as to whether the *Gazette* gives them full value for their subscription. What we wish to do, however, is to thank the many subscribers who have wished us the compliments of the season. It is impossible for us to acknowledge this kindness by letter in every case, but, nevertheless, we should like our subscribers to know that we appreciate to the full their compliments, and wish them and the whole trade a happy and prosperous new year. Whilst on this subject, we would ask all our subscribers, when making inquiries, to enclose a stamp for reply. Most correspondents do not require this notification, but there are a number who are forgetful, and we address them in particular. We do not expect all to be as considerate as Mr. Henry Luckett, of the Finsbury Park Machine Company, who actually enclosed a stamp for the postage of a receipt for his subscription, with the following explanation:—"We get too good value for money in the *Gazette* to debit you with postage." Our remarks are intended to refer to general inquiries, of which we now receive a large number. We are pleased to answer the inquiries, but we object to pay the postage on the same.

The Stanley Show.

©OUR readers will not forget the Stanley Show which opens at the Crystal Palace on the 25th January, and closes on the 2nd of February. It is our intention to report the exhibits more fully than on previous occasions.

The Merchandise Marks Act. THE USE OF THE WORD "SINGER."

(Continued from our May number.)

Cross-examined by Mr. METCALFE.

You say you have brought actions successfully? Have the Company also brought actions successfully?—Yes. You observe that up to a considerable point in the case of Loog, because they did not prove that he had deceived anyone by what he had done. That was the whole judgment of the House of Lords.

You have brought cases unsuccessfully?—No.

Not you, but the Company; haven't you brought cases under this very Act which were lost?—No.

You failed to convict?—There was a case in which I failed to convict for a certain reason. I sued a man who was a servant of a company, and the magistrates thought that he had described who his masters were sufficiently, and that I should have sued somebody else than the man. You see in section 19, sub-section 3, "Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to render liable to any prosecution or punishment any servant of a master resident in the United Kingdom who bona fide acts in obedience to the instructions of such master, and on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecution, has given full information as to his master." As far as I know the Company never brought an action with regard to the word being on the machine without being successful.

Did Mrs. Vagg instruct you or did you first communicate with her on behalf of the Company?—She wrote to me.

Did she make a complaint before she was spoken to?—I cannot tell you.

You don't know that the agent of the Company or somebody interfered first?—I cannot say from my own knowledge, but I have very little doubt about it.

You do not suppose that she came to bring an action on her own account?—Yes, she thought she had bought a Singer machine, and was very dissatisfied when she found that it was not.

Mr. Metcalfe: When somebody deceived her. You say that there are no types of these machines?

Mr. Baker, J.P.: The Company have thirty-five different types.

The Singer sewing machine is not a particular type of machine. Is that so?—Your question does not mean anything.

I ask from what I took down. My friend asked you, "Is a particular type of machine made by The Singer Manufacturing Company?" and you said there were thirty-five or thirty-six different sorts or ways of making it. I want to get from you, does not a Singer machine denote a particular kind of machine, and way of making it?—No, I say not in my opinion; of course it is a question of opinion.

You know in the case of Loog the judges said they believed it was so?—I know that the Lord Chancellor said he came to the opinion that there was such a thing known to the trade as a "Singer system" or "principle."

Did he not apply the same remark to the Wheeler-Wilson?

The Clerk: And Howe.

Witness: I believe he did say something about Wheeler-Wilson. They never did attempt to guard their name, except once, some years ago.

Mr. Metcalfe: The Lord Chancellor says, "That company, like plaintiffs in the present case, sought to restrain the use of the name Wheeler-Wilson by other manufacturers. It was decided, however, by Vice-Chancellor James, in 1870 (the case is reported in 39 *Law Journal*, New Series, Chancery p. 76) that this name Wheeler-Wilson had come to signify in the trade, not a particular manufacture of Messrs. Wheeler-Wilson, or of the Wheeler-Wilson Company, but the other kinds of machines which they made, the manufacture of which was *publici juris*. The injunction, therefore, asked in the case was needed." Did not the Lord Chancellor and the other judges apply the same argument to this Singer as to the Wheeler-Wilson?

I do not think he did. Wheeler & Wilson patented their machine, and lost their name from the fact that after fourteen years a patent expires.

The Clerk: Like the hansom cab, which was patented and ran out.

Mr. Metcalfe: Did the Lord Chancellor go on to say, "Your lordships have not now to review that decision, nor do I assume either that it was, or that it was not, right, but it is part of the history of the trade in those sewing machines in which the present defendant now deals; and it is manifest on the face of the defendant's advertisement sheets and price lists, that he has used the words 'Singer system' in exactly the same sense relatively to the plaintiffs and their predecessors in business in which he uses the words 'Wheeler-Wilson system' relatively to Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson's and the company carrying on business under that name."

Mr. Baker, J.P.: It was strictly a matter of the trade.

Mr. Metcalfe: It is manifest on the face of his price lists. The Lord Chancellor says, "The defendant's witness, Mr. Newton Wilson, says, 'Every sewing machine as it came into the English market successively from America came to be known in the first place by its outward form, and, secondly, by the arrangement of parts which constitute that machine, and that arrangement of parts, combined with the peculiar outward form, constitutes a type or class. This is evidently what the defendant and others in the trade, who used the same phraseology with the defendant, mean by the word system.' In the ninth paragraph of his statement of defence, the defendant avers that the words 'Singer system' and 'Singer machines' as he uses them are, and are understood in the trade to be, descriptive of certain characteristics of outward form and internal construction which he there specifies; and this statement is supported (with only, as it seems to me, verbal and immaterial variations) by the evidence of a scientific witness for the defendant, Mr. Imray. That witness divides sewing machines into three principal classes—1, the lock-stitch, working with a needle and shuttle; 2, the chain-stitch; and 3, the double chain-stitch. To the first or lock-stitch type of machines, he says, all those known under the appellations 'Howe,' 'Thomas,' 'Singer,' and 'Wheeler & Wilson' belong, and he specifies the distinctive characters of each kind, and among them in much detail those of the machines known (according to him) under the name of Singer. The names, he says, 'always convey to my mind a distinctive idea of a distinct thing,' that is of 'great similarity; there might be variations in detail, and yet the broad construction and form might be the same.' I believe this evidence." You remember that; you are conversant with the case?—I did not hear him give that evidence, but I was in the House of Lords.

The Clerk: You as a witness, and being more familiar with these machines than the Lord Chancellor, say there is no system?—In my opinion there is no such thing, properly speaking.

The Clerk: He makes thirty-five varieties?—And alters them so often as occasion requires, and they can be improved. They have gone on improving in shape and construction. It is not like a hansom cab, which has two wheels, a head, and a seat behind; these machines vary in form.

Mr. Metcalfe: Although there may be different things, an automatic bobbin winder or oscillating shuttle, the principle of the thing on which they are made is almost the same, the body of it?—No, because many of the machines entirely differ.

What you call only genuine machines, the actual Singer Manufacturing Company's machines, as far as the body is concerned, are not they made on one principle?—No, some of them weigh five tons.

Mr. Reginald Wansbrough: They vary in outward form and construction.

The Clerk: Some machines have arms in the shape of an anchor and others a fancy shape. Have Singer's anything particular in that way?—No.

Mr. Worsley, J.P.: The Singer Company do patent?—Yes, some patents they continue for various parts.

(To be continued.)

WHEELER & WILSON'S

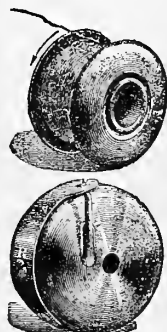
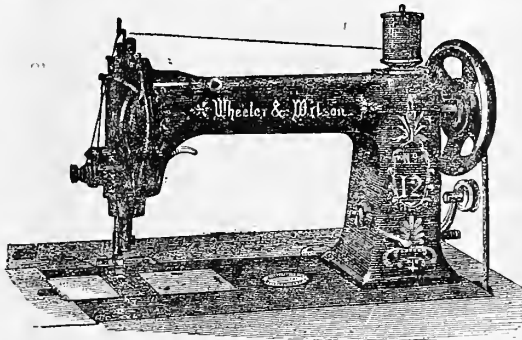
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Failure Information.

CHARLES KNOWLES, sewing machine and cycle dealer, of 2, Belmont Terrace, Peterson Road, Wakefield, and carrying on business at Westgate House, Little Westgate, Wakefield.

A meeting of the creditors of the above was held at the Official Receiver's office, Wakefield, on the 4th of December, a receiving order having been granted on the 19th of November. Mr. Knowles is an old sewing machine man, having formerly been the Bradbury manager for Yorkshire, subsequently acting for that company at Wakefield before commencing business for himself in 1881, when he had £600 to £700 capital. The gross liabilities to unsecured creditors is £485 13s. 10d., to secured creditors, £473, and to preferential creditors, for rates, taxes, and wages, £9 19s. 10d., or a total of £968 13s. 8d., of which £314 10s. is expected to rank for dividend. The assets are estimated to produce £360 6s. 9d., or after deducting the preferential claims £350 6s. 11d.; they consist of cash in hand £10 5s. 6d., stock-in-trade, £210 8s. 6d., estimated at £167 10s.; machinery and fixtures, £65, valued at £26 10s.; furniture, £110, reckoned at £82 10s.; and other property which the debtor values at £40, but which is reckoned at £26. The good book debts, we might further state, are valued at £47 11s. 3d., the doubtful at £2 17s. 6d., and the bad at £4 5s. 6d. The assets are, therefore, £350 6s. 11d. on liabilities stated at £800 3s. 1d., showing a deficiency of £449 16s. 11d. The Official Receiver found that Mr. Knowles had been insolvent for some time, but the debtor says he did not know this until August last. During the past eleven months the debtor has drawn from his business £115, but his net profits during that period were only £73. When he found himself insolvent he offered 6s. 6d. in the pound, which the largest creditors, very unwisely, we think, refused, thus necessitating bankruptcy proceedings, which will probably mean a much smaller dividend.

A. SCOTT, trading as the Kent and Canterbury Supply Association at Canterbury, and as the London and Canterbury Furnishing Company at Upper Street, Islington, N.

Two meetings of creditors of the above, who dealt in sewing machines and other articles, were held at the Cannon Street Hotel last month. At the first the debtor offered 10s. in the pound, which was refused. At the second meeting 12s. 6d., secured, was offered, payable 2s. 6d. down, and the balance in quarterly instalments of 2s. 6d. each. The latter offer was accepted by the creditors, but subsequently the debtor applied for a receiving order, which was granted. The gross liabilities amount to £17,000. Within a few days of the first meeting of creditors the debtor succeeded in obtaining twelve machines from a German importer, who was given by the trade protection offices the highest possible report as to his standing. Such is commercial life.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 16,300. J. Spencer, for improvements in and relating to rotary knitting machines.
- 16,937. E. and R. Cornely, for improvements in edging and over-seaming machines.
- 16,971. H. Nathan, for an improved darning machine.
- 17,076. J. Y. Johnson, a communication from the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co., of the United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 17,077. H. Brinsmade, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 17,128. E. and R. Cornely, for improvements in embroidering machines.
- 17,203. D. H. and W. Miller, for improvements in overhead sewing machines.
- 17,490. J. C. Kerry, for improvements in and connected with vis-a-vis perambulators.
- 17,787. R. Reynolds, for improvements in perambulators.
- 17,859. J. Hendricks, for improvements in treadles for sewing and other foot-power machines.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

- 12,923. J. S. Edwards, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 13,609. H. J. Haddan, a communication from J. P. Rey, of France, for an improved sewing machine attachment for button-hole stitching and other purposes.
- 15,360. J. J. Lish and H. Ingel, for improvements in circular and other latch-needle knitting machines.
- 15,920. J. Price and H. Nash, for an improved brake for perambulators and other vehicles.
- 17,884. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of the United States, for improvements in sewing machine shuttles.

1888.

- 9 564. L. Prange, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 12,407. B. Lindauer, for an improved plating attachment for sewing machines.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED NOV. 13TH, 1888.

- 392,626. C. N. Miner, Haverhill, Mass., needle threading attachment for sewing machines.

392,629. J. N. Moulton, Haverhill, Mass., horn for shoe-sewing machines.

392,647. C. E. Temple and F. T. Bolton, Terre Haute, Ind., button-setting machines.

392,795. J. H. Griffin, Brockton, Mass., raceway for rotary sewing machine shuttles.

392,893. G. E. Strauss, New York, N. Y., bead feeding attachment for embroidering machines.

ISSUED AND DATED NOV. 20TH, 1888.

393,042. A. S. Trowbridge, Milford, Mass., sewing machine attachment for preventing kinks in waxed thread.

393,119. L. Muther, Chicago, Ill., needle for sewing machines.

393,193. A. L. Traver, Philmont, N. Y., button-hole sewing machine attachment.

393,329. H. Freedman, Rochester, N. Y., tucking guide for sewing machines.

393,414. H. P. Aldrich, Somerville, Mass., sewing machine.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

14,610. *Improvements in embroidering machines.* H. H. Lake, a communication from Messrs. Sauer & Sons, of Arbon, Switzerland.—Dated October 26th, 1887. Price 1s. 6d.

In this improved automatic shuttle embroidering machine, which is to be used for embroidering upon fabrics small designs, such as points, stars, leaves, &c., the motion of the embroidering frame, necessary for this purpose, is produced not as in the embroidering machines heretofore used, by guiding a pantograph over a pattern for embroidering, but by pattern discs in combination with a stitch disc, which discs, on the change of a pattern, must likewise be exchanged.

15,571. *Improvements in sewing and embroidering machines.* E. Cornely, of 87, Faubourg St. Denis, Paris.—Dated November 14th, 1887. Price 11d.

In a former Patent, No. 3,456, of 1883, a cutting apparatus is described in connection with a sewing or embroidering machine for cutting each loop or thread after it has been drawn above the cloth by the hook or the needle of the machine whereby a velvet-like embroidery is obtained. A great difficulty has been experienced in removing the cut ends or their fibres from the scissors of the cutting apparatus, and the object of the present invention is to remove the fibres from the needle and the cutters in such a manner that they cannot come in contact with the material, and it consists in a pair of oscillating plyers, which seize each loop while it is set by the scissors, and which carry it from the needle to a tube or receptacle wherein the plyers open and drop the cut end so that it will never come in contact with the material.

16,236. *Improvements in sewing machines.* W. R. Lake, a communication from N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Conn., United States.—Dated November 25th, 1887. Price 8d.

To simplify the construction of machines having a rotating hook, and to cheapen the same to the lowest practical point, the usual variable motion device is dispensed with, and the rotating hook may be applied directly to the end of a long shaft, supported in bearings below the bed plate, and the shaft may be rotated from a rotating needle-bar actuating shaft in the over-hanging arm, through the intervention of a sliding and rocking lever provided with a roller or other stud, which enters a groove in an arm attached to the shaft to which the said hook is secured, the said hook preferably having co-operating with it a loop positionary plate or device, as will be described, so that while the machine is being run the liability of skipping stitches is obviated.

33. *Improvements in sewing machines.* H. A. Stuart, of Bletchley, Bucks.—Dated January 2nd, 1888. Price 8d.

The invention relates to that class of sewing machines in which the material is fed by the action of the needle, the object being mainly to provide improved mechanism for effecting the feed in a noiseless manner, and for regulating the length of stitch.

45. *Improvements in button-hole sewing machines.* W. Norris, of 3, Barrow's Place, Waterloo Road, Southwark, London.—Dated January 2nd, 1888. Price 8d.

The improvements consist in certain alterations in the mechanism for giving the "cross stitch" and "barring" motion to the table carrying the work during the operation of making a button-hole, where the construction and working of the machine is simplified, greater accuracy is ensured, and the working parts are more easily replaced when worn or damaged. The width of the button-hole may also be varied to suit different classes of work.

11,143. *An improved device for automatically stopping the rotation of the wheels of perambulators and other similar vehicles.* J. A. Izod, of 5, Queen Anne Road, South Hackney, London.—Dated August 1st, 1888. Price 8d.

On the handle of the perambulator being released, mechanism is brought automatically into play whereby two rods are thrust out between the spokes of the hind wheels, and thus stop their rotation, and consequently the motion of the perambulator.

13,459. *Improvements in motors for sewing machines.* E. F. Briggs, of San Marcos, Texas, United States.—Dated September 18th, 1888. Price 6d.

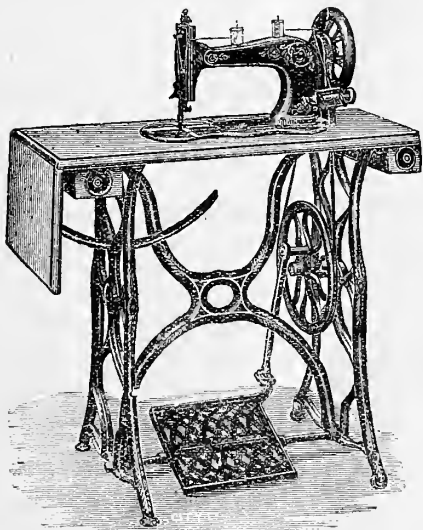
The stand of a sewing machine adapted for interchangeable motors is provided with a depending hook designed to receive and support, when out of use, either the pitman or the inclined hand rod.

14,121. *Certain improvements in presser feet for sewing machines.* C. and M. Leak and D. V. B. Henarie, all of San Francisco, United States.—Dated October 2nd, 1888. Price 8d.

The main or fixed presser foot is provided with an extension or spur, so constructed that when the presser foot passes over seams, or from one thickness of goods to another, this supplemental piece follows the irregularities of the surface and acts to hold the goods firmly upon the table, thus preventing the needle from being broken by the lifting up of the goods which are temporarily relieved from the ordinary pressure of the foot while it is passing over the point of conjunction between the thicker and thinner portion of the goods.

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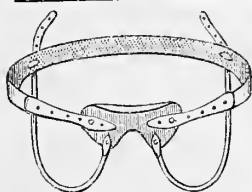
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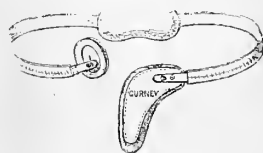
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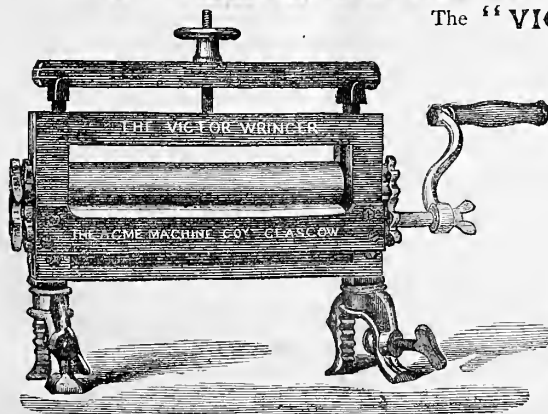
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Silk	5/-, 7/-, and 9/-	"	Ladies' Belts	" 7/6	"
Patent Enema Syringes, in Box, complete	3/3	Indiarubber Bandages (10½ ft.)	" 4/6	"
Ladies' Chest Expanders ... ..	... ..	3/6 and 4/6	Leg Irons	" 15/-	"
Water Pillows, according to size...	... ..	from 6/6	Spinal Supports	" 25/-	"
Male Urinals ... ..	... ..	" 7/6	Artificial Legs	" £5	"

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance by Postal or Post Office Order, payable at Vere Street, W. Further Particulars and Self-measurement Form sent on Receipt of Stamped Directed Envelope.

ALL GOODS SENT CARRIAGE OR POST FREE.

F. GURNEY & CO.,
PATENT TRUSS AND ORTHOPEDIC MECHANICIANS,
22, WOODSTOCK STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

WRINGERS.



The "VICTOR" WRINGER is a Machine we can confidently recommend. It fixes with ease on to a round or square tub, and the clamp is so arranged that no matter at what angle the side of the tub may be the Wringer, when fixed, stands straight up.

TRADE PRICES.

12 in.	14 in.	15 in.	} All with Best White Solid Rubber Rollers.
12/-	13/-	14/-	

Cog Wheels, 8d. extra each Machine.

The A.M.Co. are the largest manufacturers of Rubber Roller Wringers in Europe. Makers of the "Acme," "President," "Nonpareil," and "Victor" Wringers; also Knife Cleaners and Ice Cream Freezers.

THE ACME MACHINE CO.,
Henrietta Street, GLASGOW.

HENRY VORLEY'S

Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil

For Sewing and Knitting Machines, Physical and Surgical Instruments, Guns, Clocks, Lathes, &c., &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THIS very beautiful oil is incapable of thickening in use or of gumming the bearings, being an "absolutely neutral" substance, unaffected by the weather or age. It may now be obtained in bottles at all respectable Sewing Machine and Bicycle Depots, and Wholesale at

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Lower Qualities of the White Oil may now be had. Also Fine Lamp for Bicycles, and American Golden, in Casks direct from the Docks, or packed in Cans, Drums, or Bottles Suitable to the Trade.

Send for Design Sheet and Prices. LLOYD & CO., BORO', LONDON, S.E.
"UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE."



THE ABOVE SPACE IN WOOD CUT IS LEFT FOR DEALER'S NAME.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

MESSRS. LLOYD & CO. have met with extraordinary success this year with their "ROVER," and have sold out their whole stock. Dealers should order early to secure a supply of this famous Carriage.

The Special Features of our manufacture are:—We study the Dealer, we finish every Carriage with care, using Patent Split Bolts, Good Springs, Good Braids, and Solid Brass Fittings, and thus save our customers the annoyance of Repairs and Returned Carriages. For Easy Term Business no better Carriage can be turned out, and they are bound to give the Purchaser satisfaction.

Parts of every Description for Repairs, Wheels, Tyres, Handles, Hoods, Canopies, Aprons, Joints, &c.

RUGS OF EVERY SKIN AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

LLOYD & CO. MANUFACTURERS, BORO', LONDON, S.E.

TO INVENTORS.

General Patent Office. Established 1830.

G. F. REDFERN & CO.

LONDON: 4, SOUTH STREET, FINSBURY,

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PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the new Act, £3 3s. To complete the Patent for 4 years, £7 7s. French Patent, including first year's tax, £7; Belgian Patent, £3; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.; United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole term, £17 10s. Circular of information as to the mode of proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in England and Abroad. [Telephone No. 169.]

REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"INVENTION," London.

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Dealers in Domestic Appliances should only use those compiled specially for this Journal.

Price 6d. per dozen.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1889.

MESSRS. D. E. MEY & CO., the special WELL-KNOWN EXHIBITION REPRESENTATIVES, are open to represent a few more good firms at the above.

CORRESPONDENCE IN ALL LANGUAGES.

OFFICES: 30, BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

The CHERRY TREE MACHINE Co.

CHERRY TREE NEAR BLACKBURN,
Lancashire, England.

SOLE PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE
"MODEL" - "QUEEN" - AND - "CLIMAX"
WASHING, WRINGING, AND MANGLING MACHINES,
INDIA-RUBBER WRINGERS, &c.

BY HER
MAJESTY'S



ROYAL LETTERS
PATENT.

BY HER
MAJESTY'S



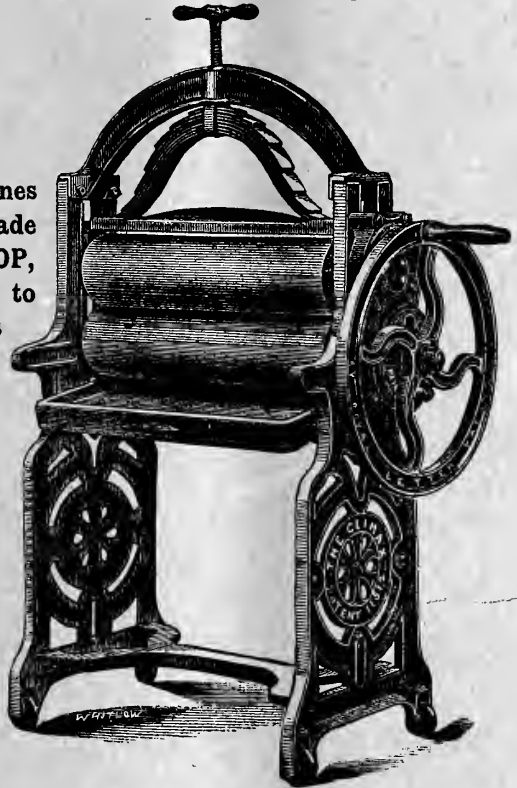
ROYAL LETTERS
PATENT.

THE MODEL WASHER,
Wringer and Mangler Combined.
BOW TOP.



These Machines
are also made
with FLAT TOP,
as supplied to
Her Majesty's
Laundry.

THE CLIMAX MANGLE.
With Bow Top.



We have adapted our patent "CLIMAX" Gearing to combined WASHING MACHINES, as it is stronger, easier to work, and more compact. We have also patented a new improvement in the tubs by making the bottom slope or fall towards the outlet, so that all the water runs out without it being necessary to raise one side of the Machine. This is an important advantage, as many machines have been broken when being raised by accidentally falling completely over.

With the improvements recently added, as stated above, the "MODEL" is by far the best Machine in the market, and we feel sure that the prejudice which exists in some minds against all Washing Machines would disappear if our "MODEL" Washer were given a trial.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PATENT CLIMAX GEARING.

In ordinary Wringing and Mangling Machines there are *five* cog wheels, *two* being to make the rollers rotate equally, and *three* to reduce the speed. With the "CLIMAX" Gearing this is accomplished by *three* wheels. These wheels are all fitted at one end of the Machine, which make it more compact, and take up less room.

The wheels are strengthened by flanges, and it is almost impossible to break them.

There are no cogs on the fly-wheel.

The stud and stud-wheel are entirely dispensed with.

There is less friction and less noise in working.

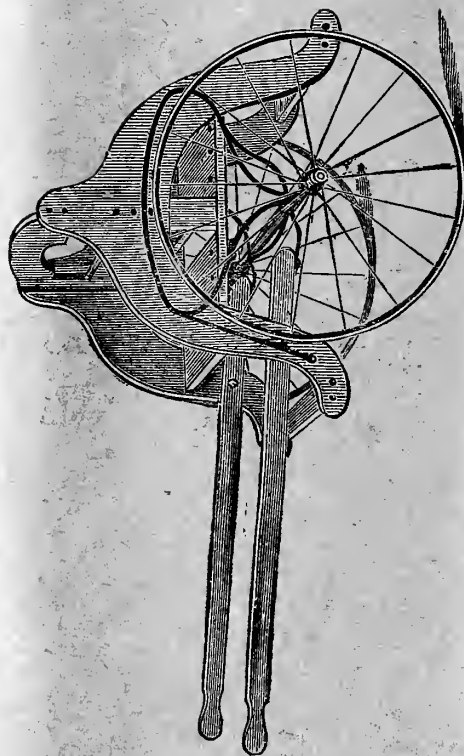
Finally, it is stronger, easier to work, more durable and less liable to get out of order than any other gearing.

CATALOGUES AND TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.
LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—R. J. JOHNS, IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C.

LLOYD & CO.'S Patent Go-Cart and Sleigh, "SPORTSMAN."

"On Wheels."

"On Sleigh."

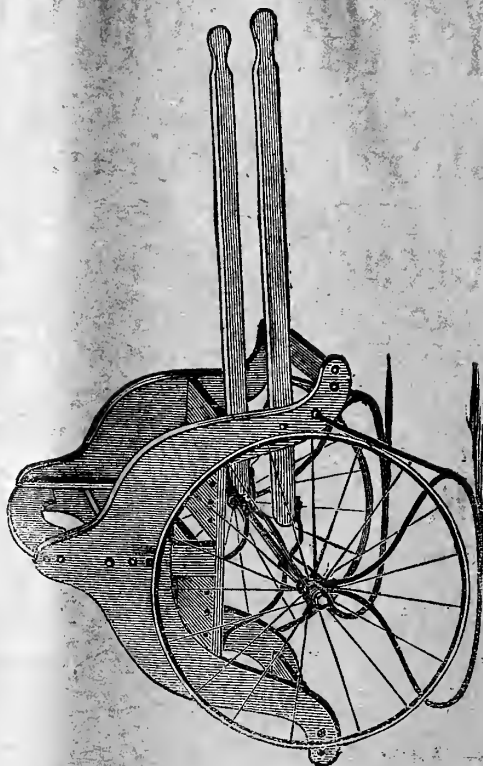


EASE,

ELEGANCE,

AND

DURABILITY.



THE "SPORTSMAN" GO-CART is an improved convertible Cart or Sleigh. It can be rapidly or readily converted from one to the other without having to remove the wheels, or having to take any part thereof to pieces. The Sleigh frame is fixed to the axle, which is let down when ready for use, and projects below the wheels of the cart, and is kept in position by suitable chains; special attention being given in the construction to combine **LIGHTNESS and STRENGTH**, it is without doubt the best and most saleable Cart in the market.

Stained Body, mounted on 22 in. Rubber-tyre Wheels

Carriage-painted and Fine-lined, mounted on 22 in. Rubber-tyre Wheels

(For Packing purposes, the Shafts take off.)

22/6.

25/0.

"The Rover" Hand-Cart, and cheaper kinds, made by LLOYD & CO., Manufacturers, of the

CELEBRATED "ROVER" BASSINETTE.

Manufactory: SPUR INN YARD, BORO'.

131, BORO', LONDON, S.E.

THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE.

Highest Award, American Exhibition, 1887.
Gold Medal, Toulouse Exhibition, 1887.

THE JOURNAL OF

AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCES
SEWING MACHINE
WITH WHICH **GAZETTE** IS INCORPORATED

The Hardware Trades' Gazette.

Vol. XVII., No. 222.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1889.

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JONES' New Patent SEWING MACHINE
Ahead of all for High Speed & Light Running.

BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD
FOR AGENTS AND SHIPPERS TO HANDLE.

MAKES THE PRETTIEST STITCH

Affords a greater margin of profit to Dealers
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THE LARGEST FACTORY IN ENGLAND

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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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For the Wholesale and Export Trade only.

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THE "VERTICAL FEED," "The BEST Domestic Sewing Machine."

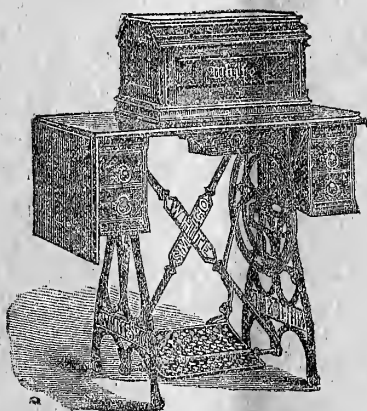
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THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE

Diploma of Honour, Adelaide Exhibition, 1887.

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UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

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DAILY SALES EXCEED
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 All the best SEWING
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MACHINES for Hand or Treadle,
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TAILORS' MACHINES,
MACHINES FOR LEATHER SEWING,
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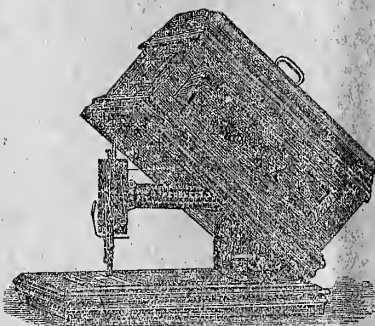
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Dealers in districts where the
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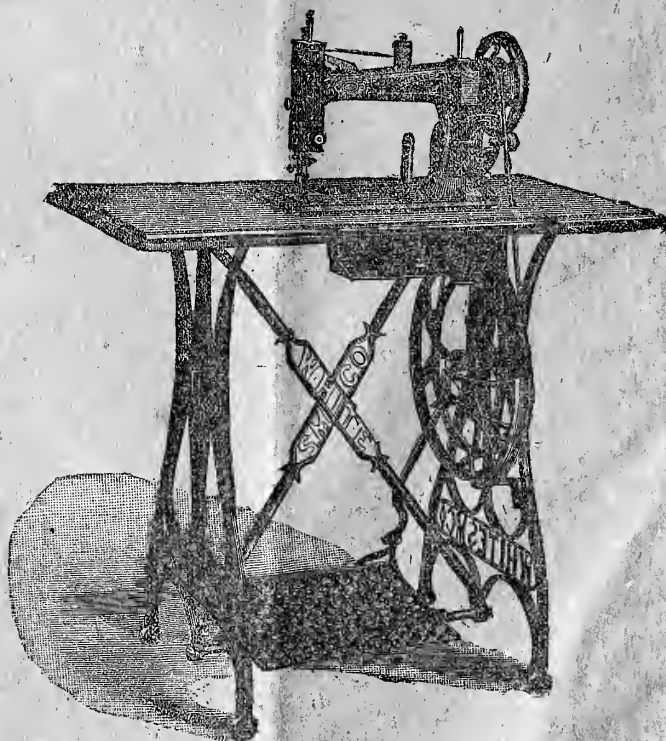
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Warranted for
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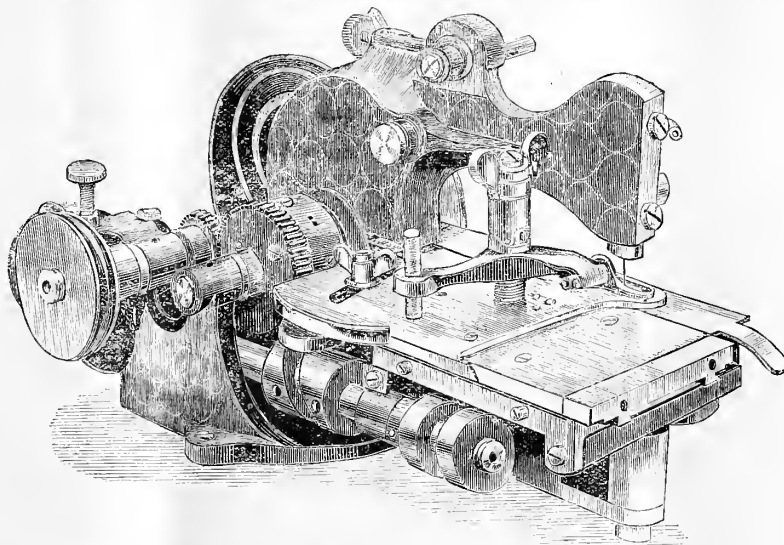
The most QUIET
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AUTOMATIC.



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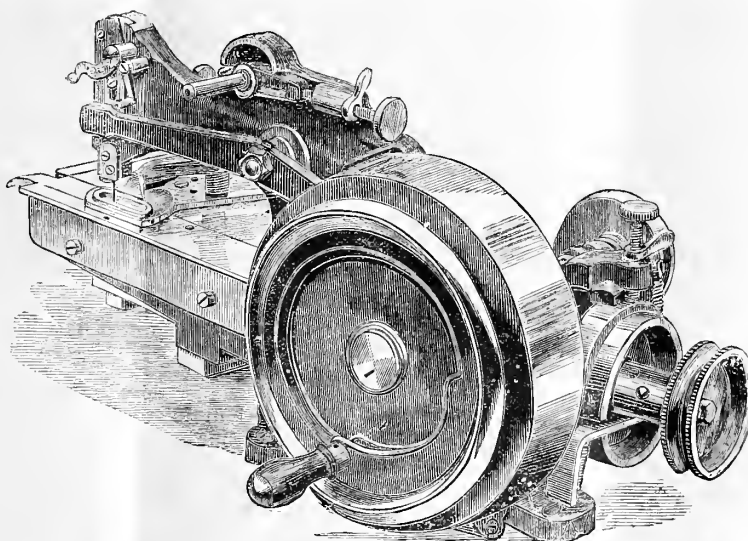
Extract from "THE SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE," August 1st, 1888.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

"One great advantage is that this machine is absolutely automatic in action. Having placed the fabric under the presser foot, the operator has nothing to do but set the machine in motion, and the two rows of sewing are made, and the final bars produced without altering any part of the machine. In short, the Éclair is one of the best inventions introduced into the trade for many years. It is simple in construction, durable in use, speedy in action, and is placed on the market at an unusually low figure. It would, therefore, seem that it has a great future before it, as there is no denying the fact that to all the other advantages must be added the important one of producing a really first-class button-hole."

Shirts,
Collars,
Under-
clothing,



Hosiery,
Flannels,
Linen.

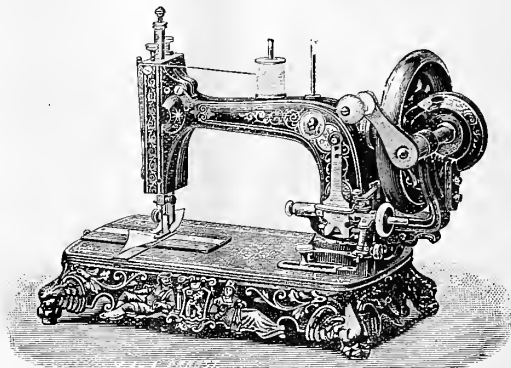
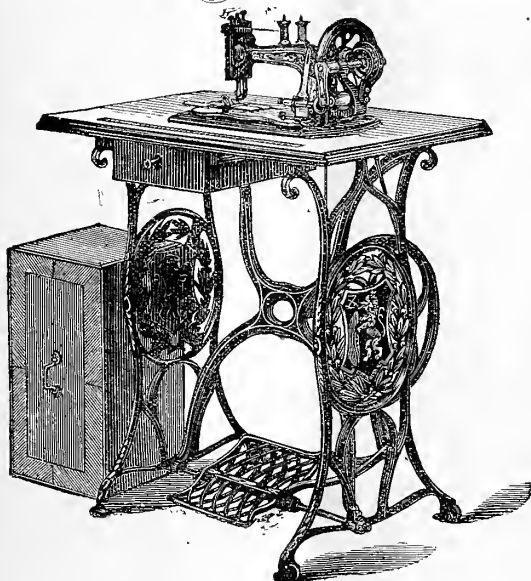
Cheapest, Best, & Quickest Machine

PRICE £15 0 0.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

BIESOLT & LOCKE, **MEISSEN (SAXONY),** (ESTABLISHED 1869) **Sewing Machine Manufacturers.**

THE "CINDERELLA."



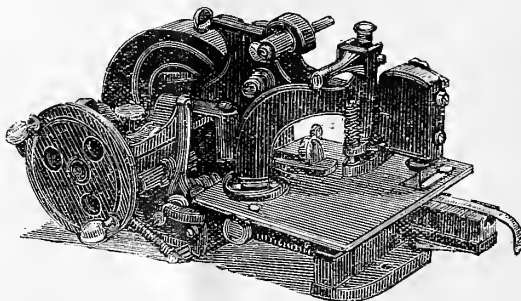
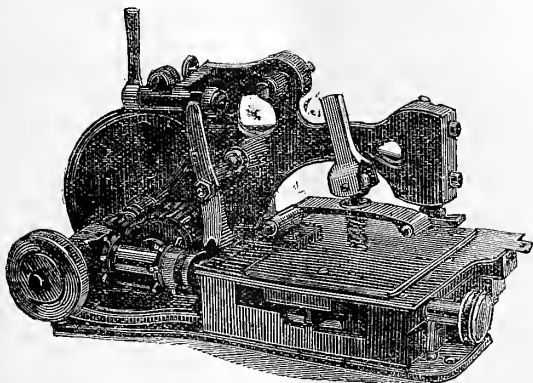
Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:

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AGENTS WANTED.

Button-Hole Machine.



The advantage of this Machine is that it is entirely automatic in action; and, having only one roller, it is so simple that any ordinary worker can use it. The worker has nothing to do but set the machine in motion, and the button-hole is worked without shifting any part of Machine.

The great advantage this Machine has over all others is in certain alterations in the mechanism for giving the "cross stitch" and "barring" motion to the table carrying the work during the operation of making the Button-hole, whereby the construction and working of the Machine is simplified, greater accuracy is ensured, and the working parts are more easily replaced when worn or damaged. The space of the Button-hole may also be varied to suit different classes of work momentarily, thereby preventing unnecessary loss of time to operator. All Machines are manufactured by Mr. F. Simmons, who has had 17 years' experience in Button-hole Machines (being patentee of five others), and are guaranteed best workmanship, and being the cheapest ever made, it is likely to be the Machine of the future.

ALL APPLICATIONS TO BE MADE TO

WILLIAM NORRIS, Engineer,
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TURNING, PLANING, AND BORING DONE FOR THE TRADE.

BRADBURY'S ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE.

WITH EITHER WHEEL OR STEP FEED.

NO COMPLICATED COGS,
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MECHANISM.

SIMPLICITY WITH
EFFICIENCY!

DURABILITY WITH
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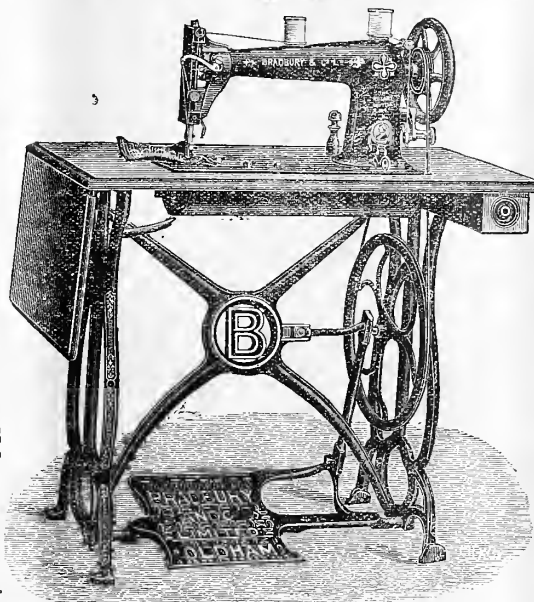
THE SHUTTLE MOTION
IS PERFECTION.

ALL WEARING PARTS
ADJUSTABLE, AND ARE
MADE OF THE FINEST
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No. 2.—Step Feed, £7.

No. 2.—Wheel Feed Machine.

Price £7 10s.



BRADBURY & CO., Limited, patented the Rotary Machine in 1879-80, and the success which it has attained in such a comparatively short period is unequalled in the history of the Sewing Machine trade. It has been awarded the Highest Honours at every Exhibition at which it has been shown, 12 Prize Medals, and 6 Certificates of Merit, including the Grand Gold Medals at Paris, 1879; Adelaide, 1881; Perth (Australia), 1881; Huddersfield, 1883; the Inventions Exhibition, 1885; and at Liverpool, 1886. In addition to these awards we are continually receiving that which we still more highly value, the most flattering Testimonials from our customers, speaking in the warmest terms of praise concerning the superiority of the Machines we have had the pleasure of supplying.

The Rotary is made in two sizes, and with either

WHEEL or
STEP FEEDS.

to suit the taste of customers. They will now execute the best work on leather with the same ease as on cloth or fustian.

Bassinettes—Season 1888.

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UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY AND FINISH.

Price Lists to be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

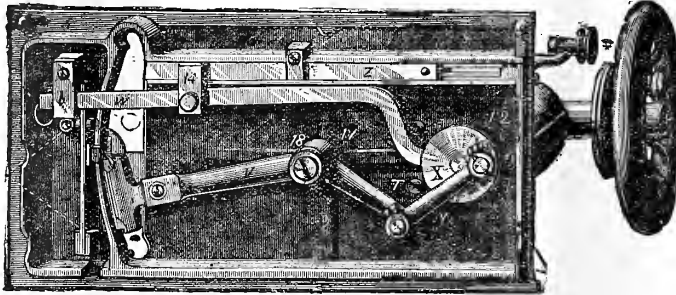
BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

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The public will not be surprised to learn that certain parties have already imitated the World Renowned Light-Running "NEW HOME" Sewing Machine.

The original "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE is PERFECT in every respect, and cannot be improved upon by imitators. The word "HOME" is registered in Great Britain as a Trade Mark; look for it on the machine and buy none without it.

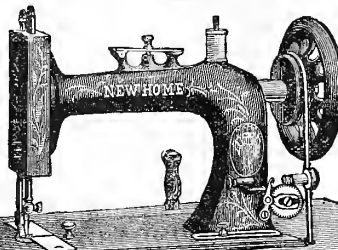
The NEW HOME Sewing Machines are constructed on the most approved mechanical principles under the immediate supervision of the BEST INVENTIVE TALENT OBTAINABLE. They make the Double Thread Lock Stitch and have all the improvements known to the sewing machine art.



They have the Automatic Equalized Tensions, Open End Cylinder Shuttle, Oscillating Shuttle Carrier, Double Direct Acting Feed, Straight Self-Setting Needle, and Loose Balance Wheel, whereby the Bobbin can be wound without Running the Machine.

THEY ARE MARVELS OF INVENTIVE TALENT AND CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY.

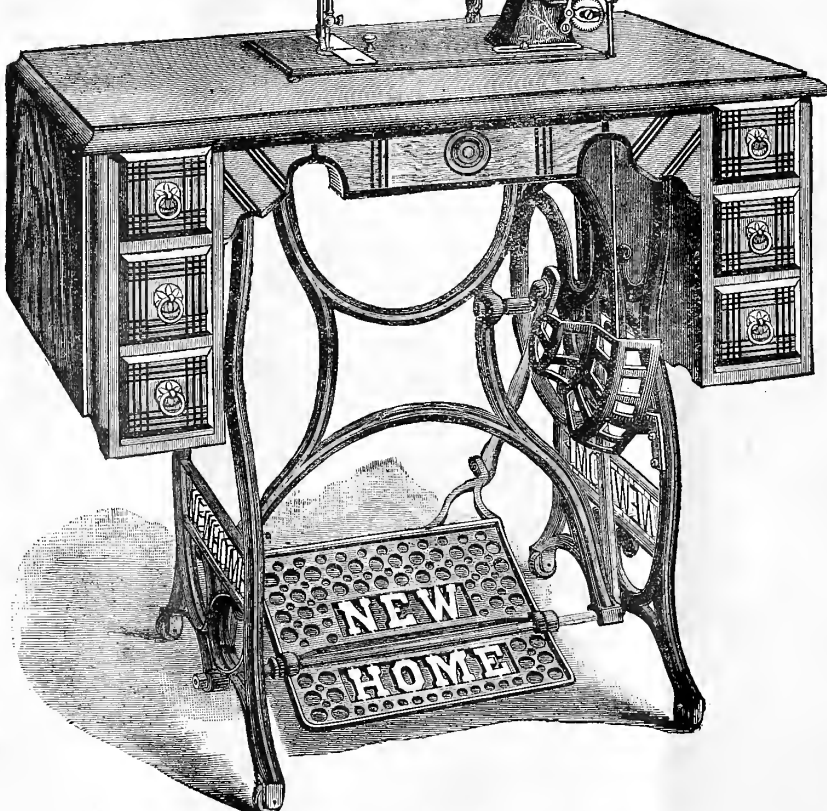
The New Home surpasses all other Sewing Machines in the Varied Combinations that Constitute A PERFECT MACHINE.



Buy the GENUINE "NEW HOME." Do not be deceived by parties claiming to sell the improved New Home.

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**YOU CAN BUY THE GENUINE "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINES OF
HENRY WEBSTER,
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NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

Large and Increasing Sales of the

KÖNIG ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE.

2,500 Lock Stitches per Minute.

EXAMINE IT.

*Special Points Claimed by the
König Rotary Machine.*

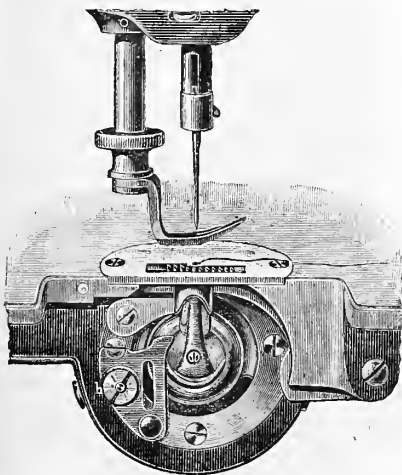
It is self-threading throughout except the Needle.

It has the shortest Needle used in any Lock Stitch Machine.

The Needle is self-setting.

If the Machine starts backwards no harm is done, the thread remains unbroken.

Two operators on the König Rotary can do the same amount of sewing that three can accomplish on any other Machine.



Specially adapted for the
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The lightest running and most noiseless machine on the market.

The Bobbin is 50 per cent larger than any other Family Machine in the world, holds 100 yards No. 80 Cotton.

Machines fitted for steam power.

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SEWING MACHINES.

THE

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Are the Sole Manufacturers in
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The New Howe F No. 6

Every one interested in Sewing
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New High Arm Machine

It is unequalled by any Machine
for its beautiful and varied work.

Silent and Rapid!

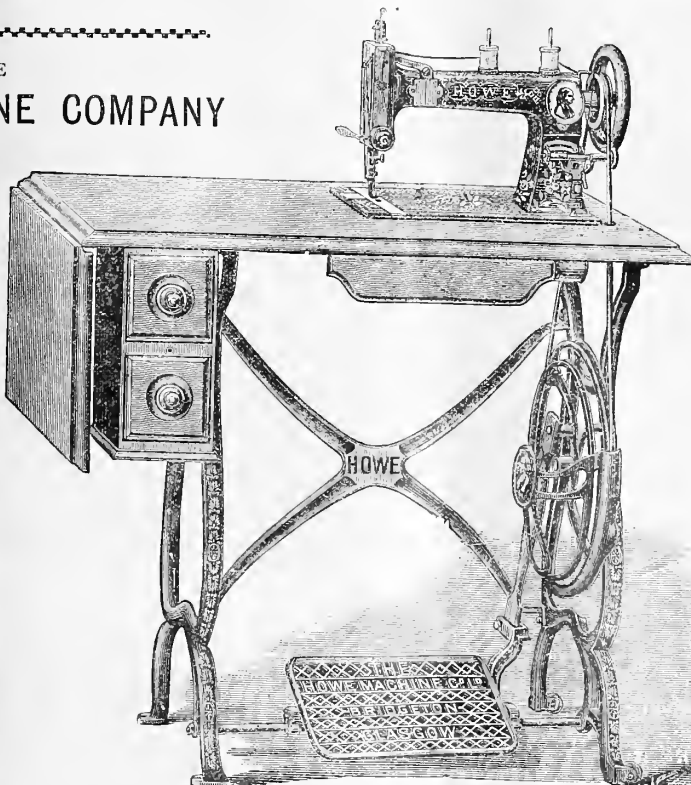
Easy to Learn!!

Moderate in Price!!!

For Terms apply to the

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Show-rooms in LONDON, 48, Queen
Victoria Street, E.C. Agents will be ap-
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present.



KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited.

(ESTABLISHED 1867),

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,

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BRANCHES:

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The "Lion"

Adjustable Oscillating Shuttle Machine

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LIGHT, RAPID, ACCURATELY FITTED, AND HIGHLY FINISHED.

THE BEST MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

THE "MEDIUM"

Still to the Front,

THE FAVOURITE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.



The "FAMILY," "FAMILY"
HAND, & "MORTON" HAND

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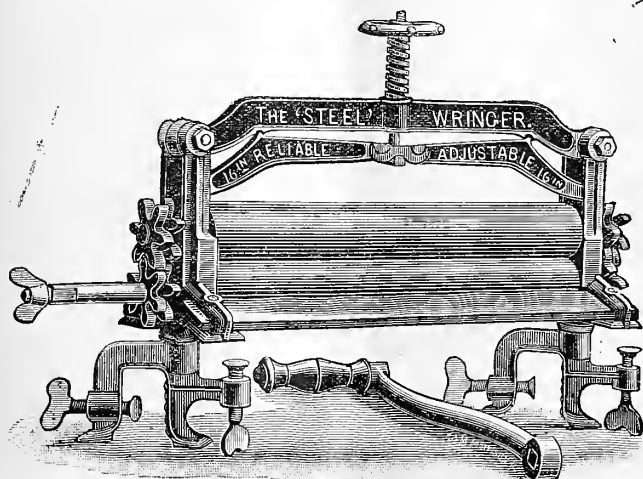
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ELEGANTLY FINISHED.

The "STEEL" Wringer. 2 Sizes.

14 in. x 1⁷/₈ in. & 16 in. x 2 in.

FIXES TO TUB AND TABLE.



SACK, SAIL,

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Machines.

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Machines.

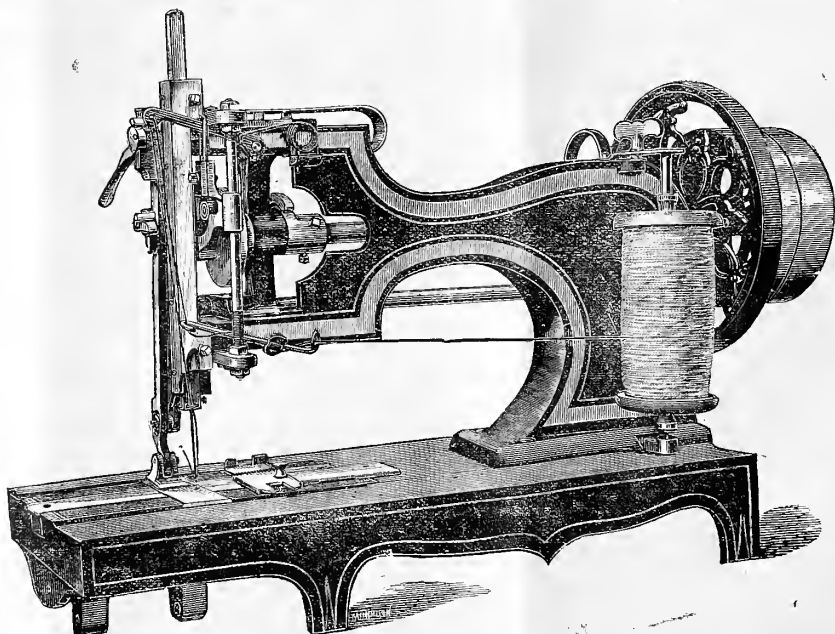
EVERY MACHINE

GUARANTEED.

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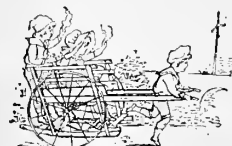
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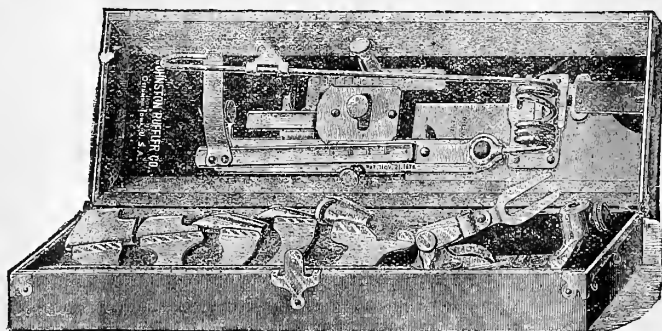
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These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

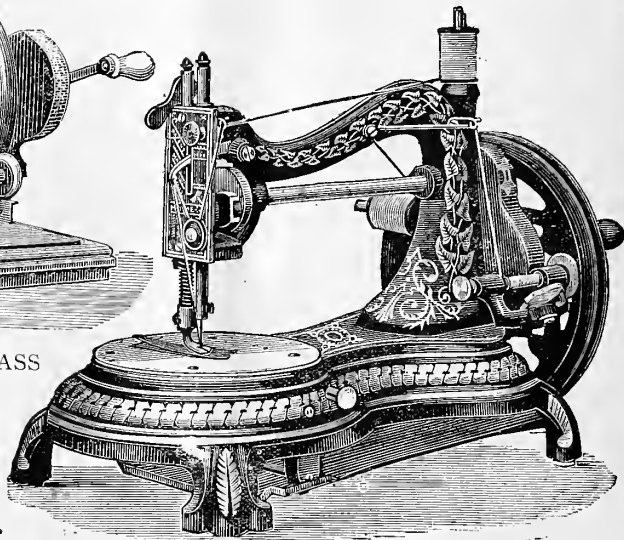
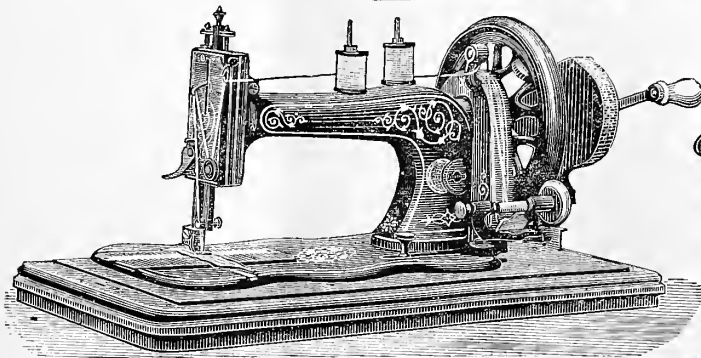
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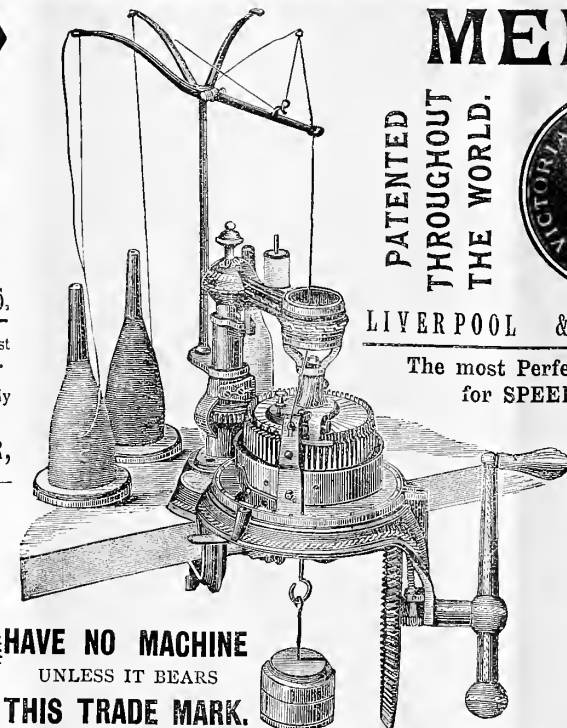
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All Wearing Parts specially
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SILENT COUNTER,

— Registers up to 450 rounds. —

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HAVE NO MACHINE
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The most Perfect Machine in existence
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Before making further
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This machine will produce
more and better knitting than
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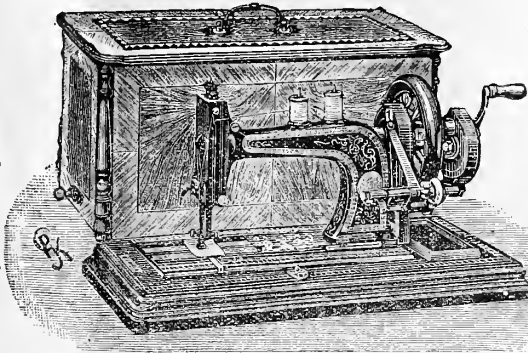
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THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

Manufactured by the

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No Shuttle
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No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in. ; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction ; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder ; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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Are absolutely the

Prettiest, Cosiest, and Strongest Carriages made.

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NEEDLES for Singer Medium and Family, 2s. per gross, 3d. extra for postage. S. COX & CO., Manufacturers, Alcester.

EXPERIENCED COLLECTOR open next month for an **ENGAGEMENT**; thoroughly up in Bookkeeping, Investigating Accounts, and other duties; first-class references. Address, "ENGAGEMENT," *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

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The Journal of Domestic Appliances.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1889.

The Hire-Purchase System.

CLAIM UNDER THE NEW DISTRESS ACT.—HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST THE LANDLORD.

AN action remitted from the High Court of Justice to the County Court at Birkenhead, and heard on the 4th January before his Honour Judge Wynne Foulkes and a special jury, Evan Roberts, joiner, Westbourne Road, sued Fredk. Joseph Legge, book-keeper, Grange Road, for £170 damages for illegal distraint. Mr. Horridge, instructed by Messrs. R. B. Moore and Son, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. F. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Thompson and Hughes, for the defendant. The case for the plaintiff was that he held a house of the defendant's, and on September 4th last year owed £5 15s. for rent. Defendant sent bailiffs, who carried away his goods, including a bed and a sewing machine, the latter being bought on the hire system, and in use at the time of levy, and without any notice to quit evicted his family and took the key of the house to defendant. It was contended that the trespass consisted in securing bedding, which is, by an Act of the present Parliament, up to the value of £5 exempt from seizure, as was also the sewing machine in use, as an implement of trade carried on by his wife, and the eviction of the family. By this last act, counsel contended, all rent was forfeited. Plaintiff said his goods had cost him about £10.

Defendant said the rent was £14, payable quarterly, and out of a year's rent £7 5s. 3d. was due to him. Plaintiff had frequently promised to pay his arrears by weekly payments, but had failed to do so. He directed the bailiffs to seize for £5 17s. only, and to try and bring the key back, as he wanted possession, but to do nothing illegal. The key was brought him, and he asked no questions about it. The sewing machine was returned to the Singer Co., and 24s. paid them for damages. The goods in the house were of little value, and were sold for £14 4s. 3d. A bed, bedsteads, and bedding only realised 1s. 6d. The bailiff, Edwards, said plaintiff's wife left the house voluntarily, and was not evicted.

His Honour held that an eviction did not deprive defendant of his claim for rent owing, and for which he counter-claimed. The eviction was a question of damages.

Mr. Taylor, for the defence, characterised the claim put forth as a swollen one, made by defendant's solicitor, without defendant's know-

ledge. They claimed £50 in respect of the bed and bedding, £20 in respect of the sewing machine, and for being expelled the premises plaintiff claimed £100 damages. No jury would grant such a sum, and the very claim was enough to prevent all possible chance of a settlement without recourse to a court of justice. He submitted that a reasonable sum was the only sum that could be awarded against them.

Mr. Horridge, in addressing the jury on behalf of the plaintiff, said the claim was not usually a matter for comment. The only thing plaintiff had to do was to take care that the sum was large enough to cover any amount the jury might award. The law stated that when a distress was put in, the tenants should have enough left to make up a bed on the floor until they could find another place to sleep in. Therefore £50 was not too much to claim; it was only a wise precaution to secure sufficient damages for turning a man absolutely out of the house and taking away the things on which he should sleep at night. Whether they paid the rent or not the family were entitled to have a shelter over their heads until May the following year. A worse case of distress could hardly be found, and £100 was not too much to claim for such eviction.

His Honour, in summing up, pointed out that the defendant could only recover the rent for the quarter ending June 24th. It was a question for the jury to say whether the bailiff was acting under the defendant's authority in seizing the articles, and whether he was also doing so when he removed the key. In a case of eviction it was not necessary that physical force should be used to turn the plaintiff out. It would be an unseemly state of society if a person had to prove that a fight had taken place before it could be said there had been an eviction. A threat made by any person in authority, thus causing a person to submit and go out, was an eviction. He pointed out that really important evidence was that of the wife, who stated that it was pouring with rain when the bailiff had finished removing the things, that he then said he could wait no longer for them to leave the house, put the hat on the boy's head and said, "I am sorry for you, my little man, but I cannot help it," and at last said to her that if she did not go he should have to turn her out. He was sorry for it, "but he had to act according to Legge's orders." Mrs. Roberts then went out and stopped for two hours in the water-closet, until a friend found her shelter, the bailiff having in the meantime locked up the house and taken the key to defendant, who accepted it. The facts went clearly to show that the bailiff had good authority to clear the house of everything and take the key to the landlord, not as a gift from the wife, but against her will, and to turn the family out of the house. The eviction, if proved, was a high-handed act, an unlawful and arbitrary proceeding on the part of the landlord, for which he would be liable to very substantial damages.

After about five minutes' deliberation the jury awarded the plaintiff a lump sum of £75 as damages, and stated that out of this defendant's counter-claim for rent should come.

THE NEW LAW OF DISTRESS AND THE HIRE SYSTEM.—IMPORTANT VICTORY OF THE SINGER COMPANY.

On the 22nd of January, at the Birmingham County Court, before his Honour Judge Chalmers, the Singer Manufacturing Company, of 93, New Street, Birmingham, and John Titmouse, boot maker, of back of 101, Sherbourne Road, Balsall Heath, were joint plaintiffs in an action brought against Thomas Broughall, of Bristol Road, and Walter Poynting, bailiff, of 21, Albert Street, to recover £15 damages for illegal distraint. Mr. Hugo Young (instructed by Mr. D. G. Wansbrough, London) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Cross (Messrs. Buller, Bickley, & Cross) for the defendants. Mr. Young said the Singer Company were the owners of a sewing machine, hired to Titmouse, seized in an execution for rent levied by Broughall, who was Titmouse's landlord. Titmouse was a weekly tenant at a rental of 4s. 6d., and in October last, when the distraint was levied, he was in arrears with his rent to the extent of £4. The distraint, it was contended, was illegal on several grounds. The first of these was that the requirement of the Act of Parliament governing such executions, that £5 worth of tools and bedding should be left on the premises, had not been complied with, the valuation placed by Messrs. Thomas & Bettridge on the tools and bedding left being only £2 15s. The next ground was that at the time the sewing machine was seized it was in actual use, and so protected by the Act. The plaintiff was not actually working the machine when the bailiff entered the house, but his daughter had been using it only a few minutes previously, which was sufficient to constitute actual use within the meaning of the Act. A further proof of the illegality of the distraint was that Broughall, instead of having the machine sold to somebody else by auction, bought it himself for 29s., and by that transaction no property passed. His Honour said the auctioneer sold the machine no property passed. His Honour replied that the vendor could not be the purchaser as well. Titmouse was called, and said he had been a tenant of Broughall for five years. In answer to Mr. Cross he denied that he was in arrears with his rent as much as £9 when the distraint was

levied, and he did not believe he then owed so much as £4. He had hired the machine in 1885, and had since paid £8 towards the agreed price, £9. Titmouse's daughter gave evidence of the machine having been in use at the time of the seizure, and that the bailiff was informed that the machine was only on hire; and a clerk from Messrs. Thomas & Bettridge's was called to speak to the value of the goods left in the house, which he put at £2 15s. Mr. Cross contended that the machine was not at the time of seizure in such actual use as to satisfy the requirement of the Act, and said the object of the exemption of articles in use was to prevent a breach of the peace through the seizure of machines or other articles at which persons were working. His Honour said if the girl who had been using the machine had been a man he could not imagine anything more likely to have caused a breach of the peace than this seizure. Mr. Cross also urged that the goods left in the house had not been valued in accordance with the Act. They had been valued at an amount they were likely to fetch in a forced sale by auction, whereas what the law intended was the value to the tenant, what it would cost him to replace them. If they valued on that basis they would have been worth more than £5. The auctioneer's clerk, recalled, said £2 15s. was the tenant's value of the goods left, and not an auctioneer's value. His Honour held that the machine was, within the meaning of decided cases, in actual use at the time of seizure. It was not necessary that actual physical and manual use should be proved; that it should be *bona-fide* in the course of use in the business which was being carried on was quite sufficient. It was also quite clear that the goods left in the house were not of the value of £5. The distress was certainly illegal, and the only question was the measure of damages to be awarded. To the company the question was one of principle, and fought as such, but Titmouse had lost the £8 which he had paid, and had also been put to serious inconvenience in his business through having lost the machine. He gave judgment for the plaintiffs, with £10 10s. damages to Titmouse, this amount to be reduced to £2 2s. if the machine were returned to him within seven days. Mr. Cross said the machine should be returned.

HIRE MACHINE AND EXECUTION CREDITOR.

On the 9th January, at the Cardiff County Court, his Honour Judge Owen had before him an interpleader case. An execution creditor had seized a sewing machine out on hire, the property of the Singer Company, and the owners sought to recover possession of the same. Mr. David Davis appeared for the Singer Company. Before the case came on for hearing it was found that the balance of instalments due from the hirer had been paid into court, not by the execution creditor, but the High Bailiff. His Honour said that the latter had acted improperly in doing this, as he ought to have sold the machine, and the claimants would then have had damages. He would now try the question as one of ownership. The hire agreement having been proved, and evidence taken that the instalments were in arrears, his Honour ordered the machine to be given up to the Singer Company, and ordered costs, including the High Bailiff's fee, to be paid by the execution creditor, Mr. Erskine.

PLEDGING HIRED GOODS.

At the Dalston Police Court, on the 25th January, Edward Henry Knight, aged 47, described as an agent, of Bagholt Crescent, Stamford Hill, was brought before Mr. Bros, after several remands, on a specific charge of "that he, being bailee of a certain American organ of the value of £29 8s., the goods of Messrs. Jarrett and Goode, Mile End, did feloniously and fraudulently convert the same to his own use and profit, and thereby feloniously did steal the same." The police evidence, which was in the hands of Detective Sergeant Brockwell, showed that prisoner had obtained pianos and organs on the hire system to the value of £378 17s., and that he had disposed of the same to various pawnbrokers for £113. There was a more serious charge on which Mr. Bros directed prisoner should be indicted, namely, that he had forged receipts of the purchase of the instruments in order to get the pawnbrokers to advance money upon them. In regard to this latter charge, Mr. J. W. Willcocks, pianoforte maker, of 55, Barnsbury Road, Islington, was shown a printed billhead containing particulars of the purchase of the various instruments, with receipts purporting to be given by him, but these were all denied by Mr. Willcocks, his inference being that prisoner had got the billheads (totally dissimilar to the genuine ones) printed and had forged the receipts. It was proved that instruments had been obtained from Chappell & Co., of New Bond Street; Oetzmann & Co., Baker Street; John Brinsmead, Wigmore Street; L. Blankenstein, Finsbury Pavement; Charles Stiles & Co., 42, Southampton Row; John Murdoch, Farringdon Road; and Mr. J. Willcocks, 55, Barnsbury Road. Further evidence was given of the pawning of the instruments with Mr. Godfrey, Church Street, Stoke Newington; W. Lawrence, Seven Sisters Road; Knight Brothers, West Green; Fish, Mare Street; James Jay, Essex Road; Walter Ridgway, Dalston Lane; and H. J. Kimbell, Hornsey Road, each one saying the money had been advanced on the production of the receipts already mentioned. When arrested the prisoner, who appeared to be in bad health, denied his name, but on being searched an envelope was found in his pocket, which took the detectives to an hotel at King's Cross, where the whole of the pawn tickets relating to the pianos and organs were found. Prisoner then admitted the pawning, but denied the theft. Prisoner was committed to take his trial on each of the charges stated, Mr. Bros directing the police to charge the prisoner with forgery as well as fraud.

THE NEW ACT AND THE HIRE SYSTEM.

On the 8th ult., at the Birmingham County Court, Judge Chambers gave a decision under the new Law of Distress, of great importance. Elizabeth Ward, waistcoat maker, of 15, Mark Lane, Birmingham, sued Mr. Coleman, house agent, Cannon Street, to recover £10 2s. damages for illegal distress. Defendant on the 28th September, through an unlicensed bailiff, distrained for rent, plaintiff being 11s. 8d. in arrears. Among the goods seized were bedding and a sewing machine. Mr. Adcock, for the defence, said that both defendant and the bailiff acted in ignorance. In giving judgment his Honour said that

distrains under the new Act were on the same footing as County Court executions, protecting tools and bedding. The only question in this case was the one of damages, and he thought the proper award would be £5 5s. Defendant, we might add, had paid £1 1s. into Court, and returned the machine to its owners, the Howe Machine Company.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AND THE HIRE SYSTEM.

Mr. Paget, the magistrate at Hammersmith, has refused to grant a summons to the White Company to recover a sewing machine, on the ground that the remedy was in the County Court, holding that hire contracts are liable to be disputed, and the Criminal Act does not apply to them.

Jottings.

Miss A. Morton, late one of the Singer Manufacturing Company's clerks at Yeovil, has been transferred to that company's depot at Trowbridge. Before leaving she was presented with a handsome secretarial by Mr. Mitchelmore, which had been subscribed for by the staff, as a token of respect. Two and a half years she had been with Mr. Mitchelmore, two years at Dorchester and six months at Yeovil. She was cashier at the Singer Stroud depot previous to July, 1886, when she was presented with a purse of gold, on her leaving for Dorchester.

Mr. Joseph Ruston, late one of the Singer Manufacturing Company's collectors at the Dorchester depot, has been engaged by Messrs. Seller for their Dorchester office. He has been a most successful salesman and collector under Mr. Mitchelmore at Dorchester since 1884. We hear he is meeting with success already. He has a good knowledge of machines, and can undertake repairs. He is not confining his attentions solely to the sewing machine trade.

Mr. H. Raper, who has been with the Singer Company twenty years, during eight of which he has been manager for the south-west of Scotland, has been given a leading position in the management of the Singer London trade.

On Saturday last, at the Langham Hotel, Glasgow, Mr. Raper was entertained at a banquet, at which 160 of the Singer staff attended, and was then presented with a handsome souvenir.

Mr. T. Mitchelmore, late manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company at Yeovil, has been transferred to the company's depot at Bath, as collector.

Mr. G. Nurdin, late one of the Singer Manufacturing Company's collectors at Cirencester, has been promoted to that company's Trowbridge depot, as manager.

Mr. Charles Tucker, late manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company at Trowbridge, has been transferred to the company's depot, at Bristol, as foreman over the canvassers.

Mr. W. B. Sharland, late manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company at Gloucester, has been transferred to the company's depot at Bath.

Mr. Fowyer, late manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company at Bath, has been transferred to the company's depot at Yeovil.

Mr. E. H. Wallbrook, of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, has received further promotion. In the *Gazette* for September last we stated that he had left his post as cashier at the Wheeler & Wilson Cardiff depot, which he had occupied for three and a half years (having gone thence from the Wheeler and Wilson Bristol depot, where he had been cashier for four and a half years), to take charge of this company's Hull district. He has now been placed in command of the Wheeler & Wilson Leeds district, which embraces nearly the whole of Yorkshire and the northern part of Lincolnshire, succeeding to Mr. Clegg, the late manager.

Mr. A. Holland has been placed in charge of the Hull branch office of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, in succession to Mr. E. H. Wallbrook, who has been appointed manager of the Leeds district, Hull being a sub-office to Leeds.

Mr. S. B. Cochrane's connection with Messrs. George Whight & Company as traveller, which commenced last October, has ceased.

Mr. David Bell, late with the Howe Machine Company at Belfast, has been given the managementship of the Singer Company's Coleraine branch. We wish him every success in his new position.

We are pleased to hear from Mr. H. P. Hodges, manager for Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co., Lim., that although located in a poor street (63, Northan Road), his branch continues to secure a good share of the trade in the Southampton district.

Mr. E. Lewis Davis, late Bradbury manager for Wigan, has been promoted to the Sheffield district managementship for the same company. Before leaving to take up his new duties he arranged such a show in the windows of the Bradbury Wigan branch as to fairly astonish the natives. No less than six Bradbury machines were kept running by power during the holidays.

Mr. W. Dirdge, late with the Singer Company at Bodmin, has been appointed superintendent of collectors at the Singer Company's Brighton depot.

The enterprising John Harrop, well known to our readers as a bassinette manufacturer of Dantzic Street, Manchester, has opened a depot for the sale of all kinds of musical instruments, pianos, organs, &c., on the hire system, at 28, Oxford Street, Manchester. The business will be carried on in the name of Arthur & Co. If it does not succeed it will differ materially from all Mr. Harrop's other enterprises.

A rumour is going the rounds of the trade that a sewing machine dealer, schooled in Messrs. John G. Murdoch & Co.'s well-known establishment, is about to launch out in a very big way of business shortly. The capital which it is proposed to raise for this purpose is given at £150,000.

Mr. John B. Jackson, who, we believe, is the oldest manager in the Bradbury Company's employ—indeed, it is as far back as January, 1876, when the *Gazette* announced his appointment as manager of the Bradbury Manchester district—is about leaving England, and relinquishes his important post in the metropolis of cotton the beginning of March.

Mr. H. Stafford, late manager for the Singer Company at Oundle, is leaving their employ on the 9th February, having received an appointment at Stamford with a draper and tailor, who also sells sewing and washing machines, perambulators, watches, &c.

A Durham correspondent writes, under date January 3rd:—"Messrs. Bradbury & Company, Limited, have this day opened a branch in this town."

A correspondent writes:—"I think you might mention in the *Gazette* that an opening exists in Crewkerne for a general domestic machinery store. At present the trade is mostly done by Messrs. Hillyer, who are gunsmiths. There are three shirt factories running here. The Wheeler & Wilson Company have till now mostly supplied these factories, but the Singer Company are making a determined effort to secure the trade. The population is about 6,000, and, business being prosperous here, such a shop as I suggest would, I feel sure, do well. It should sell sewing and washing machines and musical instruments, and other articles suitable for the household, on easy terms."

Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, although possessing a population of 6,000, with three glove factories and the shirt factory of F. F. Day & Co., of London, is without a single resident sewing machine dealer. At present it is worked by Mr. Moffatt and the Singer Company from Yeovil, distant some six miles. Prams and wringers sell well, but the trade is, we hear, very much neglected.

Another Dorsetshire town, Weymouth, stands in a very

different position, a correspondent informs us, to either Blandford or Sherborne. In the first place, trade is very bad; and, secondly, it has been simply worried to death, particularly in furniture and perambulators on the hire system.

We also hear from a correspondent that a general domestic machinery store would stand a good chance of being a great success in Blandford.

A correspondent informs us that Messrs. Shepherd, Rothwell, & Hough are closing their Manchester depot, and that Messrs. W. Sellers & Sons have already given up their office in that city.

A subscriber, writing from Manchester, says that competition in the sewing machine trade of Cottonopolis and suburbs is particularly keen at the present time. The instalment trade he avers "has been pushed to a ridiculous point by the big companies, *one or two months' trial* being offered, and even 1s. per week payments being arranged for."

We have received from *The United States Sewing Machine Times* a large sheet, some 4 inches by 2½ inches, called "Correspondent's Souvenir," containing portraits of leading American sewing machine men. We frequently feel compelled to dissent from the ways of our contemporary, which "gasses" to an extent which, at times, outrages all our canons of taste; but then it is American, and very much American, at that. Its enterprise, however, we have never doubted, and the manner in which it has produced the "Souvenir" is so excellent as to cover a multitude of its past sins, and we congratulate the Bell Publishing Company on this, its latest effort in trade journalism. The portraits given show that the American sewing machine craft consists of as handsome a body of men as it is possible to find in any trade. Several managers of English branch offices have suggested that we should emulate the *Times*, and publish a series of portraits in the *Gazette*. We believe we could show equally as fine a group as our contemporary, and we really feel inclined to make the attempt.

Not content with issuing their "Souvenir," the *Times* has also published a very tastefully-printed calendar, consisting of a sheet for each month, the whole affixed to a stiff card artistically executed in colours.

We learn with great pleasure that Mr. Charles W. Handy, the proprietor of the well-known *Sewing Machine News*, of New York, intends to visit Europe during the present year to see the Paris Exhibition. He possesses many friends on this side, who will be pleased to greet him on his arrival.

Mr. R. B. Hopkins, formerly connected with Messrs. George Whight & Co.'s musical instrument department, is now practising as an accompanist at concerts. At the Wheeler & Wilson Company's dinner at the Holborn Restaurant last month he presided at the piano, and, being a first-class musician, acquitted himself in a highly satisfactory manner.

Mr. G. W. Clapham, who, we announced in our November issue, had left Messrs. Crawford & Co., of Tottenham Court Road, W., and gone to Messrs. George Whight & Co.'s Farringdon Road showrooms, has just been appointed manager at Messrs. Boyd & Co.'s establishment at 407, Harrow Road, London, W.

Mrs. McBain, the only lady district manager of the Singer Company, who has been with that company for many years at Oxford Street, W., has now retired from the trade.

Mr. J. McKrill, formerly collector for the Bradbury Company under Mr. Jackson, at Manchester, has succeeded Mr. E. Lewis Davies (just appointed to the Bradbury Sheffield district) as manager at this company's Wigan branch.

We acknowledge the receipt of "The Phoenix Calendar," which is the title of an artistically-printed book of a hundred pages, issued by Messrs. Baer & Rem-

DUNKLEY'S NEW SUSPENSION PERAMBUCOT.

(PATENTED JULY, 1888.)

THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!

Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.

FOR SUMMER OR WINTER. THE CARRIAGE OF THE FUTURE.



THE above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive. The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely new patent canopy, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

LIST FREE.

W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—76, HOUNDSDITCH.

pel, sewing machine manufacturers, Bielefeld. Besides the usual matter given in calendars, this work contains numerous articles on the Phœnix machine, to show that it is superior to any other, and with instructions to repairers and dealers. Among its contents is a catechism on sewing machine matters. It is printed in German only, and is therefore of little use for circulation in this country, except as a fine specimen of the printer's art and a remarkable instance of enterprise on the part of Messrs. Baer & Rempel.

In our last issue we reported proceedings at the Shore-ditch County Court, in which the vexed question of the use of the word "Singer" occupied an important position. The case was entered for hearing at the Aldershot County Court on the 23rd of last month, but was not reached until too late for it to be heard that day. The judge thereupon adjourned the hearing for two months. We understand that a cross action has now been entered, and the proceedings, when heard, will be of a more than usually interesting character.

The Automatic Knitting Machine Company, of Southwark Street, have opened a depot at 55, Oxford Street, W.

At the Singer Company's Cheapside (London) branch is now to be seen the Von Pettler Embroiderer in charge of a first-class operator, who is always ready to produce before visitors some of the finest specimens of floral and monogram work ever executed, by hand or otherwise. During the past month this exhibition has attracted crowds of visitors.

A correspondent informs us that J. C. Wasley & Co., cycle and sewing machine dealers, High Road, Tottenham, N., have closed their premises very hurriedly. A sale of the stock took place the other day. Mr. Wasley is requested to communicate details of his whereabouts to several makers of machines, who are desirous of seeing him.

Mr. W. Williams, one of the oldest salesmen in the trade, late with the Wheeler & Wilson Company, commences business for himself during the present month as sewing machine dealer and repairer, at 193, Great Jackson Street, Manchester. Being a thorough mechanic (having worked his way up from the bench) he should do well. He is open, he informs us, to take up a few good agencies.

Mr. T. Moiser has left the management of the Howe Machine Company's Sheffield depot and gone to manage their Manchester branch. They intend to push the trade very much in Cottonopolis with their new machines, and are now looking out for new premises.

Mr. F. Marshall, late Howe manager at Manchester, has gone to manage their Liverpool branch.

Mr. J. Kemp, manager for the Bradbury Company at Burnley, is leaving their employ the present month, and starting as a sewing machine dealer on his own account at 56, Cookson Street, Blackpool, and Victoria Buildings, Fleetwood. We wish him every success.

Mrs. Mabb, wife of the late A. Mabb, sewing machine dealer, Poole, writes us that she is now residing in Guernsey, and has no further connection with her late husband's business, which is now carried on by Mr. J. Hayward.

Mr. S. Smith, late with the Wheeler & Wilson Company at Cardiff, and more recently selling domestic appliances on his own account at 46, Oxford Street, Cardiff, has just started for Sydney. Before sailing he called to inform us that owing to declining health he was compelled to go to warmer climes to live. He is hopeful of being able to go into the sewing machine trade in Australia on his arrival. We wish him God-speed and better health in Oceania than he has enjoyed for some time past in the "old country."

The premises at Nos. 126 and 127, London Wall, which for years have been used as a wholesale sewing machine depot by Hermann Loog and G. Whight & Co., will know the "Stitcher" no more. They have undergone structural alterations, and are now occupied as an underclothing warehouse.

Messrs. Moss & Hunt, the patentees of a two-reel machine illustrated in our November number, have been engaged for some time past in applying their principle to a two-shaft machine, and have specimens almost completed.

The Kohler Sewing Machine Company, and also the Lachmann Sewing Machine Company, intend exhibiting their inventions at the Paris Exhibition.

Mr. S. Bettmann will start for his spring journey to the Continent on behalf of the White Sewing Machine Company during the present month.

Mr. A. B. Vale, wholesale agent for the White Sewing Machine Company, with offices at Bordeaux and Havre has just returned in good health from a visit to Canada.

Rumours are afloat of a new Singer family machine, which, it is said, will quite wipe out all competitors.

Among the dealers in sewing machines and cycles who have visited London the present week to see the Stanley Show were the following:—J. Willox (Willox

SPECIAL NOTICE!!!

R. J. JOHNS

Takes this opportunity to thank his numerous customers and friends for their esteemed patronage during the past year, and for the many messages of well-wishes he has received during the festive season, and begs to assure all of his high appreciation of the same.

He hopes by his careful attention to the wants of the trade, and by supplying *saleable articles of the best quality only*, to merit a continuance of their favours.

The new list of *Reliance* Perambulators for the coming season will soon be issued. Best quality only, and

"DON'T YOU FORGET IT."

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

**R. J. JOHNS & CO.,
IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, Ludgate Circus, LONDON, E.C.**

& Watt), of Aberdeen; Jas. Robertson (N. B. Machine Company), of Glasgow; J. Block, of Moscow; A. Engelmann, of Milan. The latter two gentlemen do a very large trade in machines, and appear to be first-class men of business, with their eyes always wide open for something that will sell in their respective cities.

The Stanley Show of cycles opened at the Crystal Palace last Friday, and closes to-morrow. We hold over until our next issue a report of the exhibits.

Mr. S. Lockwood, of 674, Rochdale Road, one of the oldest sewing machine dealers in Manchester, is now making furniture his leading line.

Mr. F. H. Wood, who purchased Mr. Wilson's business at 5, Silver Street, Manchester, a few months ago, has sold off, and his store is closed. Mr. J. Tapley, who was in his employ, has opened a repairing shop at 7, Nicholas Croft, High Street, Manchester.

The truth of the saying that "It's an ill wind that blows no one any good" has been well exemplified the past month. For nearly a year twenty-five low-arm Singer machines have been lying at the Bristol Custom House, and their release refused because they bore the words "Reid's Improved Singer" on the arm. The Customs have just sold them by public auction, and they realised from 40s. to 46s. each. The Bishops Cluster Company, to whom they belonged, have certainly no cause to regret the working of the Merchandise Marks Act in this instance.

Last year, according to the *United States Sewing Machine Times*, the United States exported about 150,000 sewing machines, compared with 140,000 in 1887 and 170,000 in 1886. Our imports from the States were valued, in 1888, at 643,148 dols., in 1887 at 705,669 dols., and in 1886 at 671,171 dols.

"Stubbs' Mercantile Gazette" and the Hire System.

THE following article has appeared in *Stubbs' Gazette*:-

The rapid growth of the system of purchasing goods by means of hiring agreements has attracted considerable attention to the legal position of the various parties concerned in such transactions. The columns of an evening contemporary have also been opened to a rather extensive correspondence as to the expediency of requiring all such instruments to be registered for the information of creditors. We do not propose to enter into the merits of this controversy at present, but simply mention the fact as indicating the tendency of public opinion. In connection, however, with the subject of hiring agreements the following case should prove interesting. The plaintiff (Miller) was a pawnbroker's manager, and he brought his action against the defendants, Messrs. Strohmenger, piano makers, of London, for an alleged trespass upon the plaintiff's premises, an assault, and for the wrongful removal of a piano. The defendants justified the trespass and assault and pleaded leave and licence. The facts as reported appear to have been as below. The plaintiff was a pawnbroker's manager, residing at Sandringham Road, Dalston, and in December, 1884, the piano in question had been pawned at his establishment for £8 upon a three months' contract. It was not redeemed within that time, and the plaintiff's master lent it to him, and eventually he had bought it for £10. Subsequently the defendants sent their men to take away the piano, of which they claimed to be the owners. It appeared that the defendants had let out the piano to a Mrs. Glassey under a hiring agreement. When only £16 odd had been paid Mrs. Glassey had pawned the piano to the plaintiff's employer, and so it had, as above-mentioned, come into the possession of the plaintiff. For the defence it was urged that under these circumstances the piano was undoubtedly the property of the defendants. That being so, the defendants' men, having been admitted into the plaintiff's house and finding there the defendants' property,

were by law entitled to take it away with them. One of the defendants was called, and stated that when payment of the instalments ceased he had sent to Mrs. Glassey's to take back the piano, and then discovered that it had been pawned by her. He traced it to the plaintiff by means of a private detective. The price of the piano was £24. At the close of the defendants' case their counsel submitted that upon the admitted facts they were entitled to judgment. The plaintiff, it was contended, was in the position of a wrongdoer, though no doubt he honestly believed up to the time of the demand that he was the rightful owner of the piano. That being so, the defendants, upon finding the plaintiff in possession of it, were entitled to recaption. It was submitted that the case was governed by the analogy of a robbery, where it was clear that the man who was robbed, finding his property upon the person who had unlawfully taken it, might re-take it, and in doing so might use any necessary force. Mr. Justice Mathew dissented from this view of the case, saying that he knew of no case which would support the learned counsel's contention, and that he could not think it was the law. It was clear that in this case, as distinct from that of a theft, the plaintiff had a colourable title to the piano, and he should ask the jury to say whether or not there had been a reasonable and proper demand made to the plaintiff for the delivery of the piano before the defendants' men had forcibly removed it. If there had been no such demand the defendants had clearly committed an act of trespass and assault, and were liable in damages to the plaintiff. In summing up his observations to the jury, Mr. Justice Mathew said he was sorry to observe that there seemed to be an impression on the part of persons who let out pianos, &c., upon hire that they were entitled to follow their property on to whatever premises it might have been taken to, and seize and remove it, using any necessary force in so doing, and regardless of whether or not the person in whose possession it might then happen to be has a colourable title or not. That was clearly not the law of England. If it was they could easily imagine what numerous riots and breaches of the peace would occur. There was no similarity in this case with that of stolen property found upon the thief, and the principles in the latter case did not apply to this one. On the question of damages his lordship cautioned the jury to be moderate, and not be carried too far in their anxiety to protect the sanctity of their homes. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £30.

The New Howe Machines.

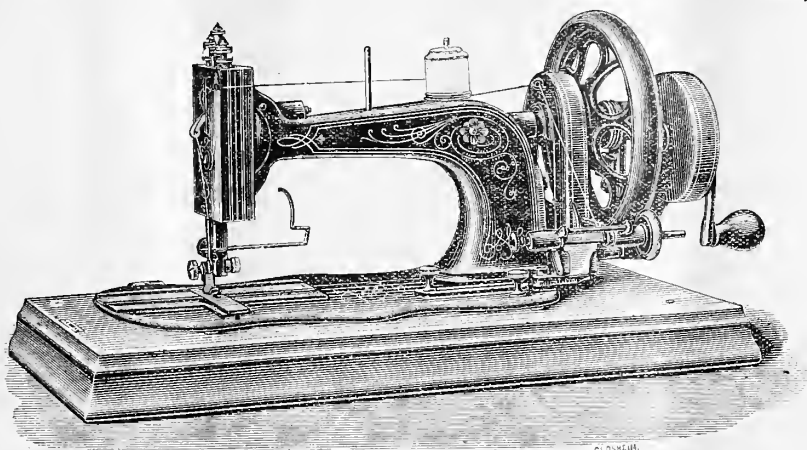
FEW months since we stated that the Howe Machine Company were at work on several new sewing machines. These are now about to be placed on the market. They comprise a family machine called the "Elias Howe," and the "Crown," a medium machine. Both are built on the Singer principle, fitted with all the latest improvements, with positive take-up, high arm, and finished in a first-class style. They run uncommonly smoothly, and are wonderfully silent. The Howe Company have also an improved F machine nearly ready for delivery, which, together with the "Elias Howe" and the "Crown," will, we believe, sell well. They intend sparing no expense to place their latest productions in the front rank of the trade.

The Éclair Button-hole Machine.

WE understand that the Éclair button-hole sewing machine, which we described and illustrated in our August number, is meeting with considerable success. The Éclair Button-hole Machine Company, of 19, Ludgate Hill, E.C., inform us that they have received several repeat orders from manufacturers who have tried their machine, and all testify to its merits, which are a high rate of speed combined with a superior quality of work.

The agent for the north of Ireland writes the company that wherever he has shown the machine he has made friends for it, and he expects within a very short period to have a very large number in constant use. On page 3 will be found an illustration of the machine, for which the Éclair Company are open to appoint agents in the principal industrial districts.

THE SILENT "ELECTRA" MACHINE, PATENTED.



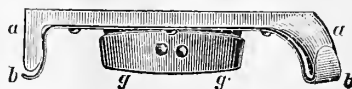
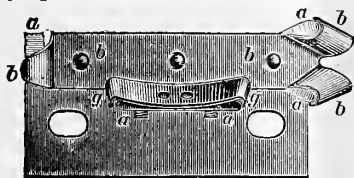
INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT. NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

GENTLEMEN,

23, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C., October, 1888.

The attention of the Deutsche Nähmaschinen Fabrik von Jos. Wertheim has been again called to the *infringement by various manufacturers* of the Company's Patent, No. 15,943, for Improvements in Sewing Machine Shuttles and Shuttle Drivers.

The following sketches illustrate the Shuttle Driver made according to the Letters Patent referred to, and having affixed to it the springs which constitute the Invention.



Legal proceedings for infringement have been commenced and are now being carried on by the Company against one manufacturer who has sold Machines which are an infringement of the Patent, and I have to inform you that similar *proceedings will be taken* against any other persons who may *make or sell* Sewing Machines which have the Patent Shuttle Carrier covered by the Company's Patent.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

C. LOHMANN, Agent for the Company.

PARKER BROTHERS,

The Old-Established Wholesale Manufacturers of
BASSINETTE, &c., PERAMBULATORS
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN
WICKER, WOOD, PAPIER MACHE, WIRE, &c.,
CHILDREN'S CARS, BABY CHAIRS, &c.

Our Goods are re-
 nowned throughout
 the World for their
 splendid Finish,
 Soundness
 of
 Material, and
 Good Workmanship.



Comparison is the
 only true test.
 Inspection of our
 Goods, or a Sample
 Order, will prove their
 Superiority and
 Excellence.

NEW PATENT TWO-HANDLED PERAMBULATOR
 No. 18061 of 1888.

Our Illustrated Catalogue for 1889 now ready. Sent on receipt of Memo. or Business Card.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOWROOMS:

104, 106, 108, & 110, CURTAIN ROAD, SHOREDITCH, LONDON, E.C.

HARROP'S

BASSINETTE

SEASON, 1889.

THE "PREMIER" BAROUCHE BASSINETTE.

"THE FORCE OF MERIT MAKES ITS WAY."

ACKNOWLEDGED
ONE OF THE
LARGEST AND BEST
MAKERS
IN ENGLAND.

Specially Manufactured
FOR THE
HIRE SYSTEM.

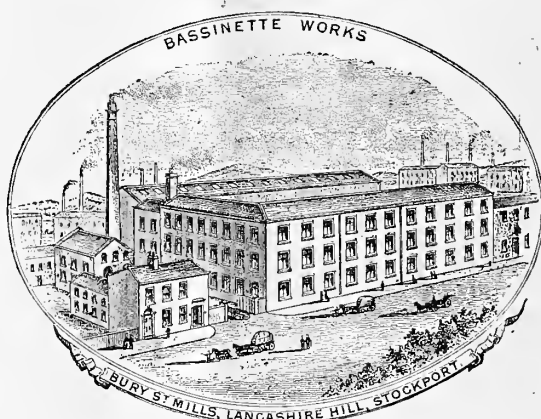
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FROM 20/- EACH.

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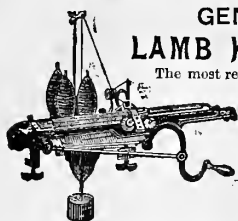
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BURY ST. MILLS,
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P.S.—Buyers are particularly requested
to call and inspect all the latest Designs.
500 Carriages always on view.



THE LIGHT ACME.





GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and
Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special
automatic attachments.

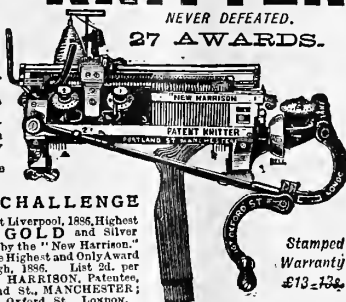
BIERNATZKI & CO.,

44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

NEW HARRISON KNITTER

KNITS
Stockings
ribbed or
plain.

KNITS
Gloves, every
description of
Clothing
in WOOL,
SILK, or
COTTON in
100 fancy
patterns all
upon one
machine.



NEVER DEFEATED.

27 AWARDS.

Great CHALLENGE

CONTEST at Liverpool, 1886, Highest
Distinction **GOLD** and Silver
Medals won by the "New Harrison."
Also won the Highest and Only Award
at Edinburgh, 1886. List 2d. per
post. W.M. HARRISON, Patentee,
128, Portland St., MANCHESTER;
Branch—67, Oxford St., LONDON.

Stamped
Warranty
£13-13s.

The Sewing Machine Gazette.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1889.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,
Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our January Number.)

CHAPTER XX.

LEAVE AND LICENCE CLAUSE.

WITH further reference to the question (2) "sup-
posing the entry to be lawful, were the acts of
the hire dealer, his servants and agents, lawful after entry
made?" one has to consider the TIME when it is prudent
to enforce this clause. One thing is clear, and that is,
that it is quite impossible to lay down a hard and fast
rule as to the precise moment a hire dealer or his servants
should enter premises, so as to be certain of not abusing
the licence to enter conferred by the hire agreement. The
hire dealer is quite the creature of circumstances in this
respect. His entry must be regulated by the hirer's
conduct, and by the terms of the hire agreement referring
to the mode of entry. The hire agreement should, on
this point, be wide in its terms, so as to cover an entry
made at any time of day or night. But because a hire
agreement contains a sweeping licence of that description
it does not at all follow that the hire dealer would be
acting prudently in putting into force this clause at an
unseasonable hour. IF some other time would have
answered his purpose equally well. He is then, as we
have said, the creature of circumstances in this respect,
and he who would keep within his rights will not enter
the house of a hirer after dark for the purposes of seizure,
except under the most extreme circumstances. When it
is so necessary it becomes doubly necessary for him to
have a policeman present, to prove that he is not
"entering" with any burglarious intent, and to prevent
a breach of the peace. A man's house is his castle; it is
his home; it is his place of *defence* and *reposé*. And a
hire dealer has no right to break down that defence, nor
to disturb that *reposé* at night-time, except when necessity
makes it imperative that he should do so. The hire
dealer must banish from his mind the old maxim that
"necessity knows no law." "Necessity" must be
regulated and controlled by law, must learn to respect

* All Rights Reserved.

law, must know law, and not go beyond it. A hire
dealer must, therefore, have regard to the importance of
entering premises at a seasonable time. What is a
"seasonable" time? We should answer, in the day-
time. We would strongly advise the hire dealer to
demand the hired article to be delivered up to him before
he attempts to remove it. He should state that unless it
be given up to him he shall seize it. No threats of
criminal proceedings should be made by him, so as to
overawe the hirer. No threats of any sort should be made
by him, excepting that he may state that he is determined
to insist on his rights, and if the article be not given up
peaceably, he will have to take it by force. He should
not attempt to seize until the hirer has positively refused
to give the thing up, or until, by his conduct, the hire
dealer has reasonable ground for coming to the conclusion
that the hirer will not give it up willingly and peaceably.
But, of course, the interval of time that may elapse
between the demand and refusal must be measured by the
chances of losing the property, which might be the result
if there were any long delay in seizing on the hire dealer's
part. Many a hirer is quite equal to keeping the hire
dealer in conversation while friends are quietly making off
with, or hiding, the hired article. When hire dealers
have reasonable ground for thinking such tricks are being
practised upon them they will be justified in commencing
their searches for the article almost instantly after demand.
But they should state their object in calling without any
delay. The hire dealer is not justified in concealing the
object of his visit. A hirer has a perfect right to inquire
the object of the hire dealer's visit, and if the answer to
that inquiry is untrue, and does not convey to the mind
of the hirer the fact that he, the hire dealer, has come to
seize the property, he has a perfect right to resist any
attempt to enter inner rooms, or to remove any property
wherefrom the people happen to be in. As soon as a
hire dealer declares his intention to remove the article
the hirer will have no right to put any difficulties or
hindrances in his way, provided, of course, that the hirer
has done, or omitted to do, something by which he has
legally lost any further right to the article. If, on the
other hand, the hirer happens to have the right to the
immediate possession of the thing, the hirer will be quite
justified in resisting any attempt on the hire dealer's part
to remove it. Until he states what he wants, a hirer
has a perfect right, not only to put difficulties in the way,
but to use force in preventing anything of the kind taking
place. On the other hand, sometimes it may not be wise
for the hire dealer to state the object of his visit till he
has set eyes on the article and compared the number, or
has identified it in some other way; but what we mean
is, that if he pursues this line of tactics he cannot com-
plain if he has difficulties to encounter, nor can he use
even the mildest kind of force until the hirer has been
told what he is after. The method, therefore, often pur-
sued, of some person engaging the hirer in conversation
while some one else searches for the article, is quite
irregular, and may lead, if hirers object, to serious
consequences. But one more word as to *time* of entry.

If there be sickness in the hirer's house the hire dealer
must exercise great caution in not increasing that sick-
ness by an untimely entry, when some other time would
have answered his purpose. If the hirer promises to
deliver the article up within a certain time the hire dealer
should accept that offer, unless he has reasonable grounds
for not believing the promise. Now let us consider the
case in a little more critical stage—the hire dealer has
made his demand, and the hirer has refused to give up
the article hired; what next? The hire dealer must then
proceed quietly and peaceably (provided the terms of the
hire agreement justify such acts) to search the rooms in
quest of his goods. If he has difficulty in entering inner
rooms he can remove that difficulty by means suitable,
and absolutely necessary, for the occasion. If people
push on one side of the inner door he may push open
the door by superior strength. If the door is damaged or
broken in such circumstances he is not responsible. If the
hirer, or his friends, hold the hire dealer, he may struggle
to get free. If the article cannot be got away by any
other method he may hold the hirer, or his helpers, while
his men remove the article, but he must release his hold
as soon as the necessity ceases. As little damage as
possible must be done to the hirer's house or

property. No more force than is absolutely necessary must be used, no blows must be given or returned by the hire dealer, or his men, unless in self defence it becomes imperative. If the hirer holds fast to the property the hire dealer may remove his hold by superior strength. If the hire dealer observes these precautions he cannot be held legally responsible for any damage done to the hirer's house, or property, or person, that may have happened during the removal of such goods, the answer to all such charges against the hire dealer being that the damage to the property, and the injury to the hirer's person, were occasioned by the illegal conduct of such hirer, and that he, the hire dealer, acted within the terms of his agreement, being protected in his conduct by the express written licence of the hirer, and that he used no more force than was absolutely necessary for recovering his property, which he had, prior to removing, demanded to be given up to him by the hirer.

As to what is reasonable force under the circumstances, the only rule to go by is, that no superfluous force must be used, and what may be unnecessary force in one case, and, therefore, illegal and unjustifiable, may in other cases be quite necessary, and, therefore, legal and justifiable. And this most important question as to whether unnecessary force has been used in any particular case only affords us another example, if one were needed, of the importance of reliable witnesses being present, so as to present to the Court the true facts of the case. It also shows how hire dealers should select some experienced, even-tempered man to superintend such expeditions—a man who will not lose his temper when insulted, nor return a blow because he has been struck, and, at the same time, will show determination in effecting the object of his visit to the hirer's house. Indeed, a man who thoroughly understands his business will seldom have occasion to oppose force by force. Adroitness, observation, showing the hirer more from his determined, yet polite, manner, than by his actual words, would, we surmise, do far more in the long run towards getting back hired goods from wayward hirers than any amount of brawny arms. Brawny arms, on such occasions, are by no means to be despised, but their owners are apt to rely more on their strength than on their wits sometimes, and hence we so often hear of assaults and damage to property when these muscular gentlemen are out on what hire dealers term "lifting" expeditions. But there is a further point to be considered, which hire dealers must ever bear in mind when selecting a person to head a "lifting" party. In nine cases out of ten the hire dealer himself is responsible for any damage done to the property of the hirer by his servants or agents if they have exceeded the terms of the licence clause; but this is a question too serious to be considered in the present chapter, and we shall, therefore, reserve it for future consideration. Hire dealers will do wisely, before giving final instructions to have an article removed, to look closely at the hire agreement to see if it be properly signed, properly filled in (if it be on a printed form), and properly stamped. They should also take the greatest care to see that their men be instructed to enter the house of the hirer, and no one else. For instance, if a

wife hires goods in her own name, it would not necessarily justify an entry into the house of her husband, for he might not be the hirer, and the agreement would only give licence to enter "THE HOUSE OF THE HIRER."

(To be continued.)

Notes from the Emerald Isle.

DURING the month the manufacturing trade of Lurgan, in which sewing machines play such an important part, has been brought almost to a standstill. No less than 3,000 machinists are out on strike, and up to the present there is no prospect of settling. Ten factories are closed, and it is feared the other machinists yet working may join the strikers. The workers demand payment by "inches" sewn, instead of "sizes," as at present. Some of the employers agree to this, but insist on the machinists putting in an extra stitch to the inch. This the workers refuse to do, so the contest seems to resolve itself into one of inches and stitches.

* * *

Mr. J. B. Robertson has returned to the machine trade, as rumour foretold in your December number. He has taken premises in Grosvenor Street, Belfast, and enters on their possession on the 1st February. We could ill spare such a practical genius from our ranks, and hail his return as the forerunner of many valuable improvements to the sewing machines similar to those with which his name has been from time to time associated.

* * *

The firm of H. G. Leeman & Co., drapers and sewing machine dealers, Market Street and Thomas Street, Armagh, has dissolved partnership. Mr. H. G. Leeman has retired from the firm, which Mr. J. J. Owens, the remaining partner, continues to carry on at same address. Mr. Leeman has taken premises at the Diamond, Monaghan.

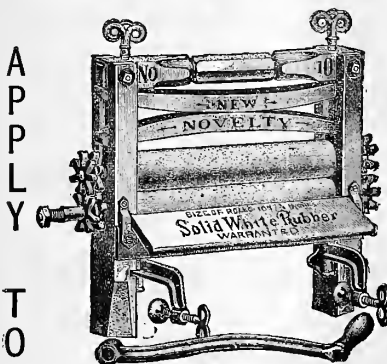
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We hear of a sewing machine dealer in Ireland, whose machines were pledged by hirers, actually paying the pawnbrokers their advance, with interest. We should not mention this were the dealer an Irishman, who would, perhaps, do such an "Irish, quite Irish you know" style of business, but really when you hear it of a shrewd Saxon one wonders, is there a *Gazette* holding forth monthly on the hire trade?

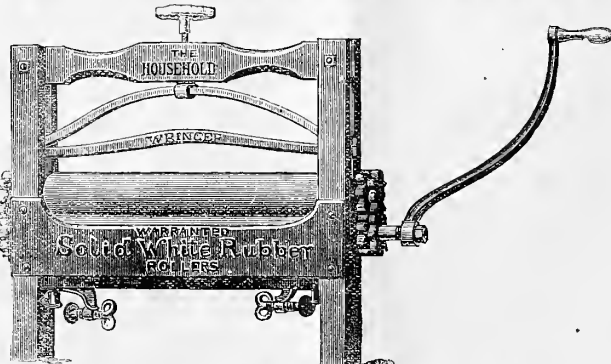
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A dealer writes us complaining of the facility with which the public generally become possessed of the wholesale prices to the trade, giving the following sample:—An insurance canvasser wanted articles advertised in his list. He wrote to two manufacturers—one in Birmingham and another in Keighley—for their terms. In a few days the canvasser calls and offers the wholesale prices, saying he would not ask any discount, as the dealer had to pay

TWO GOOD WRINGERS



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BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

carriage. When the dealer demurred to such a price the reply was the production of the manufacturers' price-lists with 50 per cent. discount for cash. This, says our correspondent, wants rectifying.

"Dhu."

"Runaways," and how to Secure Them.

WE have no answer to the above vexed problem, but a subscriber has written us the past month suggesting how it is to be done. He wants dealers in all parts of the country to inform the *Gazette* of their runaways, and he thinks that many machines now lost would be traced as they come in for repairs, and thus recovered.

As our readers well know, this is an oft-suggested remedy, and one which, if it was taken up with spirit, would be of great benefit to the trade. Our experience, however, is that dealers do not care to let it be known that they have lost goods through dishonest hirers, and if we were to open a column in the *Gazette* for inserting particulars of runaways, it would not be utilised as it deserved to be.

We again ventilate the question, as desired by our correspondent, with the greatest pleasure, and assure our readers that it is entirely their fault if they do not adopt the suggestion. The *Gazette* is willing.

Census of the Sewing Machine Trade.

IN our last issue we inserted a circular asking our subscribers to fill in the names of dealers in (1) sewing machines; (2) perambulators; (3) washing and wringing machines; (4) cycles, in their respective towns. We did this to correct our list of the trade, and have to thank subscribers in all parts of the country for complying with our request. We shall not rest contented until we have complete lists from the

whole of the 2,000 towns in the United Kingdom. If subscribers will not supply them we must have recourse to other channels. We have still some 300 towns to complete, and with the present issue we send out another circular. Would those subscribers who have not already complied kindly attend to our present request? By so doing they will save us considerable trouble at no personal inconvenience to themselves. Many subscribers were exceedingly prompt in sending their returns, and to several we are indebted for lists covering a whole county. We cannot express our thanks to each individual through the post, but would assure all who have assisted us that their kindness is appreciated to the full.

The State of the Sewing Machine Trade in America.

WE have been favoured with the perusal of a letter recently to hand from one of the best-informed members of the American sewing machine trade, an extract from which we give at foot.

"The sewing machine trade has not been very lively for some time past, and nobody seems to be pushing it now-a-days. The prevailing opinion seems to be that there will not be much trade until March. Sewing machine travellers are bustling around for jobs in gangs, but the prospects are that they will do considerable loafing this winter, unless they strike out for some other lines. One consequence of the prevailing condition of things for a few months past has been that managers have looked sharply to the quality of their business, and some of them will wind up the year with remarkably clean balance-sheets, so far as the quality of the accounts is concerned.

"I was informed on the q. t. a while ago that there was a movement on foot to form an association between the leading companies of this country, to regulate some matters connected with their sales departments, in order to reduce expenses, which have been growing at an alarming rate. This association was to materialise about the first of the new year. The expense account is what bothers the manufacturers now-a-days, that is, the expense of selling. They can make machines cheaply enough, but it costs so much to sell them that they are getting very much exercised on that score, especially as the cost of selling continues to grow larger in spite of their efforts to reduce it, or keep it down to where it used to be."

LLOYD & HILL,

Patentees &

Perambulators,

HOME.



Manufacturers

Invalid Furniture.

EXPORT.

SECOND AWARD MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

"Singer's Song of Sixpence."

WE have received from the Singer Company an advance proof of a very effective advertising pamphlet, which they will shortly issue. It is entitled "Singer's Song of Sixpence," and consists of some sixteen pages, ten inches wide by seven inches long, with substantial paper covers. Interspersed with the words are numerous illustrations, lithographed in the very best style, and the whole production is creditable alike to poet, artist, and printer.

At foot we reproduce the words, which contain a sly allusion to German-made machines in the last verse but two :—

Sing a song of sixpence,
A pocketful we mean,
Earned in stitching garments
On Singer's sewing machine.

Happy in possessing them,
The cheerful workers sing :
Are not these fine dainty clothes
To set before the king ?

The king, who, in his counting-house,
Was counting out his money,
Was startled by the novel song,
And thought it rather funny.

The people cried : Cheer up, my liege,
You need not look so gloomy ;
Buy one of Singer's new machines,
With arm both high and roomy.

The high-born dame, the humble maid,
The lowly operator,
Find solace, recompense, and aid
With Singer's Oscillator.

The queen, who, in her parlour,
Was sick of eating honey,
Rose up and cried : O ! let me see
How they do earn their money.

Then she begins to thread aright,
To turn the wheel and guide,
When lo ! a hem, a tuck, a flounce,
From 'neath the presser glide.

The maid, who, in the garden,
Was hanging out the clothes,
Exclaimed : What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

And e'en the merry blackbird,
Who meant to peck her nose,
Stopped to admire with keen bright eyes
The stitches on those clothes.

It very soon was whispered that
Machines were used at Court,
Then many noble ladies ran
In haste, or had them bought.

On cabinets, stands, and bases,
To work by foot or hand,
Now each some parlour graces
Throughout a grateful land.

Thus king, and queen, and people,
From high born to the low,
Praise Singer's world-renowned machines,
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious,
As counterfeits are made,
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the trade.

Steps, therefore, have been taken
To shield the poor from harm,
By stamping all the real machines
With "SINGER" on the arm.

Then one and all together join,
From peasant to the king,
In "Singer's Song of Sixpence"
They make their voices ring.

The Departure of Mr. Brinsmade.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO THE WHEELER
& WILSON CO.'S STAFF.

ON the 3rd of January Mr. Hobart Brinsmade, who has worthily filled the office of European manager for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. for the past two-and-a-half years, and who is leaving England during the present month to take up an important position at the headquarters of his company, gave a farewell dinner to the Wheeler & Wilson staff at the Holborn Restaurant. The chair was taken by Mr. Brinsmade at 6.30. The company present comprised, in addition to the host, Mr. A. D. Ayres (Mr. Brinsmade's successor) ; Mr. J. Powell, superintendent of depots ; Mr. B. Silver, of Messrs. Wilson & Silver, of Leicester ; H. Ferguson, manager, Belfast ; H. Imrie, manager, Dublin ; J. D. Dickson, manager, Glasgow ; J. Bayne, mechanical expert, Glasgow ; W. H. Broad, manager, Liverpool ; E. H. Walbrook, manager, Leeds ; A. Clay, manager, Bristol ; W. Wright, manager, Manchester ; K. H. McKitterick, retail manager, Manchester ; W. H. Hutchins, manager, Cardiff ; J. B. Smith, manager, Birmingham ; W. Stead, mechanical expert, Birmingham ; W. H. Payne, mechanical expert, London ; J. M. Cae, City manager, London ; A. Edwards, manager, Nottingham ; C. Bowell, manager, Norwich ; W. E. Gompertz, traveller, London. In addition to the foregoing there were present Messrs. W. R. Latta, Chapman, Bennett, Bamfield, C. E. Brinsmade, and Johnson, connected with the London office, and Messrs. White and Brinsmade of the Regent Street office.

After the toasts of "The Queen," and "The President of the U.S.A.," "The Chairman of the Evening, H. Brinsmade, Esq.," was

proposed by Mr. J. Powell. He said that they all regretted his departure, but felt that it would, in one way, be to the benefit of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, as, during his presence here, he has learnt what are the requirements of the English trade, and on his return to America he will be able to instruct the factory just what to send to England.

Mr. W. E. Gompertz then asked Mr. Brinsmade to accept from the English staff of the company, as an expression of their goodwill, an album containing the portraits of the employees. He (Mr. Gompertz) was sure that a handsomer set of men it was impossible to meet.

Mr. Brinsmade, in responding, said that it was both a pleasure and a surprise to receive this expression of their goodwill. He had already mentioned his objection to the presentation to himself of a testimonial. The choice they had made, however, could not have been more to his taste, and it pleased him greatly. He supposed they expected him to say something about business. He wanted them to recognise the fact that the success of the Wheeler & Wilson Company meant their success. He believed all were doing their best for the company. His connection with them had been a pleasurable one. Mr. Wheeler, their worthy president, on his (Mr. Brinsmade's) visit to the States last year, expressed himself as highly pleased with the manner the English business was progressing, and their future looked even more brilliant. Mr. Wheeler and the directors had asked him to return to America. In doing this he was going back to his old home at Bridgeport, where his friends reside. At the same time he had enjoyed his stay here. In looking about for a gentleman to come over and take his place the

directors felt that no one could fill the post better than Mr. Ayres. It was customary for them to select an American, but they (the Americans) were as much English as were those present. The only difference is that the Americans had been away a while. His successor was an Englishman in that sense, and he hoped he would become thoroughly an Englishman, and stay here many years. Mr. Ayres would take his (Mr. Brinsmade's) place in England, and, for the future, the district managers would be in closer touch with the factory. In conclusion, he had great pleasure in introducing to them Mr. A. D. Ayres.

Mr. A. D. Ayres, who on rising was received with cheers, said that it was with more or less embarrassment that he came to succeed a man who from the beginning of his career had risen jump by jump in the sewing machine trade, until now he had reached what is considered the highest point. To succeed such a man was no small undertaking. He had travelled about a little since his arrival in England, and he felt that the Wheeler & Wilson district managers would compare favourably with any in the world. Should he ever have to sever his connection with them he should feel from what he could see that he had served with good men.

Mr. Brinsmade next said that he had very great pleasure in proposing "The President of the Company, the Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler." He was one of the pioneers of the sewing machine industry, from the first took an active part in its invention, and worked at its improvement down to the present date.

The toast was received with enthusiasm.

The next toast was "The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company," proposed by the Chairman, and received with great heartiness.

Mr. H. Ferguson (Belfast), in responding, said that he considered it was a great honour for him to be called upon to reply to such a toast as the Wheeler & Wilson Company. It is one of the oldest and most respected in the sewing machine trade. It had been a successful



MR. HOBART BRINSMADE.

company in the past, and is to-day, and will remain such. His connection with the company goes back some 20 years, during 14 of which he had served as manager at Belfast. His relations with the company had been of the pleasantest kind. When he entered the company's service they only had one class of machine, viz., the curved needle, and it still remains popular. It is interesting to notice the changes, and to see the kind of machines now turned out by the company. Their No. 9 and No. 12 do credit to any firm making or selling machines. Finer sewing machines do not exist.

Mr. W. H. Broad (Liverpool), called upon to speak by the Chairman, said that he had been connected with the company since 1874, when they had only their No. 1 and No. 2 machines, and these still held their own in certain quarters. His (Mr. Broad's) connection with the company had been of the happiest, and he hoped their future would be the same. He thought they would in the future quite eclipse their past performances.

Mr. J. B. Smith (Birmingham), also called upon to speak, expressed himself as convinced that the rotary principle which was used by the Wheeler & Wilson Company was the only sound one.

Mr. J. D. Dickson (Glasgow), in response to a request of the Chairman to hear something from Scotland, said that his experience of the sewing machine trade dated from 1868, and although he was a new man with the Wheeler & Wilson Company, the merits of the firm were impressed upon his mind years ago. As far as his experience went he saw a great future for the company.

Mr. Clay (Bristol) said that in the West of England they were able not only to hold their own, but do more. Trade is growing, and is likely to do.

Mr. Wright (Manchester) said that his branch was in the midst of makers of sewing machines, but they did not fear them in quality.

Mr. Chapman (of the London General Office, who first entered the Wheeler & Wilson Company's service as an office boy) said that he had seen many changes in the firm since he had been with them. He knew well how hard Mr. Brinsmade had worked day by day to extend the business of the company. He (Mr. Chapman) felt that the interests of the company were his interests. If all would co-operate the business would be sure to continue to prosper.

The next toast, "The English Managers and Staff," was proposed by the chairman, and Mr. Powell, in response, said that he did not know why he should reply for the managers. He was, however, able to speak of Mr. Brinsmade. He (Mr. Powell) did not know of anyone in the United Kingdom possessed of so much energy as he. If they all had the same amount of energy the business would show extraordinary prosperity.

Mr. Hutchins (Cardiff), also responding on behalf of the last toast, said that he had been with the Wheeler & Wilson Company 16 years. It is a great honour to be connected with such a company, which is the most respected in the sewing machine trade. He sincerely felt that their machines were the best; as they all knew, he had been engaged in a controversy with a rival company as to the awards at the Cardiff Exhibition. He thought they would all agree that the Wheeler & Wilson Company had come off victors. He was sorry at Mr. Brinsmade's departure, and glad to meet Mr. Ayres, their future manager.

Mr. J. Bayne (Glasgow), whose name was associated with the toast, also briefly returned thanks.

Mr. Powell proposed "The Visitors," which was responded to by Mr. B. Silver, of Wilson & Silver, Leicester.

"The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. Gompertz, who said that he was commissioned by the ladies of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's staff to express their regret at Mr. Brinsmade's departure, and their best wishes for his future welfare.

"The Press" was next given by Mr. Brinsmade, coupled with the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, and responded to by Mr. Samuel J. Sewell.

The old and retired managers of the company were not forgotten, kindly references being made to Mr. Richard Hunting and Mr. C. S. Rigg. Mr. Broad (Liverpool) said that he had recently seen Mr. Rigg, who wished them to know that, although no longer connected with the company, he was still a Wheeler & Wilson man. Mr. Brinsmade endorsed the remarks of Mr. Broad as to Mr. Rigg's sympathy with the Wheeler & Wilson Company, and his wishes for its success. He proposed "The Health of Mr. Rigg," and desired Mr. Broad to convey to that gentleman their thanks for his kind remembrances.

During the evening several of the managers, including Messrs. Hutchins and Dickson, sang, and Mr. Ferguson recited in a creditable manner and the proceedings, which had been most enjoyable throughout, were brought to a close with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

The presentation album to Mr. Brinsmade contained the portraits of managers and staff, and it was exquisitely bound in Russian leather, with massive gilt clasps, and Mr. Brinsmade's monogram in gilt on the outside. The first page contained an address artistically executed in colours by Mr. W. R. Latta, an old member of the Wheeler & Wilson staff, which read as follows: "To Hobart Brinsmade, Esq. Dear Sir,—Taking advantage of the occasion of your leaving this country to fill a prominent position with the Company in America, we respectfully beg your acceptance of this album as a souvenir of your sojourn amongst us, as an expression of esteem and personal goodwill; trusting that you may enjoy a long life, and that your efforts in the Company's interests may be crowned with success.—Yours truly, The Managers and Others

of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company in the United Kingdom."

A TRIBUTE FROM CORK.

The late Wheeler & Wilson Cork manager, Mr. M. Owens, who is now buying agent for the company, has presented Mr. Hobart Brinsmade, through Mr. J. Powell, with a very pretty gold pin, made specially for him in Ireland. Its design is a shamrock of Connemara stone set in gold, and standing above it is the American eagle with extended wings. It is quite a work of art, and we understand that it gave Mr. Brinsmade great pleasure to receive it. Mr. Owens also sent Mr. Brinsmade a tribute in rhyme, as follows:—

Extend your banners to the breeze,
A blend of every shade,
To bid adieu across the seas
To our honour'd chief Brinsmade.
The Stars and Stripes first place on high,
Entwine the Union Jack;
With sister emblems let them fly
A God-speed on his track.
And as we'll miss his just command,
May Freedom's sons rejoice
With him once more in Freedom's land,
Their dearest friend and choice.
Long may he live to guide the "wheel,"
The Wheeler-Wilson true,
To share with us the pride we feel
In grand old "Wheeler" too.

January, 1889.

M. OWENS, Cork.



MR. A. D. AYRES.

A Dealer Charged with Slander.

SEWING machine dealers do not, as a rule, seek civic honours, but one of them, Mr. Thomas Elliott, of Worthing, is a member of his local board. Early last year certain transactions of the surveyor, Mr. W. Horne, in connection with a truck of coals were investigated by the Board, and he was absolved from blame. In June last Mr. Elliott, at a meeting of the local board, made use of the following words:—"I can produce evidence that larceny has been committed in a case where a truck of coals has been dealt with. If you wish to burke the matter you can do so." This induced the surveyor, who was referred to in these remarks, to enter an action for libel, which was dealt with on Monday last at the Court of Queen's Bench, before Mr. Justice Field and a special jury. The plaintiff was then awarded £250 as damages, with costs. Considerable sym-

pathy is felt for Mr. Elliott, who is known as a man of sterling integrity and great zeal for the public welfare. His defence was that the words were uttered *bona-fide* without malice, and that they were privileged. We should have thought this defence was sufficient to at least ensure that the damages allowed would have been merely nominal, and not so high as £250.

The New Wheeler & Wilson Manager.

MR. ALVIN D. AYRES was born in the year 1855, at Waterbury, U.S.A., is a graduate at Yale University, and a solicitor by profession. He has been in the sewing machine trade about ten years, and was formerly the secretary of the American Howe Company, which appointment he resigned to accept the important position of European manager for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

Re J. A. JONES, OF STAINES.—In this bankruptcy Judge Lushington has decided against the Tower Furnishing Company in connection with their rather strange hire contract with Mrs. Jones (see *Gazette*, November and December). The goods they claim to have purchased therefore revert to the creditors. We believe an appeal has been entered.

Singer Manager Charged with Theft.

MR. G. D. WANSBROUGH, the experienced solicitor of the Singer Company, last month had to defend Mr. James Rodwell, the Singer manager at Stratford, in a rather singular charge. Maurice Bushman, a tailor, residing at 123, Pelley Road, Plaistow, had a Singer machine on the hire system, and deposed that on the 28th December he left home, his premises being safely locked up. On his return he missed this machine from the front parlour. He gave information to the police, who went to the Singer Company's depot, and Mr. Rodwell admitted having taken it away. He was taken to the police station and charged by Bushman. At first the magistrate at West Ham Police Court seemed to side very strongly with the prosecutor, but Mr. Wansbrough very skilfully pointed out to him that no man can steal his own property, and by slow and sure stages led Mr. Baggallay (the magistrate) to see that under the hire agreement, signed by the prosecutor, the machine was the Singer Company's property, and that they were justified in recovering it, as the prosecutor was in arrears with his instalments. Having perused the agreement, the magistrate said that the prosecutor had broken the contract, and he should, therefore, dismiss the charge, the machine to remain with the Singer Company, as it was their property.

Perambulator Notes.

BUYERS' GUIDE.—With our next issue we shall present to our subscribers a "Buyers' Guide to the New Season's Designs in Children's Carriages." A similar publication issued on the 1st of March last year met with so much success that we propose to issue it annually. Makers of carriages are requested to communicate to us as early as possible any information they would like inserted. This "Buyers' Guide," like its predecessor, will be sent to every dealer in the United Kingdom, to the principal importers on the Continent, and also to all English shippers.

THE "STAR" SPRING.—On page 12 will be found an illustration of a carriage mounted on the new "Star" spring, which, it will be seen, is fitted with four upright spiral springs. Each of these works independently of the others, and carriages so constructed run remarkably smoothly. We defer until next month full details, but we have recently made a hurried inspection of the Star Perambulator Company's new factory, called Anchor Works, Brewery Road, N. These premises extend from Blundell Street to Brewery Road, and are admirably adapted for a large trade. Evidences of the coming season are apparent everywhere in the large number of carriages in course of manufacture and in a completed state. The company are now very busy on the preparation of their catalogue, which, we understand, will be of unusual excellence.

HARROP'S CARRIAGES.—We have received from Mr. John Harrop, of Manchester, his catalogue of this season's children's carriages. So numerous are the designs that they take up 36 pages, enclosed in a very handsome cover. In our next issue we shall illustrate a few of his new

designs, several of which, including the Queen, the Acme, and the Windsor Barouche, are exceedingly tasty. We are pleased to hear that Mr. Harrop did a good business last year, but he is not easily satisfied, as he talks of doubling his production this year. We hear that he is very busy at his extensive factory on orders both home and foreign.

PERAMBULATOR BRAKES.—We have always advocated the fitting of brakes to perambulators, but it is astonishing, considering the many accidents that take place from time to time, how few are in use. Makers say that they are too expensive, and there is a deal of truth in this. Such an objection cannot, however, be raised in the case of Matthews's "Instant" brakes, which only cost 21s. per dozen in one style, and 33s. per dozen in another. We have no illustrations to show its construction, but the inventor, Mr. George Matthews, a sewing machine dealer, of 9, Aldis Terrace, Merton Road, Lower Tooting, Surrey, will supply all details. To the body or spring of the carriage is fitted a novel spring-bolt and tube, controlled by means of a chain or cord, connected to the handle. On releasing this cord, by taking a ring off the handle or pressing back a lever, the bolt shoots out from the tube and passes between the spokes, and the carriage is brought to a standstill immediately a spoke of the wheel touches the bolt. This brake does not detract from the appearance of the carriage, and its simplicity and durability are unquestionable. Any person can fix them to the carriage in a few seconds.

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The Use of the Word "Singer."

MT Bristol Police Court, on the 16th ult., before the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Mr. Robert Reid, the well-known sewing machine dealer, of 2, Dean Street, St. Paul's, answered an information of Mr. Gilbert Dyke Wansbrough, 39, Foster Lane, London, solicitor on behalf of the Singer Manufacturing Company. The information alleged that the defendant, having been on February 28th convicted in the same Court of an offence under the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, on the 2nd ult. unlawfully sold to Laura Alice Cresswell a machine to which a false trade description was applied, viz., the words "Reid's Improved Singer," the machine not being a Singer, nor manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and which false trade description was identical with, or a colourable imitation of, the name of the company carrying on business in connection with goods of the same description, who had not authorised the use of such name, and which was reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe that the machine was the manufacture of the company; the word Singer as affixed or applied to sewing machines either alone or in combination with any other words or marks being the exclusive privilege of the Singer Manufacturing Company, with intent to defraud. Further summonses were for affixing a false mark and exposing for sale. Mr. H. Reginald Wansbrough conducted the prosecution, and Mr. J. H. Clifton appeared for the defence.

Mr. Clifton said the defendant pleaded not guilty to all three summonses, and preferred to be tried now by the Justices, instead of going for trial on indictment.

Mr. H. R. Wansbrough, after explaining the object and bearing of the Act, said that Laura Alice Cresswell was a domestic servant, living at Bournemouth. On Thursday, October 11th, James Payne, an agent of the defendant, called on her, showed price-lists and cuttings, and induced her to buy a sewing machine bearing the words "Reid's Improved Singer," she thinking it was a genuine Singer, whereas it was manufactured in Germany. The machine was sent by rail, and she paid

carriage. It was arranged that she should buy on the hire system, and an agreement was given her. Shortly afterwards Payne called on her, and she paid some money. Until the beginning of December she was under the full impression and belief that it was a Singer machine. Singularly enough, one of the Singer Company's agents called to canvass for an order, and discovered that this was not a Singer machine. The company were communicated with, and in order to make the sale complete an employé of the company called at Reid's shop and paid the balance. Nothing was done by the defendant to inform Miss Cresswell that she was not buying a Singer. It had been held that the word "Singer"—

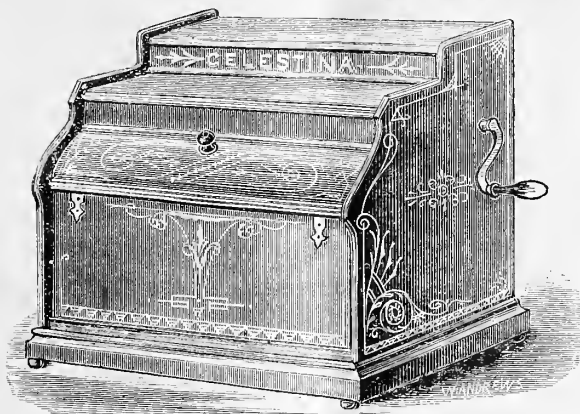
Mr. Clifton, interposing, said he did not dispute the law.

Mr. Wansbrough, resuming, said this was their second case against the defendant, who was convicted there on Feb. 28th, when the defendant undertook to remove the name "Singer" from all his machines. His friend now assured him that the present machine was sold under a pure mistake, and that the company's name had been removed from all the others in stock, but it was singular that the company should have tumbled across the solitary machine which escaped Mr. Reid's notice.

Mr. Clifton said he had had the advantage of speaking to Mr. G. D. Wansbrough—who had heard Reid's explanation—and no one could have met him in a better or fairer spirit. This machine reached Miss Cresswell by pure mistake. Last February defendant at once gave distinct and positive injunctions to the whole of his agents never to sell a machine under the same circumstances, and to avoid possible offence to the Singer Company those orders were sent out. Defendant employed an enameller and gilder, who was employed until the end of May in obliterating Singer's name from the machines. He admitted a technical infringement by the Act, but said a man should not be convicted if he did not intend to defraud, and his client did all he possibly could to avoid a repetition of the offence. There was no suggestion that the defendant had more of these things on his premises, and, in compliance with a suggestion of the

THE

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The tone rich, round, and powerful. It is fitted with our new Patent Adapter, enabling it to play endless tunes for Songs, Hymns, or round Dances, which can be repeated as often as desired; this is in addition to the ordinary rolls for playing Quadrilles, Operatic, or other long pieces.

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N.B.—Members of the trade will please observe that we are Sole Licensees under Needham's Original Patents for Europe, and have commenced legal proceedings against infringers of our rights.

Court, all Reid's machines were now marked "Manufactured in Germany."

Mr. Wansbrough said the company also objected to the defendant's canvassers going about with price-lists and wood-cuts of "Reid's Improved Singer." The book which he produced was so distributed last month, and it was calculated to mislead customers.

Mr. Clifton said they would not do anything unfair or unreasonable. They now had fresh printed schedules omitting all reference to Messrs. Singer. The others should be no longer used. Defendant would do anything which the Bench suggested, but he thought he had a right to say "Reid's Improved Singer."

Mr. Wansbrough : I shall have a brass plate outside my office, "Improved Clifton." (Laughter.)

The Mayor asked whether this was not pleading guilty?

Mr. Clifton : Yes, practically.

The Magistrates having consulted, the Mayor said they thought they would not be doing their duty unless they inflicted a penalty of £25 and costs.

Mr. Clifton said he was very much deluded into the plea, because he would have got clean out of it if he had gone on. He understood that his friend was satisfied that the defendant acted innocently, and the Act said that if so he should not be convicted.

Mr. Robinson : This is the second time.

The Mayor : We think it a very lenient view. If the case had been proved, I should have gone to the extent of our power.

Mr. G. D. Wansbrough : The other day a man was fined £150—£50 on three summonses.

The Mayor asked whether they knew what the Custom-House officer was present for.

Mr. Clifton said that charge was utterly unfounded.

The Mayor said the present case was dealt with purely on its merits, and if the defendant had not pleaded guilty, he would have taken a very different view of it altogether. The Bench took it that the defendant acted in ignorance.

Mr. Clifton said the defendant satisfied Mr. G. D. Wansbrough that he was morally guiltless.

Mr. G. D. Wansbrough rejoined that he certainly anticipated the full penalty if he had gone on.

Mr. Clifton, hearing that the total was £42 3s. 6d., exclaimed to the defendant—"I would rather go to gaol."

Defendant : It is very unjust.

Mr. Clifton, advising the defendant not to pay, said he applied for a rehearing on the ground of thorough surprise, feeling satisfied that the evidence would alter the decision.

The Clerk (Mr. T. Holmes Gore) said there was no power to rehear.

Mr. Wansbrough : Judgment has gone.

Mr. Clifton : He can pay the money to-morrow, I suppose?

The Clerk : Yes ; until an application is made by Mr. Wansbrough, no process can issue.

Notes from Industrial Centres.

YEOVIL.

WHERE is a constant demand in this district for sewing machines, especially among the glove manufacturers, for which Yeovil is noted. The machine largely used is the Payne, of which there are about 8,000 now in use, dating from six to eight years ago. As these require renewing about every seven years, there is always a trade to be done. The Singer Manufacturing Company, who have a depot here, commenced to sell the Payne machine some 14 months ago, but thus far not with very brilliant results. It is generally thought that this machine could be improved, and if they improved it their prospects would be much better.

The sewing machine trade in Yeovil is mostly in the hands of Mr. Moffatt, whose name is "familiar as household words." He has been established in the town a good many years, sells on low terms, has a first-class organisation, and gives every satisfaction to his customers. He supplies a White hand machine for £4 4s., on the terms of

2s. down and 2s. per month. The collections in Yeovil mostly average six per week for sewing machines and wringers. Mr. Moffatt is agent for the Wilcox & Gibbs' machine, which he sells mostly among the silk glove manufacturers, and does a large trade in them.

Mr. J. Fletcher, sewing machine dealer and repairer, sells a family machine on stand for £3, and a hand machine with cover for £2 10s. He also sells a little hand machine for 30s.

Mr. J. Whittle, an ironmonger in this town, also sells sewing machines on very low terms. Altogether, profits are low in this quarter.

"NEMO."

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our January number.)

THE consideration of the next step introduces one who eventually occupied a very prominent position among those whose labours have been expended upon the sewing machine, and who has also been very generally credited with the invention of that useful piece of mechanism, an idea the correctness of which will be left to the reason and judgment of the reader to determine after a perusal of the facts, which will be fairly and impartially presented for consideration.

Elias Howe, of Spencer, Mass., U.S., having in 1845 taken out an American patent for a sewing machine, communicated the details of his invention to Mr. William Thomas, of Cheapside, London, to whom he had sold the exclusive right to his machine in England, and who, in his own name, obtained an English patent on December 1st, 1846. One of the principal claims for this invention is the manner of effecting a lock stitch by the use of a vibrating grooved needle, having an eye near its point, in combination with a shuttle. The main action of this machine is that the needle having pierced the cloth and formed a loop of thread, the shuttle passes through that loop, thereby securing the needle thread and leaving a part of its own upon the face of the cloth. After the needle is withdrawn the cloth is moved forward the length of the desired stitch, the succeeding stitch being produced by the next penetration of the needle and corresponding stroke of the shuttle. The needle, which is affixed to one end of a vibrating arm, is curved, forming an arc of a circle struck from the working centre of the arm to which it is attached, and this arm receives motion from a second vibrating lever, which works upon a centre and passes through an eye or saddle piece on the end of the needle arm. The second lever is provided at its upper end with an anti-friction pulley, which engages with the groove of a cam by which the lever is actuated. The needle is grooved on both sides in order that the thread may lie therein and so be protected from unnecessary friction when the needle pierces or is withdrawn from the cloth. The material to be sewn is hooked on to what is termed a baster plate, which consists of a thin rib of tempered steel, one edge of which is furnished with a series of projecting pins upon which the thicknesses of material are pressed and held together during the operation of sewing. The baster plate is also provided with perforations into which gear the teeth of a spur pinion rotating on the under side of the bed plate. The shaft which carries this feed motion pinion is fitted with a ratchet wheel, which receives an intermittent motion from a pawl attached to the end of a vibrating lever actuated by a cam on the main shaft of the machine. The intermittent motion of the ratchet wheel is, by means of the feed motion pinion, communicated to the baster plate and consequently to the cloth to be sewn. An adjustable stop screw is provided for regulating the extent of the vibrating lever's return stroke, so that its pawl may rack a greater or less number of teeth in the ratchet wheel, and consequently impart to the baster plate the amount of motion requisite to produce the desired length of stitch.

The material to be sewn is held in position against the shuttle race by a presser plate, which is hinged at its upper edge, and by means of an adjustable screw, provided for

the purpose, is capable of exerting any required degree of pressure upon the material. A slot or perforation is made in the presser plate to allow the needle to pass through it, and a corresponding opening is formed in the shuttle race, so that, when the needle is in, the shuttle may pass freely through the loop. The shuttle race is a kind of trough of just sufficient width to allow the shuttle to traverse freely, and to give motion to the shuttle, and Howe made use of a device employed in the ordinary weaver's power loom, in which the shuttle is driven by what are technically known as picking sticks, which consist of a pair of levers that are caused to strike the shuttle alternately, and so drive it to and fro along the race, the requisite action of the levers being derived from a cam on the main shaft. The needle thread is supplied continuously from a reel, an adjustable friction band being used for the purpose of keeping up the proper amount of drag or tension on the thread. In order to take up the slack of the thread produced when the needle is accomplishing its inward motion, use is made of a rod which is attached at its upper end to a lever worked by a cam for the purpose of giving an up and down motion to the rod, the lower end of which carries two pins standing out at right angles to each other. One of these pins serves to guide the rod in the proper direction by working in a suitable cam groove formed on the side of the presser plate, while the other pin, on the ascent of the rod, catches the needle thread, which it draws up and prevents from becoming slack. The guiding cam groove is so formed that, when the pin which moves therein has arrived at the top of its stroke and is about to descend, it will push the rod slightly to one side for the purpose of releasing the needle thread from the holding pin and allowing the stitch to be tightened by the outward movement of the needle, and on the pin reaching the bottom of the groove the rod is pushed by a spring towards the needle, so that it shall be in a proper position to again take up the slack of the needle thread. Although it is stated that this contrivance is not absolutely essential to the working of the machine, yet it prevents all danger of the thread becoming entangled or of the needle piercing or splitting the thread as it enters the cloth.

In using this machine the cloth is placed upon the baster plate, which is either straight or curved according to the form of the sewing to be produced. The baster plate is then adjusted over the feed motion pinion, and the presser plate is brought to bear on the cloth in order to hold it against the shuttle race. On giving a rotary motion to the main shaft the needle penetrates the cloth, through which it carries the thread to the inside of the shuttle race. When in this position a slight backward motion is given to the needle to slacken the thread and open the loop. The shuttle is then impelled through the needle loop, in which it leaves a part of its thread to prevent the loop from being drawn out of the cloth by the return of the needle, and, the needle having been withdrawn, the cloth is moved a distance equal to the length of stitch required. As the shuttle only passes through the needle loop in one direction it is pointed only at one end, and its return motion is simply for the purpose of bringing it into proper position to pass through the succeeding needle loop.

It will be seen from the foregoing description of the Howe machine that it contained several important improvements over its predecessors. The needle having a regular curve from point to shank, the extra vibratory motion necessary in Fisher & Gibbons' machine to pass the needle through the cloth was not required, while the shuttle, having but one point instead of two, forms a twisted cord with the needle thread; whereas in Fisher & Gibbons' machine the threads are not twisted, and would part freely from each other but for the intervention of the cloth. Howe's machine also introduced for the first time a distinct take up, by which the slack of the needle thread was controlled, and the arrangement for regulating the tension is more practicable, since it could be readily adjusted by the operator. The feed motion is certain in its action, although, having regard to the varied requirements of the sewing machine, it cannot be considered suitable for general purposes.

In the "Thomas" patent on the Howe machine the needle and shuttle formed a part of the claim, although these had already been covered by the patent granted to Fisher & Gibbons in 1844, and this fact sufficed to destroy the validity of the patent; but so confident was

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Mr. Thomas of its capability of undergoing judicial investigation, that he filed several bills in Chancery, and brought actions at law against manufacturers, importers, and users of sewing machines. The determination manifested by these proceedings intimidated many, who readily paid large sums as royalties, rather than engage in a struggle where, even in the event of a decision favourable to them, the cause at issue would be taken from court to court, from Common Pleas to Chancery, where the slow, tedious, and expensive methods of procedure, and their effect upon the minds and means of the unfortunate litigants, furnished Charles Dickens with the materials for the truthful and masterly picture of the evils of litigation which he gave to the world in *Bleak House*. In spite, however, of a partial success, Mr. Thomas found it necessary to amend his specification, and accordingly on May 9th, 1855, he filed a disclaimer, in which he disclaims the use of several needles and shuttles, and confines his claim to the use of one needle and one shuttle. However, there were some of his opponents who still held the opinion that Mr. Thomas had by his own specification endeavoured to secure an undue monopoly in the manufacture of sewing machines, that he was claiming as his invention part of the subject of Fisher & Gibbons' patent of 1844, and that the exercise by him of his alleged invention involved an infringement of that of Messrs. Fisher & Gibbons, and they resolved to offer a strenuous resistance, and endeavour to obtain a final decision as to the validity or otherwise of the Thomas patent. Proceedings had been instituted by Mr. Thomas against Messrs. Baker & Darling as importers, Mr. George Waide Reynolds as a user, and Mr. Foxwell as a maker. Into the details of these trials there is no necessity to enter, with the exception of that of *Thomas v. Foxwell*, in which a final decision was ultimately arrived at. In consequence of a decision obtained in the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Thomas was granted leave to enter a *second* disclaimer, by which he reduced his claim for invention to the general arrangement of machinery described in his specification, and shown in sheet 1 of his drawings, and also to the arrangement of the parts for actuating the needle, as shown in sheet 2 of his drawings. The plaintiff, Mr. Thomas, being dissatisfied with the decision of the Queen's Bench, took proceedings in the Court of Error, where, after hearing the arguments of counsel, judgment was delivered affirming that of the Court below. The question decided was one of construction of specification. Fisher & Gibbons, in the specification of their patent, dated December 7th, 1844, describe a machine in which a shuttle is used for carrying a thread, gimp, or cord, which is sewn on in pattern by means of a needle, the shuttle passing between the needle and its thread each time the needle pierces the fabric. Thomas, in his specification, describes a *peculiarly constructed needle*, which he uses in combination with a shuttle, and he claimed the application of a shuttle in combination with a needle, as shown in sheet 1 of his drawings. The Lord Chief Baron, in delivering judgment, expressed his opinion that the combination in the plaintiff's second claim went beyond the mere use stated as shown in fig. 1, sheet 1, of the drawings. The plaintiff claimed the application, not of the shuttle in combination with the needle as shown, but of a shuttle in combination with a needle. His Lordship quite agreed with the Court of Queen's Bench that the reference to sheet 1 of the drawings was merely meant by way of example, as would also appear from other parts of the specification; so that what was shown on sheet 1 was not the *entire thing*, but merely *one* arrangement out of a *great many*. His Lordship was therefore of opinion that upon the construction of plaintiff's specification a needle and a shuttle did not mean *the* needle and *the* shuttle shown in sheet 1 of the drawings, but that the claim extended to *other needles* and other shuttles. Moreover, that which appeared at the end of the plaintiff's second claim seemed to his Lordship to make this more clear, since the plaintiff claimed a needle and a shuttle, *whatever be the means employed for working such needle and shuttle when employed together*. If, therefore, there were no other possible means of working a needle and shuttle except that shown by plaintiff, his claim would be good, but as this was not the case, inasmuch as there were many possible ways of effecting the purpose, the patent could not be sustained.

After referring to the plaintiff's first disclaimer, which recites that it had been brought to the plaintiff's knowledge that previous to the granting of his patent a machine had been described in the specification of a patent granted to Messrs. Fisher & Gibbons on December 7th, 1844, wherein a series of needles were arranged to act simultaneously, together with a like number of shuttles, for the purpose of ornamenting fabrics, but that the plaintiff could not ascertain that such machine was ever put into practice, and that he believed it to be incapable of being worked usefully, his Lordship observed that it was very odd that a patent specified so far back as 1844 should only have come to the plaintiff's knowledge since he obtained his own patent, and also expressed himself in terms of strong disapproval at the attempt on the part of the plaintiff to traduce the invention of another. His Lordship then stated that it appeared to him that the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench was right, and must be affirmed, with which decision Justices Williams, Crowder, and Willis, and Baron Bramwell concurred.

Howe, whose machine provided so much profitable occupation for English lawyers, after working some time in England for Mr. Thomas, eventually returned to America, where, in the endeavour to assert the rights of his patent, he at first met with much opposition; but the American holders of sewing machine patents were wiser than the English, and, instead of wasting money in ruinous law proceedings, agreed to form a combination for the purpose of securing to each one the full benefit of his invention.

(To be continued.)

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 18,267. H. Parkin, for improvements in brakes for perambulators and other vehicles.
 18,374. J. Smith, for improvements in or appertaining to sewing machines and the like.
 18,523. M. Lachman and E. Kohler, for improvements in sewing machines.
 18,536. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Co., United States, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.
 18,611. E. O. Lingham, for an improved brake for perambulators, bath chairs, and other like vehicles designed to be propelled by hand.
 18,828. W. H. F. Brewerton and H. C. Kemp, for an improved binder for sewing machines.
 18,876. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Co., of the United States, for improved means for securing attachments to sewing machines.
 18,887. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Co., Limited, of the United States, for improvements in tuck-creasing or marking devices for sewing machines.
 18,888. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Co., Limited, of the United States, for improvements in ruffling or gathering attachments for sewing machines.
 18,889. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Co., Limited, of the United States, for improvements in quilters or quilter guides for sewing machines.
 18,975. J. Kohler, for an improved seaming machine.
 19,052. J. Wetter, a communication from B. Rittmeyer & Co., of Switzerland, for improvements in or connected with embroidering machines.
 1889.
 105. A. Hamer and W. L. Dash, for improvements in cutting or trimming attachments for sewing machines, and in contrivances for actuating the same.
 119. H. W. Twiggs, for an improved spring for perambulators, carriages, and the like, applicable also to other purposes.
 227. W. F. Bottomley, for improvements in perambulators.
 360. J. S. Wallace, for improvements in sewing machines.
 369. M. C. and T. J. Denne, for improvements in sewing machines.
 450. H. A. Oldershaw, for improvements in and relating to sewing machines.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

1887.
 15,571. E. Cornely, for improvements in sewing and embroidering machines.
 16,181. W. Norris and F. Simmons, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.
 17,146. O. Heynold, for an improved needle adapted for sewing leather and other materials.
 1888.
 11,143 T. A. Izod, for an improved device for automatically

WHEELER & WILSON'S

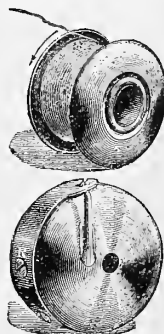
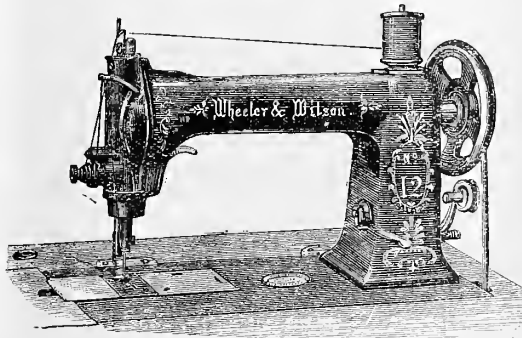
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stopping the rotation of the wheels of perambulators and other similar vehicles.

12,852. W. P. Thompson, a communication from J. M. Merrow, of the United States, for a new and improved method of crocheting the edges of fabrics and a machine therefor.

13,459. E. F. Briggs, for improvements in motors for sewing machines.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED DEC. 4TH, 1888.

393,738. G. W. Baker, Cleveland, Ohio, shuttle for sewing machines.

393,766. E. Kohler, West Oakland, and M. Lachman, San Francisco, Cal., revolving look for sewing machines.

393,925. J. H. Reed, Lynn, Mass., cutter for button-hole sewing machines.

393,982. J. Jackson, Gravelly Hill, and P. A. Martin, Birmingham, county of Warwick, England, sewing machine.

394,134. J. H. Reed, Lynn, Mass., button-hole stitching and barring machine.

ISSUED AND DATED DEC. 11TH, 1888.

394,231. J. H. Vinton, Boston, Mass., button setting machine.

394,546. E. H. Taylor, Lynn, Mass., button setting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED DEC. 18TH, 1888.

394,580. W. A. Knight, Albany, N.Y., barring device for button-hole sewing machine.

394,782. J. M. Merrow, Merrow, Conn., machine for over-stitching the edges of fabrics.

ISSUED AND DATED DEC. 25TH, 1888.

394,066. J. M. Griest, Chicago, Ill., attachment holder for sewing machines.

394,967. J. M. Griest, Chicago, Ill., tuck-marking attachment for sewing machines.

394,968. J. M. Griest, Chicago, Ill., tuck-creasing or marking attachment for sewing machines.

394,969. J. M. Griest, Chicago, Ill., sewing machine ruffler.

394,970. J. M. Griest, Chicago, Ill., guide for sewing machines.

394,971. J. M. Griest, Chicago, Ill., tuck-creasing or marking attachment for sewing machines.

394,972. J. M. Griest, Bayonne, N.J., ruffling attachment for sewing machines.

394,996. S. B. and C. B. Pratt, Boston, Mass., thread holder for spools.

395,005. R. W. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa., sewing machine.

395,198. J. Austin, Long Branch, N.J., oil guard for sewing machine treadles.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

467. *Improvements in embroidering machines.* E. Cornely, of 87, Faubourg St. Denis, Paris.—Dated January 11th, 1888. Price 11d.

New ornamental embroidering seams are produced by means of the universal feed embroidering machines. The said seams are made by means of two or more needle-hooks and an equal number of threads, which thus produce several parallel embroidering seams in all directions, or which, by the addition of another thread, which is wound around the several chain-stitch seams, produce ornamental overseaming stitches.

955. *An improved apparatus for winding bobbins or spools for sewing machines.* C. Rainey, of 88, Somerleyton Road, Brixton, London.—Dated January 21st, 1888. Price 6d.

This machine winds bobbins or spools for the use of sewing machines without requiring the attention of the machinist, or stopping sewing. It winds the bobbins or spools, and, when full, throws itself out of gear, cuts the thread, and lays the spool or bobbin in a tray ready for use, without the assistance of the machinist, and while the machine is sewing.

960. *Improvements in thread-spooling machines.* W. and D. MacGee, of Albion Works, Paisley, N.B.—Dated January 21st, 1888. Price 6d.

This invention relates to improvements in connection with the shaping wheels or shapers which serve to regulate the traverse of the thread-guide, so as to gradually increase the width of the layers of thread wound upon the spool, in order to cover the conical portions evenly with the cylindrical part thereof.

In lieu of the usual shaping wheels or racks which are provided with teeth gradually increasing in width, and in using which a separate wheel or rack is required for each different size of spool to be filled, we employ two toothed pinions, which, when placed end to end and close together, make up the minimum width of traverse of the thread-guide, and which are expanded automatically as the spooling proceeds, in order to adapt them to the gradually increasing width of traverse required for filling the wide portions of the spools extending over the conical sides thereof.

1,420. *Improvements in or relating to Singer and other sewing machines, by which they are made applicable to braiding machines and the like.* W. P. Thompson, a communication from M. Ehrlich and L. Bendix, of Hanover, Germany.—Dated January 31st, 1888. Price 8d.

The object of this invention is to render the Singer and other sewing machines now so extensively used applicable for braiding work and such like, by utilising all the existing parts thereof. This is effected by applying certain devices for lifting the presser foot either when the needle leaves it or has left it.

1,688. *Improvements in sewing machines.* C. G. Hill, of Arnot Hill, near Nottingham.—Dated February 4th, 1888. Price 8d.

The main object of this invention is to produce in sewing machines which have a rotating driving shaft below the table chain-stitches with a locking thread or threads inserted therein, and thereby to combine with the security of the lock-stitch the elasticity of the chain-stitch. A further advantage is that by using a silk or coloured thread or threads, for locking the stitches, embroidery effects may be produced in a chain-stitch machine.

1,695. *Improvements in sewing machine needles and the like.*

H. C. Pretty, of Florence Villa, Leicester.—Dated February 4th, 1888. Price 8d.

The improvements consist in forming on the plain or short groove side, known as the shuttle or hook side of the needle, a flattened surface containing a groove of varying depth and width, commencing immediately above the eye, and extending a suitable distance up the flat side of the needle.

2,180. *Improvements in sewing machines.* T. Williams, of Bute East Moors, Cardiff.—Dated February 14th, 1888. Price 8d.

This invention relates to lock-stitch sewing machines in which two ordinary reels are used to contain the upper and lower threads, and consists, firstly, in an improved arrangement of hooks designed to oscillate or partially rotate alternately, in opposite directions, about the carrier which contains the reel from which the second or under thread is supplied, and, secondly, in the use for supporting the reel carrier aforesaid in its place of a spring pin fitted in the outer bracket.

2,374. *Improvements in or relating to the winding of spring motors for sewing machine and other purposes.* A. Kahl, of Hamburg, Germany.—Dated February 16th, 1888. Price 8d.

The winding is effected by a lever having a handle, which may be moved to and fro, and in both directions of movement acts in the same direction on the spring, and tensions the same. The lever is loosely pivoted on the projecting end of the shaft of the spring-box, the said shaft carrying a drum. The lever carries a cam, which is so shaped as to jam on the drum during the forward movement of the lever, so as to move the same, but to slide over the periphery of the drum on the return of the lever.

Notes from "Bonnie Scotland."

ON the 23rd ult. was held the second annual social meeting of the Bradbury Company's Glasgow staff, at the Masonic Hall, Glasgow. Mr. A. J. Sewell occupied the chair, and was supported on the platform by Mr. George Milne, wringing-machine maker, Glasgow; Mr. D. Allan, Mr. T. Duncan, and others. The Chairman referred to the progress Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, had made in Scotland during the last five years, notwithstanding the poor state of trade on the Clyde and in the mining districts. Comparing the business done with four years ago, they were several thousand pounds ahead, and, as trade was now looking better, he hoped at their next annual meeting to report a still greater achievement. January was always a poor month in Glasgow, but everything was hopeful for 1889, and he urged every man present to double his diligence and let the head office see what Scotchmen could do.

A splendid concert was opened after tea, at which Miss, Fletcher, of the Glasgow Select Choir; Mr. M'Kenzie, tenor vocalist; Miss Park, Professor Val Juba, and last, though not least, Mr. Charles Nicol, professional comic singer, and one of the company's Glasgow collectors acquitted themselves excellently. After the concert, Mr. J. Glen, branch manager at Paisley, sung a song, written and composed by himself, in praise of the Bradbury manufacturers and employees. The concert over, a dance was enjoyed by the majority of the company, and at the first interval a reading was given, entitled "Tam O' Shanter," after which everybody went home highly pleased with the company's second social.

Mr. Henry Christie, sewing machine and cycle dealer, has removed to 29, New Smithhills, Paisley.

Mr. John Jaap, of 29, Wellmeadow, Paisley, is now advertising the fact that his depot is "the only place in Paisley where you can get half a dozen makers' machines to select from." He guarantees to keep every sewing machine in repair for five years, free of charge.

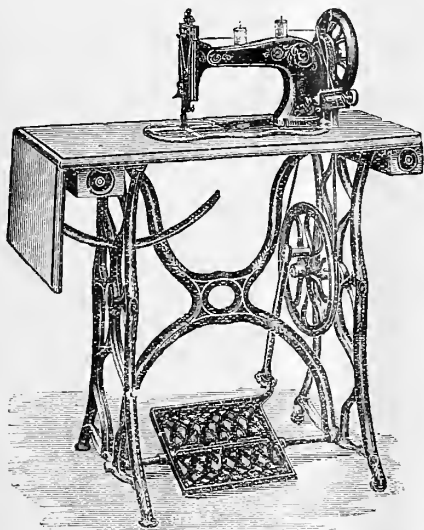
The good folk of Paisley are well catered for as regards repairs to wringing machines. In a copy of the local paper, recently to hand, there are no less than three advertisements in reference to this matter. Mr. George Milne, of Scotland Street, Glasgow, has an agent at Paisley, by name John Barr, 27, Well Street, and then there are two dealers, Mr. John Jaap, of 27, Wellmeadow, and Mr. Henry Christie, of 29, New Smithhills. The two latter also repair and sell sewing machines.

Mr. A. Jackson, late canvasser for the Singer Manufacturing Company at Bristol, has been promoted to that company's depot at Gloucester, as manager.

Mr. G. Read, late one of the Singer Manufacturing Company's collectors at Bath, has been transferred to that company's Dorchester and Weymouth offices, as foreman canvasser and collector.

VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,

KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,



SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CYCLOPS IMPROVED HIGH-ARM

Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines,

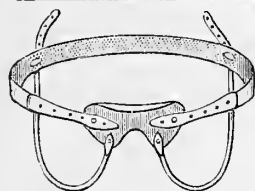
FOR

Domestic & Manufacturing Purposes,

To WORK either by HAND or FOOT.

These Machines are made from the Best Materials and cannot be surpassed for excellency of finish and durability.

Shipping Orders executed on the shortest notice.

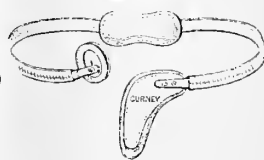


New Patent Truss.

RUPTURES CURED

Gurney's Patent Self-Adjusting Automatic Soft Rubber Pad Truss

Is the most Perfect, Comfortable, and Effective.
Has succeeded in the most severe cases when all others have failed.
It is the only Truss that can be worn with ease and comfort, walking or riding.



* HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. *

The peculiarity of the Soft Rubber Pad Truss is its superior adaptability to the Herniary opening, keeping up an equal pressure without enlarging the opening and causing wasting of the muscular tissue. This tends to cure the Hernia, by allowing the parts to regain their natural muscular strength, which cannot be with the ordinary pads, as they invariably produce a pitting and loss of tissue, external to the rupture, and necessitate the resort to stronger and stronger springs, to the great discomfort of the patient; whilst with the Soft Rubber Pad Truss lighter springs are used or non-metallic bands.

Thread Elastic Stockings	3/-, 4/-, and 5/-	Each	Gents' Riding Belts	from 5/-	Each
Silk	5/-, 7/-, and 9/-	"	Ladies' Belts	7/6	"
Patent Enema Syringes, in Box, complete	3/3	"	Indiarubber Bandages (10½ ft.)	4/6	"
Ladies' Chest Expanders	3/6 and 4/6	"	Leg Irons	15/-	"
Water Pillows, according to size...	from 6/6	"	Spinal Supports	25/-	"
Male Urinals	7/6	"	Artificial Legs	£5	"

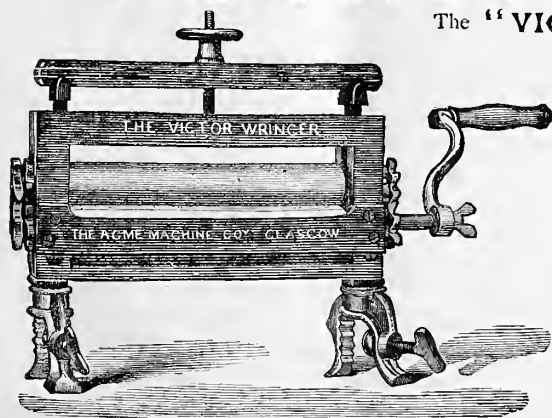
All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance by Postal or Post Office Order, payable at Vere Street, W. Further Particulars and Self-measurement Form sent on Receipt of Stamped Directed Envelope.

ALL GOODS SENT CARRIAGE OR POST FREE.

F. GURNEY & CO.,

PATENT TRUSS AND ORTHOPEDIC MECHANICIANS,
22, WOODSTOCK STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

WRINGERS.



The "VICTOR" WRINGER is a Machine we can confidently recommend. It fixes with ease on to a round or square tub, and the clamp is so arranged that no matter at what angle the side of the tub may be the Wringer, when fixed, stands straight up.

TRADE PRICES.

12 in.	14 in.	15 in.	} All with Best White Solid Rubber Rollers.
12/-	13/-	14/-	

Cog Wheels, 8d. extra each Machine.

The A.M.Co. are the largest manufacturers of Rubber Roller Wringers in Europe. Makers of the "Acme," "President," "Nonpareil," and "Victor" Wringers; also Knife Cleaners and Ice Cream Freezers.

THE ACME MACHINE CO.,

Henrietta Street, GLASGOW.

HENRY VORLEY'S

Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil

For Sewing and Knitting Machines, Physical and Surgical Instruments, Guns, Clocks, Lathes, &c., &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THIS very beautiful oil is incapable of thickening in use or of gumming the bearings, being an "absolutely neutral" substance, unaffected by the weather or age. It may now be obtained in bottles at all respectable Sewing Machine and Bicycle Depots, and Wholesale at

23, SHAFTESBURY ROAD, HORNSEY RISE, LONDON, N.

Lower Qualities of the White Oil may now be had. Also Fine Lamp for Bicycles, and American Golden, in Casks direct from the Docks, or packed in Cans, Drums, or Bottles Suitable to the Trade.

Send for Design Sheet and Prices. LLOYD & CO., BORO', LONDON, S.E.
"UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE."



THE ABOVE SPACE IN WOOD CUT IS LEFT FOR DEALER'S NAME.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

MESSRS. LLOYD & CO. have met with extraordinary success this year with their "ROVER," and have sold out their whole stock. Dealers should order early to secure a supply of this famous Carriage.

The Special Features of our manufacture are:—We study the Dealer, we finish every Carriage with care, using Patent Split Bolts, Good Springs, Good Braids, and Solid Brass Fittings, and thus save our customers the annoyance of Repairs and Returned Carriages. For Easy Term Business no better Carriage can be turned out, and they are bound to give the Purchaser satisfaction.

Parts of every Description for Repairs, Wheels, Tyres, Handies, Hoods, Canopies, Aprons, Joints, &c.

RUGS OF EVERY SKIN AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

LLOYD & CO. MANUFACTURERS, BORO', LONDON, S.E.

TO INVENTORS.

General Patent Office. Established 1830.

G. F. REDFERN & CO.

LONDON: 4, SOUTH STREET, FINSBURY,

ALSO AT

PARIS AND BRUSSELS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the new Act, £3 3s. To complete the Patent for 4 years, £7 7s. French Patent, including first year's tax, £7; Belgian Patent, £3; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.; United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole term, £17 10s. Circular of information as to the mode of proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in England and Abroad. [Telephone No. 169.

REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"INVENTION," London.

HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS.

Dealers in Domestic Appliances should only use those compiled specially for this Journal.

Price 6d. per dozen.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1889.

MESSRS. D. E. MERY & CO., the special WELL-KNOWN EXHIBITION REPRESENTATIVES, are open to represent a few more good firms at the above.

CORRESPONDENCE IN ALL LANGUAGES.

OFFICES: 30, BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

The CHERRY TREE MACHINE Co.

CHERRY TREE NEAR BLACKBURN, Lancashire, England.

SOLE PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE
"MODEL" - "QUEEN" - AND - "CLIMAX"
 WASHING, WRINGING, AND MANGLING MACHINES,
 INDIA-RUBBER WRINGERS, &c.

BY HER
MAJESTY'S



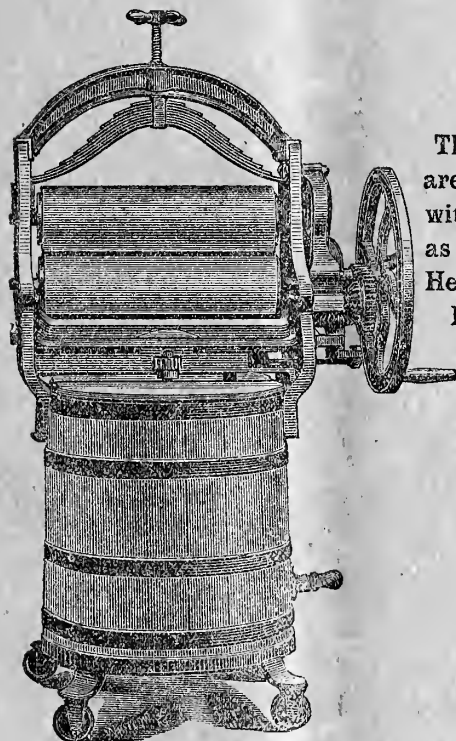
ROYAL LETTERS
PATENT.

BY HER
MAJESTY'S



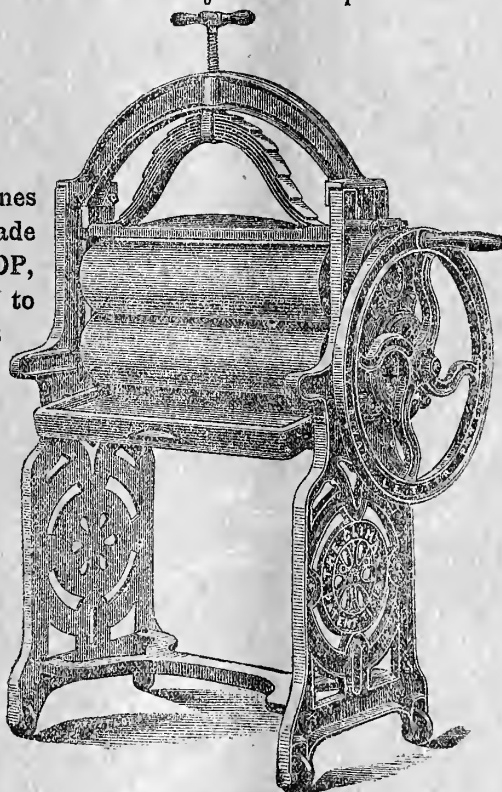
ROYAL LETTERS
PATENT.

THE MODEL WASHER,
 Wringer and Mangler Combined.
 BOW TOP.



These Machines
 are also made
 with FLAT TOP,
 as supplied to
 Her Majesty's
 Laundry.

THE CLIMAX MANGLE.
 With Bow Top.



We have adapted our patent "CLIMAX" Gearing to combined WASHING MACHINES, as it is stronger, easier to work, and more compact. We have also patented a new improvement in the tubs by making the bottom slope or fall towards the outlet, so that all the water runs out without it being necessary to raise one side of the Machine. This is an important advantage, as many machines have been broken when being raised by accidentally falling completely over.

With the improvements recently added, as stated above, the "MODEL" is by far the best Machine in the market, and we feel sure that the prejudice which exists in some minds against all Washing Machines would disappear if our "MODEL" Washer were given a trial.

ADVANTAGES

OF THE

PATENT CLIMAX GEARING.

In ordinary Wringing and Mangling Machines there are *five* cog wheels, *two* being to make the rollers rotate equally, and *three* to reduce the speed. With the "Climax" Gearing this is accomplished by *three* wheels. These wheels are all fitted at one end of the Machine, which make it more compact, and take up less room.

The wheels are strengthened by flanges, and it is almost impossible to break them.

There are no cogs on the fly-wheel.

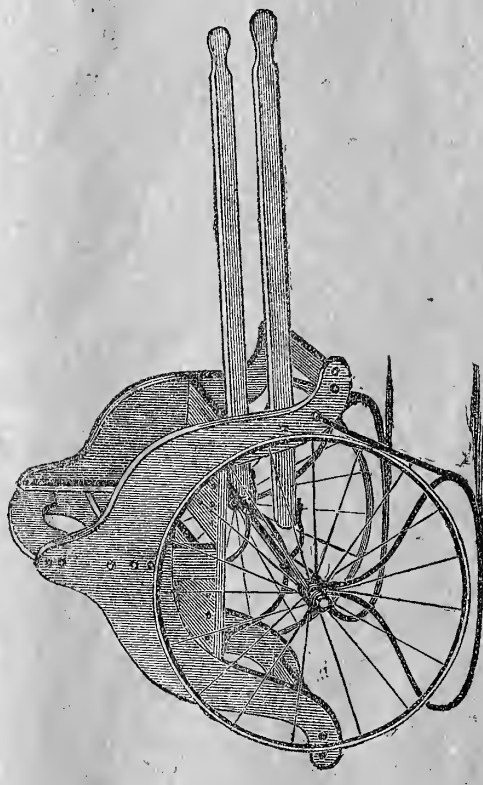
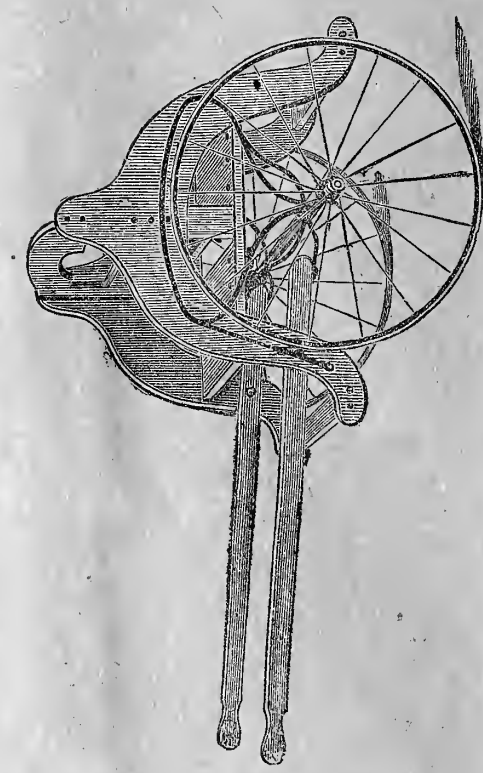
The stud and stud-wheel are entirely dispensed with.

There is less friction and less noise in working.

Finally, it is stronger, easier to work, more durable and less liable to get out of order than any other gearing.

CATALOGUES AND TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.
 LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—R. J. JOHNS, IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C.

LLOYD & CO.'S Patent Go-Cart and Sleigh, "SPORTSMAN." "On wheels." "On sleigh."



EASE,
ELEGANCE,
AND
DURABILITY.

THE "SPORTSMAN" GO-CART is an improved convertible Cart or Sleigh. It can be rapidly or readily converted from one to the other without having to remove the wheels or having to take any part thereof to pieces. The Sleigh frame is fixed to the axle, which is let down when ready for use, and projects below the wheels of the cart, and is kept in position by suitable chains; special attention being given in the construction to combine LIGHTNESS and STRENGTH, it is without doubt the best and most saleable Cart in the market.

Stained Body, mounted on 22 in. Rubber-tyre Wheels 22/6.
Carriage-painted and Fine-lined, mounted on 22 in. Rubber-tyre Wheels 25/0.

(For Packing purposes, the Shafts take off).

"The Rover" Hand-Cart, and cheaper kinds, made by LLOYD & CO, Manufacturers of the
CELEBRATED "ROVER" BASSINETTE.
131, BORO', LONDON, S.E.
Manufactory: SPUR INN YARD, BORO'.

THE JOURNAL OF



DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.



Sewing Machine

THE HIRE DEALERS' GAZETTE GUIDE & RECORD

SEWING, WASHING & KNITTING MACHINES.

EST. 1874

CHILDRENS CARRIAGES,

AND ALL KINDS OF
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.

MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS

LAMPS AND

FANCY GOODS

JEWELLERY &

BICYCLES

FURNISHING

REQUISITES

Vol. XVII., No. 223.

MARCH 1st, 1889.

Monthly, Price 4d.
Post Free, 3s. 6d. per annum.

ANOTHER GRAND SUCCESS

JONES' ^{New Patent} SEWING MACHINE

Ahead of all for High Speed & Light Running.

BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD
FOR AGENTS AND SHIPPERS TO HANDLE.

MAKES THE PRETTIEST STITCH

Affords a greater margin of profit to Dealers
than can be obtained from any other Machine
in the Market.

FACTORY: GUIDE BRIDGE, NEAR MANCHESTER.

THE LARGEST FACTORY IN ENGLAND

EXCLUSIVELY MANUFACTURING

FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES

SIMMONS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PERAMBULATORS

For the Wholesale and Export Trade only.

CITY SHOWROOMS:

70, FINSBURY PAVEMENT,

Near Moorgate, Broad Street, and Liverpool Street Stations.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS—

TANNER STREET, BERMONDSEY ST., LONDON, S.E.



THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE.

Diploma of Honour, Adelaide Exhibition, 1887.
Highest Award, Newcastle Exhibition, 1887.

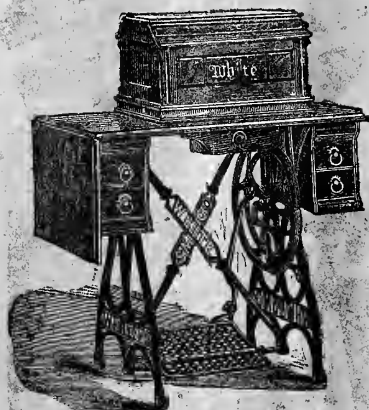
THE "VERTICAL FEED."

"The BEST Domestic Sewing Machine."

24, ALDERGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.

48, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.



MANUFACTORY :

CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

Warranted for
Five Years.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

OF THE

"WHITE."

DAILY SALES EXCEED
1,000 MACHINES.

HIGHEST AWARD
AT

INTERNATIONAL SEWING MACHINE
EXHIBITION, London, 1887.

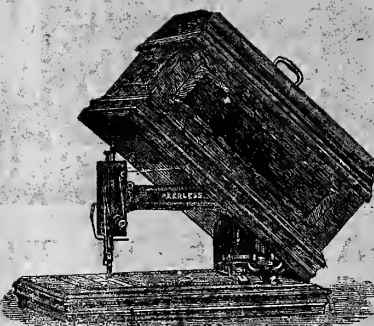
.....
All the best SEWING
MACHINE Dealers in
Europe Sell the
WHITE MACHINES.
.....

MACHINES for Hand or Treadle,
or both,

TAILORS' MACHINES,
MACHINES FOR LEATHER SEWING,
AND
Special Single Thread Machines.

SAMPLES OF WORK AND PRICE LISTS
FREE ON APPLICATION.

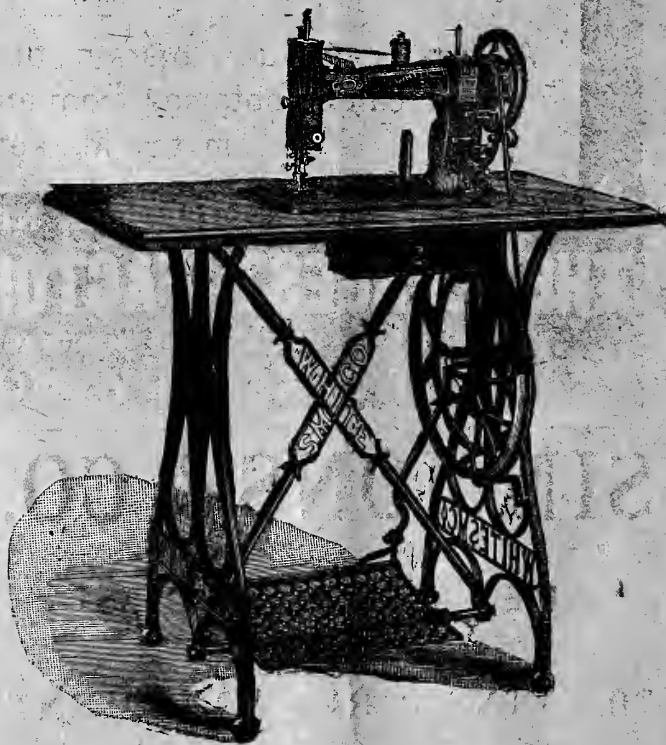
Dealers in districts where the
"WHITE" is not represented are
invited to send for Price Lists,
Terms, &c.



New Style "PEERLESS,"
On Wood Base and Cover.

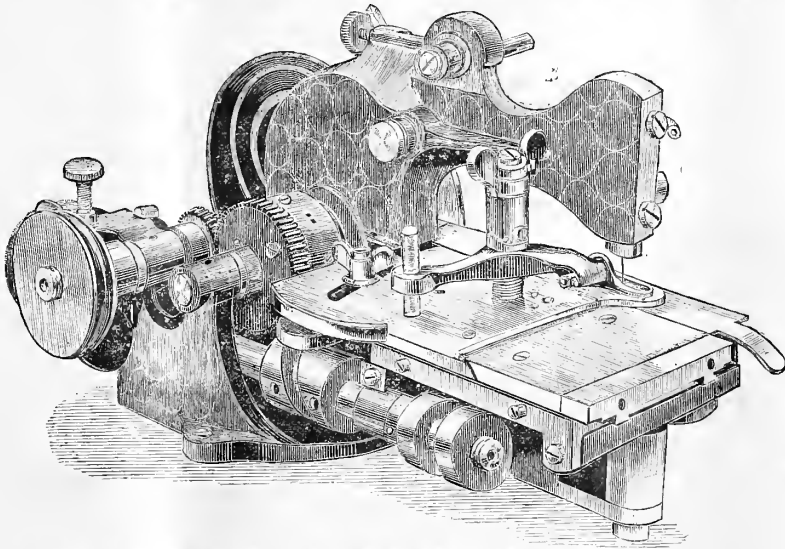
The most QUIET
RUNNING SHUTTLE
MACHINES

in the World.



THE
ÉCLAIR BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE COMPANY.

AUTOMATIC.



INTERCHANGEABLE.

19, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams—"UNAFFECTED," LONDON.

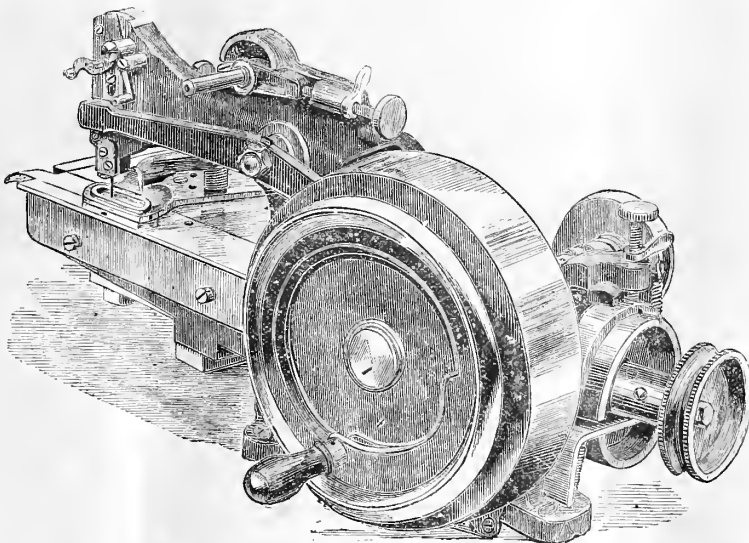


REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Extract from "THE SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE," August 1st, 1888.

"One great advantage is that this machine is absolutely automatic in action. Having placed the fabric under the presser foot, the operator has nothing to do but set the machine in motion, and the two rows of sewing are made, and the final bars produced without altering any part of the machine. In short, the Éclair is one of the best inventions introduced into the trade for many years. It is simple in construction, durable in use, speedy in action, and is placed on the market at an unusually low figure. It would, therefore, seem that it has a great future before it, as there is no denying the fact that to all the other advantages must be added the important one of producing a really first-class button-hole."

Shirts,
Collars,
Under-
clothing,



Hosiery,
Flannels,
Linen.

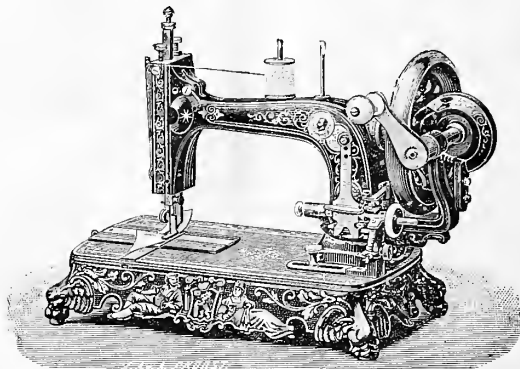
Cheapest, Best, & Quickest Machine.

PRICE £15 0 0.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

BIESOLT & LOCKE, **MEISSEN (SAXONY),** (ESTABLISHED 1860) **Sewing Machine Manufacturers.**

THE "CINDERELLA."



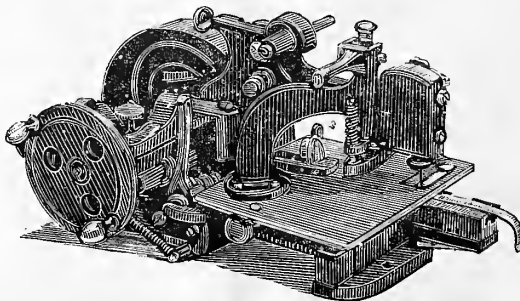
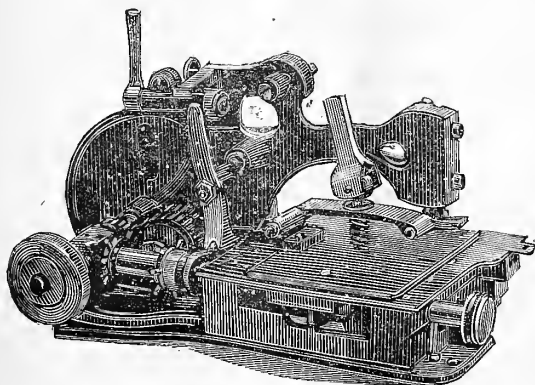
Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:

S. BETTMANN & CO.,
4, GOLDEN LANE, LONDON, E.C.
 AGENTS WANTED.

Button-Hole Machine.



The advantage of this Machine is that it is entirely automatic in action; and, having only one roller, it is so simple that any ordinary worker can use it. The worker has nothing to do but set the machine in motion, and the button-hole is worked without shifting any part of Machine.

The great advantage this Machine has over all others is in certain alterations in the mechanism for giving the "cross stitch" and "barring" motion to the table carrying the work during the operation of making the Button-hole, whereby the construction and working of the Machine is simplified, greater accuracy is ensured, and the working parts are more easily replaced when worn or damaged. The space of the Button-hole may also be varied to suit different classes of work momentarily, thereby preventing unnecessary loss of time to operator. All Machines are manufactured by Mr. F. Simmons, who has had 17 years' experience in Button-hole Machines (being patentee of five others), and are guaranteed best workmanship, and being the cheapest ever made, it is likely to be the Machine of the future.

ALL APPLICATIONS TO BE MADE TO

WILLIAM NORRIS, Engineer,
 3, Barron's Place, Waterloo Road, London, S.E.

TURNING, PLANING, AND BORING DONE FOR THE TRADE.

BRADBURY'S ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE.

WITH EITHER WHEEL OR STEP FEED.

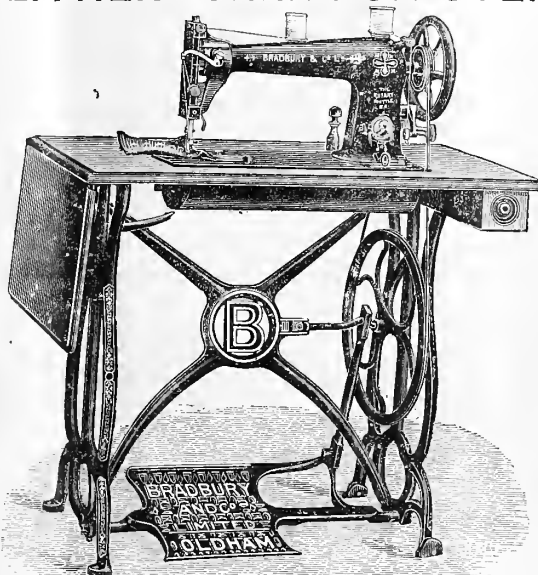
NO COMPLICATED COGS,
CAMS, OR ELABORATE
MECHANISM.

SIMPLICITY WITH
EFFICIENCY!

DURABILITY WITH
SPEED.

THE SHUTTLE MOTION
IS PERFECTION.

ALL WEARING PARTS
ADJUSTABLE, AND ARE
MADE OF THE FINEST
TEMPERED STEEL.



BRADBURY & CO., Limited, patented the Rotary Machine in 1879-80, and the success which it has attained in such a comparatively short period is unequalled in the history of the Sewing Machine trade. It has been awarded the Highest Honours at every Exhibition at which it has been shown, 12 Prize Medals, and 6 Certificates of Merit, including the Grand Gold Medals at Paris, 1879; Adelaide, 1881; Perth (Australia), 1881; Huddersfield, 1883; the Inventions Exhibition, 1885; and at Liverpool, 1886. In addition to these awards we are continually receiving that which we still more highly value, the most flattering Testimonials from our customers, speaking in the warmest terms of praise concerning the superiority of the Machines we have had the pleasure of supplying.

—o—
The Rotary is made in two sizes, and with either

WHEEL or
STEP FEEDS,

to suit the taste of customers. They will now execute the best work on leather with the same ease as on cloth or fustian.

No. 2.—Step Feed, £7.
No. 2.—Wheel Feed Machine.
Price £7 10s.

BRADBURY'S BASSINETTES.

By the large increase in this branch of our business we are again enabled to make considerable reductions in our prices, and we wish to assure our patrons that these reductions are genuine. We have not lowered the prices and lowered the quality of the goods as well, but we have preserved the same high standard of quality by which our Bassinettes have become so well known to the trade.

In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several New Designs in Wood Bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

BRADBURY'S No. 8.



Rich rustic body, walnut bars, upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with adjustable back rest, china handle, three loose cushions, straps, brass jointed hood, well cover, oil caps, &c. Made with either dark body and light ribs, or light body and dark ribs.

BRADBURY'S No. 15.



Elegant circular wood body, walnut French polished, upholstered in best woollen carriage cloth, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with china handle, well cover, three loose cushions, straps, and brass jointed hood, oil caps, &c. A richly ornamented, well finished and durable carriage.

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY AND FINISH.

Price Lists to be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

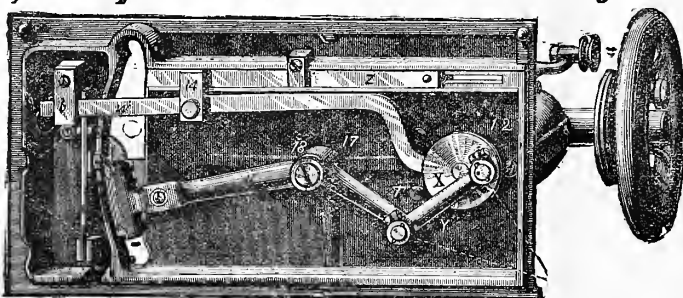
BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The public will not be surprised to learn that certain parties have already imitated the World Renowned Light-Running "NEW HOME" Sewing Machine.

The original "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE is PERFECT in every respect, and cannot be improved upon by imitators. The word "HOME" is registered in Great Britain as a Trade Mark; look for it on the machine and buy none without it.

The NEW HOME Sewing Machines are constructed on the most approved mechanical principles under the immediate supervision of the BEST INVENTIVE TALENT OBTAINABLE. They make the Double Thread Lock Stitch and have all the improvements known to the sewing machine art.



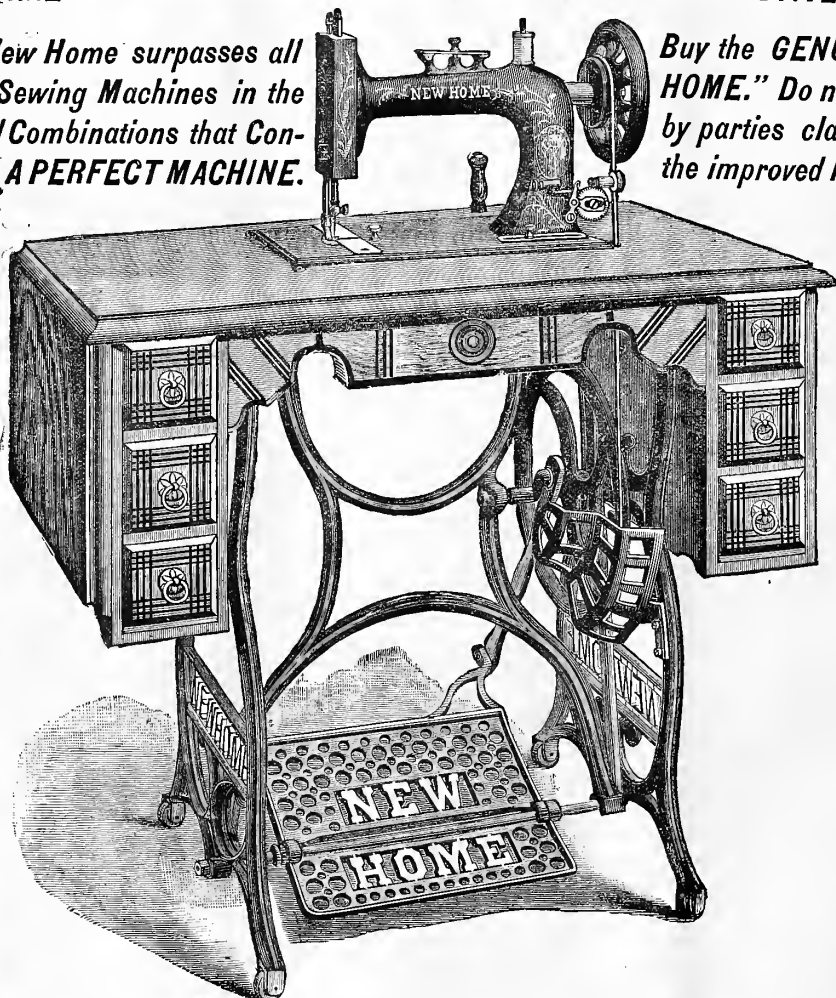
They have the Automatic Equalized Tensions, Open End Cylinder Shuttle, Oscillating Shuttle Carrier, Double Direct Acting Feed, Straight Self-Setting Needle, and Loose Balance Wheel, whereby the Bobbin can be wound without Running the Machine.

THEY ARE MARVELS OF INVENTIVE TALENT AND CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY.

The New Home surpasses all other Sewing Machines in the Varied Combinations that Constitute A PERFECT MACHINE.

Buy the GENUINE "NEW HOME." Do not be deceived by parties claiming to sell the improved New Home.

THE ORIGINAL



THE GENUINE

YOU CAN BUY THE GENUINE "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINES OF
HENRY WEBSTER,
 41 CHIPPENHAM TERRACE, HARROW ROAD, W.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

Large and Increasing Sales of the

KÖNIG ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE.

2,500 Lock Stitches per Minute.

EXAMINE IT.

*Special Points Claimed by the
König Rotary Machine.*

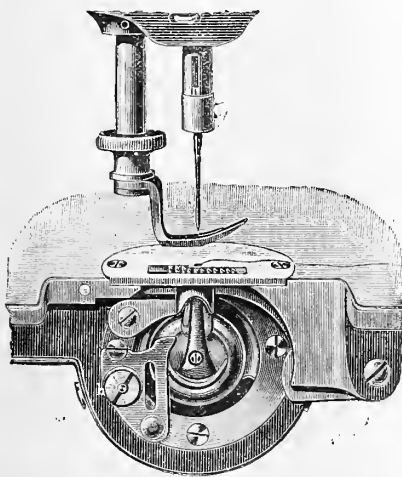
It is self-threading throughout except the Needle.

It has the shortest Needle used in any Lock Stitch Machine.

The Needle is self-setting.

If the Machine starts backwards no harm is done, the thread remains unbroken.

Two operators on the König Rotary can do the same amount of sewing that three can accomplish on any other Machine.



Specially adapted for the
Manufacturing of

STAYS & UNDERCLOTHING

The lightest running and most noiseless machine on the market.

The Bobbin is 50 per cent. larger than any other Family Machine in the world, holds 100 yards No. 80 Cotton.

Machines fitted for steam power.

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

THOS. POTTER,

47, DUNLACE ROAD, CLAPTON, LONDON, E.,

Where all communications should be addressed.

Also Manufacturers of Singer System Hand and Treadle Machines.



ELIAS HOWE



SEWING MACHINES.

THE

HOWE MACHINE COMPANY

(Proprietors, F. MIGNOT and
F. FONTAINE, Pere.)

Are the Sole Manufacturers in
Europe of the genuine HOWE
MACHINES.

The New Howe F No. 6

Every one interested in Sewing
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New High Arm Machine

It is unequalled by any Machine
for its beautiful and varied work.

Silent and Rapid!

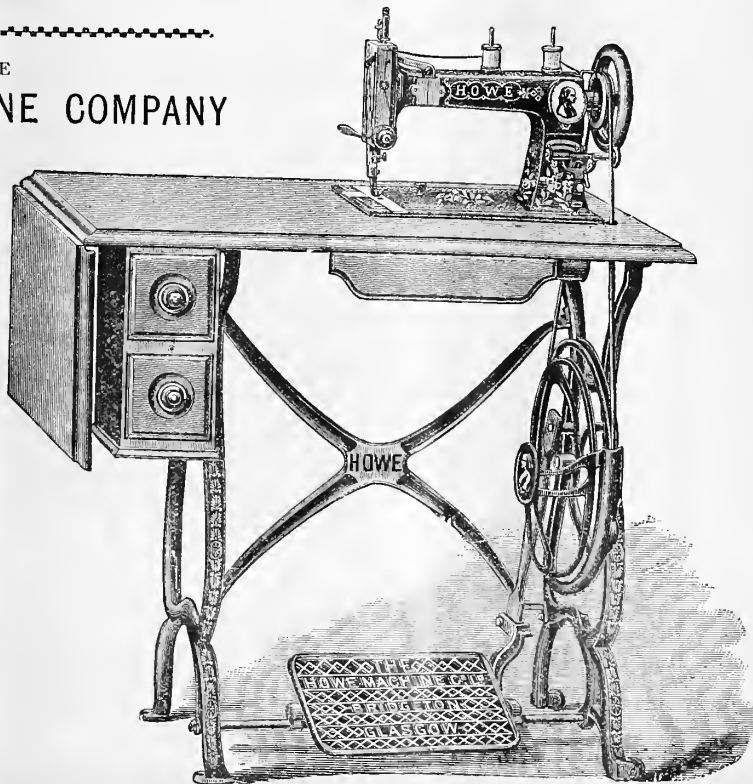
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KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited.

(ESTABLISHED 1867),
SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,
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BRANCHES :

52, REFORM ST., DUNDEE, and 52a, HIGH ST., MANCHESTER.

The "Lion"

Adjustable Oscillating Shuttle Machine

(PATENTED).

LIGHT, RAPID, ACCURATELY FITTED, AND HIGHLY FINISHED.

THE BEST MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

THE "MEDIUM"

Still to the Front.

THE FAVOURITE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.



The "FAMILY," "FAMILY"
HAND, & "MORTON" HAND

SEWING MACHINES.

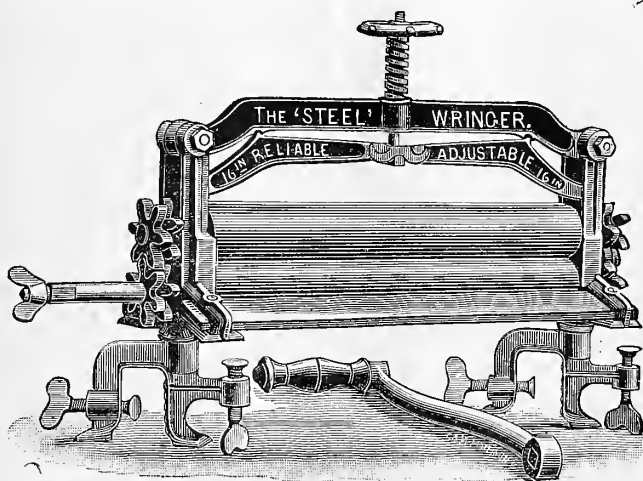
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The "STEEL" Wringer. 2 Sizes.

14 in. x 1 7/8 in. & 16 in. x 2 in.

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SACK, SAIL,

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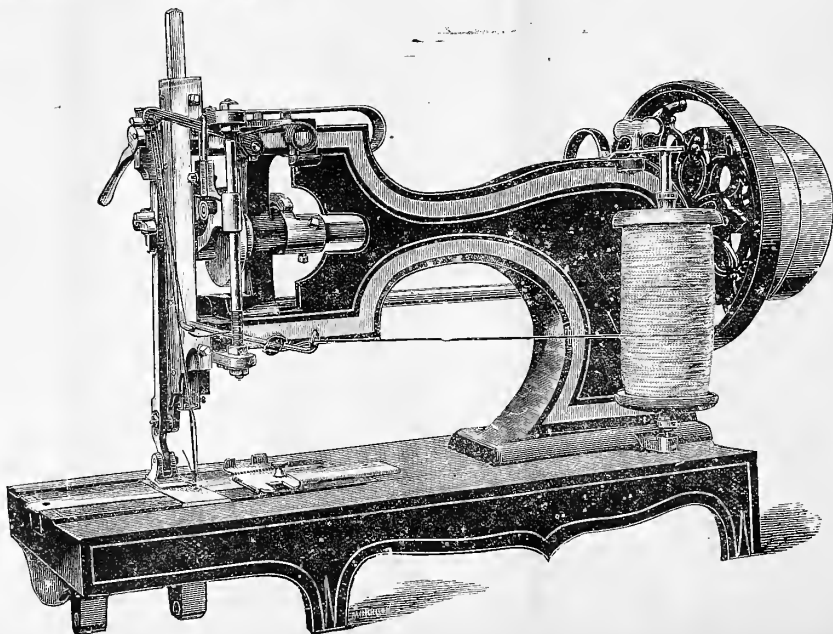
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First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

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Bassinettes from 18s.

G. H. WELLS,
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 151 & 153,
 BISHOP ST. SOUTH,
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ESTABLISHED 1862.

AGENTS WANTED

In every trade for the sale of our Rubber Stamps, cheapest and best in the world; good income may be realised; whole or spare time. Catalogue and Revised List Free.

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 23 & 24, IVY LANE, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
BIRKBECK BANK.—Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.—Three per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, repayable on demand. Two per cent. Interest on Current Accounts calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £10.
 The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.
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 FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

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AD. RIES & CO.,

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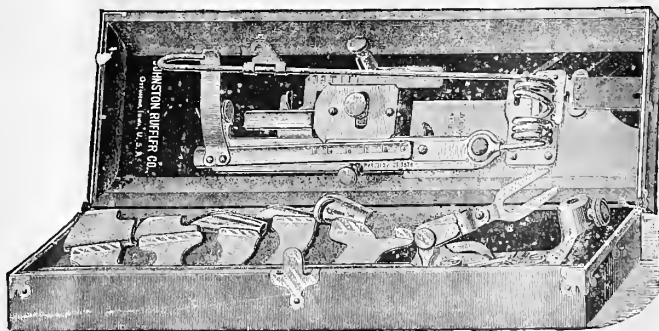
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Several leading lines for Dealers.—All sizes.—Ladies' and Gent's, in gold, silver, and metal.

WRITE FOR LISTS.

THE JOHNSTON SET OF ATTACHMENTS



HAS been improved by making them all heavier and stronger, and by giving them a superior nickel-plated finish. The Ruffler has a detachable under Blade and a separate Shirring Plate to go into the machine in place of the Shuttle Race Cover. The Tuckmarker has a slot in the bed plate to adapt it to the use either with a long or short presser foot. It has a steel blade under the wheel to make a sharper crease, and two screws to independently adjust either the marker or gauge. All placed in a velvet-lined box made by the Johnstone Ruffler Company expressly for their set. They are now prepared to furnish them for all the different kinds of sewing machines.

These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

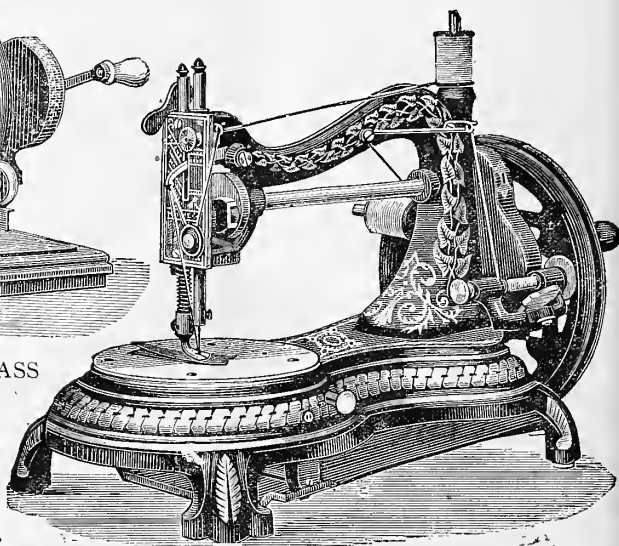
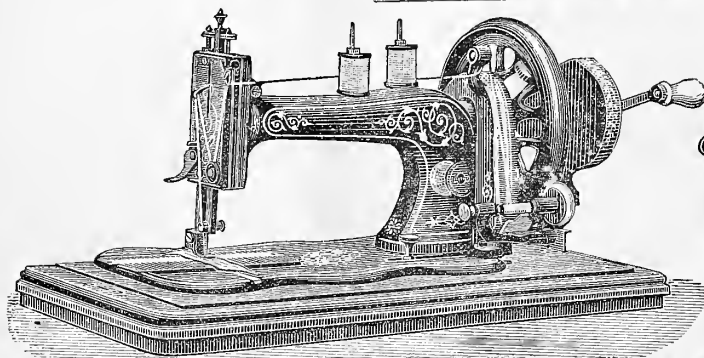
JOHNSTON RUFFLER COMPANY,
 OTTUMWA, IOWA, U.S.A.

N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH,

OLDHAM SEWING MACHINE WORKS,

OLDHAM.



MANUFACTURERS & PATENTEES of FIRST-CLASS
MEDIUM and FAMILY MACHINES,
HAND and TREADLE MACHINES,
A, B, & C WHEEL & STEP feed Machine.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE
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GOLD



LONDON INVENTIONS, 1885.

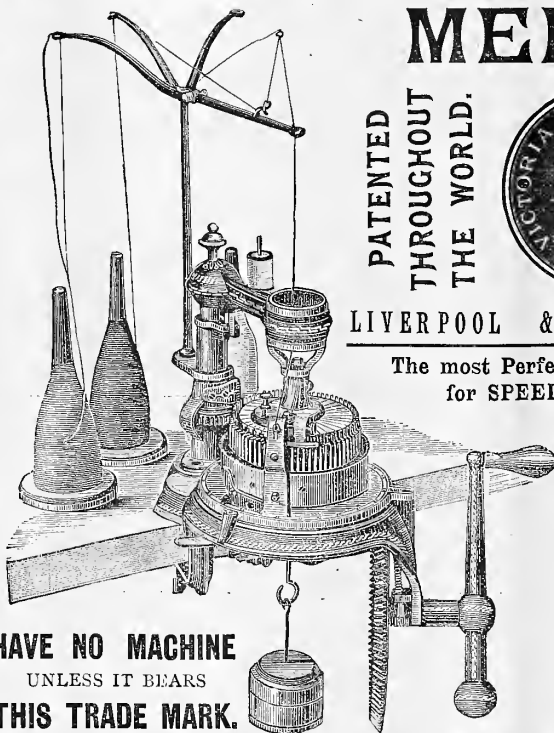
Most durable and best
finished Machine in the Market.

All Wearing Parts specially
hardened.

SILENT COUNTER,

— Registers up to 450 rounds. —

REVERSIBLE
Diamond Cams.



HAVE NO MACHINE
UNLESS IT BEARS
THIS TRADE MARK.

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PATENTED
THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD.



BEWARE
OF
INFRINGEMENTS

LIVERPOOL & EDINBURGH, 1886.

The most Perfect Machine in existence
for SPEED and QUALITY of WORK.

MANUFACTURERS

SHOULD SEND FOR
CATALOGUE AND SEE
THE MACHINE
Before making their
PURCHASES.

—✱—
This machine will produce
more and better knitting than
any other. We challenge
and defy competition.

ECLIPSE KNITTING MACHINES.

SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH,

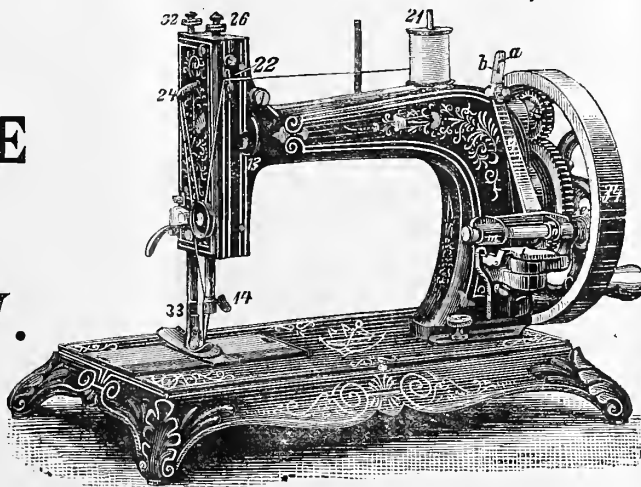
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ESTABLISHED 1872.

BISHOP'S CLUSTER COMPANY,

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QUITE
NEW.



A
GREAT
TRIUMPH.

THE "GLORIA."
ALSO ON WOOD BASE WITH COVER.

This Machine, which we have just put on the market, has already been universally acknowledged to surpass any Hand Machine yet manufactured.

SPECIFICATION.—Similar system to that known to the trade as "Singer" High-arm, square base, fast and loose wheel, automatic bobbin winder that throws off when full, self-threading throughout, opening tension discs, and other improvements.

QUITE NOISELESS AND LIGHT RUNNING.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

J. SILBERBERG & CO., Hamburg.

KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.

THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

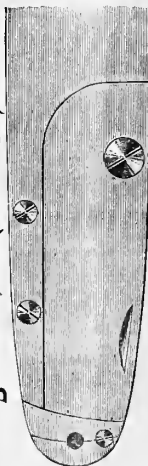
Manufactured by the

Bièlefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.

H. KOCH & CO.

No Shuttle
Carrier.

Cylinder, natural size.



Shuttle, natural size.

No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—

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DEALERS REPORT TO US

That the STAR CARRIAGES gave them the finest results last year; that they sold at sight; gave perfect satisfaction; yielded biggest profits; and that this year they will keep no others in Stock.

THE STAR Artistic Baby Carriages

Are absolutely the

Prettiest, Cosiest, and Strongest Carriages made.

DESIGNS FOR 1889 ARE EXTREMELY ELEGANT.

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STAR CARRIAGES

RETAIL AT ALL PRICES UP TO
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Each Carriage is made in the best style of it's class, the materials and workmanship being honest throughout, and suitable for all classes up to Royalty itself.

The Star Trade Mark will be affixed to the Best Carriages, and this will we think be of great advantage to Dealers.

The Star Catalogue is now ready, and will be sent to any Dealer on Application.

It is declared to be the finest ever produced in this Country.

THE STAR PATENT SPRING

Is the newest and only satisfactory Spring made. AS EASY as a FEATHER BED. DOES NOT
SWAY TO AND FRO. Rides lightly over Stones and Kerbs. Cannot break or lose tension.

SUPPLIED ONLY ON STAR CARRIAGES.

THE STAR PERAMBULATOR CO.

Factories: Anchor Works, Brewery Road; and Fakenham Street, N.

Offices: 104, BLUNDELL STREET, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.

IT PAYS BEST

to canvass for a solid house, with reliable Sewing Machines, where every Machine sold in a neighbourhood will sell five more. Such a house is THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (the largest and most successful Sewing Machine Company in the world, selling more Machines annually than all the other Companies put together), and such are SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—sure every time, simple, strong, doing the widest range of work; and equipped with every valuable improvement.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

are manufactured only by

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

443 Branches in Great Britain and Ireland.

Management for the United Kingdom:

39, FOSTER LANE, LONDON.

WANTED by Advertiser who thoroughly understands the Hire System business, BUSINESS AGENCIES for the sale of articles required in this business. Advertiser, residing in Sussex, would be glad to work the districts of East Kent and East Sussex for manufacturers and traders, wholesale, in such goods as Furniture, Sewing Machines, Watches, Perambulators, Musical Instruments, &c. Good references, and personal interview if required.—Address, 3, Gordon Road, West Hill, Hastings.

NEEDLES for Singer Medium and Family, 2s. per gross, 3d. extra for postage. S. COX & CO., Manufacturers, Alcester.

EXPERIENCED COLLECTOR open next month for an ENGAGEMENT; thoroughly up in Bookkeeping, Investigating Accounts, and other duties; first-class references. Address, "ENGAGEMENT," *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

IMPORTANT TO WASHING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.—PATENT RIGHTS of WASHING MACHINE to be SOLD; a great improvement upon any existing type, and equally suitable for domestic and steam-power laundries. Advertiser would be willing to treat with a first-class firm to manufacture it upon royalty. Apply by letter, "E. T.," Office of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

WANTED by Sewing Machine Company, First-Class SALESMAN, to call on factories, etc. Good salary and permanent situation to right man. Address replies to Office of *Gazette*.

WANTED, a TRAVELLER, calling on Sewing and Knitting Machine Manufacturers and Merchants, to sell on commission Vorley's White Scentless and Stainless Oil. Address by letter to 23, Shaftesbury Road, Hornsey Rise, London, N.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.

MARCH 1st, 1889.

The Hire-Purchase System.

HIRE OR PURCHASED.

At the Dundee Court of Session, on the 6th of February, judgment was given by the First Division in an action brought by John G. Murdoch & Co., Limited, Union Street, Glasgow, against John Greig, cooper, 126, Barrack Street, Glasgow. Pursuers sued for delivery to them of a harmonium. The instrument, they said, was sent out by them to a woman residing in Bellgrove Street, on the hire-purchase system, and the woman only paid one monthly hire and then disappeared. Defender said he purchased the harmonium for £8 at a public auction sale of furniture in a house in Bellgrove Street, and he claimed to be entitled to retain it on the ground that he was a *bona-fide* purchaser, and that his possession could not be prejudiced by the fraud committed by the woman who hired the instrument. In the Sheriff Court at Glasgow Sheriff Spens granted absolvitor, but his decision was reversed by Sheriff Barry, who gave decree. The defender appealed, and, in disposing of the appeal, the Lord President said that the terms of the contract were that a deposit of 30s. was to be made, and then the hirer was to pay £1 a month for fourteen months. These payments exhausted the full value of the instrument. These payments, then, were neither more nor less than instalments of the price. One pound a month for fourteen months could not be the hire of an instrument fifteen guineas in value. The contract was a contract of sale, and not of hire. But there was a suspensive condition in the contract to the effect that the property did not pass until payment was made in full, and on the ground that the woman who obtained the instrument had no property in it he decided in favour of the pursuer. The other judges concurred, and an order to deliver up the instrument was given. Defender was found liable in expenses.

PLEDGING HIRED GOODS.

At the Middlesex Sessions, before the Common Serjeant, on the 12th February, Henry Edward Knight, 35, was charged with forging receipts, and obtaining considerable sums of money by fraud and false pretences. There were five indictments of this description against the prisoner, and he pleaded guilty to the whole of these indictments. Mr. C. F. Gill was instructed to prosecute. The frauds imputed to the prisoner were committed in reference to

what is known as the hire system, under which parties are enabled to obtain possession of furniture, musical instruments, and almost every other description of property by the payment of small monthly instalments for a certain period, until the whole of the amount of the purchase-money has been paid. The prisoner devoted his special attention to musical instruments, and on five or six occasions he obtained an American organ from Messrs. Syers & Co., Messrs. Chappell & Co., and other firms upon the hire system, paying the first monthly instalment in advance. Having thus obtained possession of an organ, the prisoner resorted to a very ingenious mode of turning the instruments into ready money. He had receipts printed bearing the names of dealers in musical instruments, which he filled up so as to make it appear that he had purchased and paid for the instruments, and he was thereby enabled to pledge them. In several instances the prisoner succeeded in obtaining £9, and in one instance £14, from a pawnbroker who had taken the instrument in pledge. He was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour.

ALLEGED HIRE-PURCHASE SWINDLE.

At the Portsmouth Police Court, on the 1st February, George Allen, alias Jackson, alias Wheeler, 32, of no occupation, living at 1, Hale Street, Landport, was charged on remand, on warrant, with obtaining a quantity of furniture, value £5 7s., by false pretences, and Downing Thomas Brown, 37, hair-dresser, of the same address, was charged on a warrant with having feloniously received the same goods, well knowing them to have been stolen from the Metropolitan Furniture Company, of 1, Gresham Buildings, Marmion Road, Southsea, on December 21st. Mr. G. H. King prosecuted, and applied for a remand on the ground that another person would probably be apprehended in connection with the affair, and that the ends of justice would probably be defeated if full evidence were now given. The evidence now showed that the prisoner Allen obtained a quantity of furniture, to the value of £5 7s., of the prosecutors on the hire-purchase system, representing himself to be "George Jackson," also stating that he was in business at Mile End, Landport. The evidence alleged to implicate Brown was to the effect that he had obtained an advance of £1 16s. on the goods from Mr. Peter Warren, dealer, of Fratton Street, representing the articles to be the property of a warrant officer or artifice of his acquaintance. Prisoners were remanded.

SELLING HIRED GOODS.

On the 1st February, at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Fletcher, Charles Krumm, 37, was indicted for stealing a piano, the goods of John Rosamond. Mr. Braxton Hicks prosecuted. The prisoner hired a piano from the prosecutor, who carries on business at 16, Mare Street, Hackney. He paid £2 2s. deposit, and agreed to pay £1 is. a month hire until £31 10s. was paid. When the first instalment became due it was found that the prisoner had left his rooms in High Street, Poplar, taking the piano with him. He was subsequently traced by the prosecutor, to whom he stated that he had had a separation from his wife, who had the piano with her where she was living in Canning Town. He declined to give the address. He and his wife were afterwards found living together in Dorset Street, City, but the piano could not be found. It was stated that the prisoner had, on being sued, paid two instalments of £1 is. each, and had gone to prison in default of paying one instalment, but after the payment of the deposit had paid nothing until legal proceedings were taken against him. He now gave no satisfactory account of where the piano was, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. Fletcher sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

DISTRAINGING ON A MACHINE.

A young woman entered the box at Hammersmith Police Court, on the 2nd February, and stated that she wished to recover a sewing machine which she had purchased on the hire system. She said she was in service as lady's-maid, her master and mistress occupying a furnished house. The landlord had put in a distress for rent, and all the goods, including her sewing machine, had been seized and removed to auction rooms in Fulham Road, where they were to be sold on Monday. She had the machine in May last, and was still paying the monthly instalments. Mr. Paget: Did you give information about it? The Applicant: Yes, yesterday. Mr. Paget: Why did you not complain before? The applicant said she told the broker that the machine belonged to her, and not to remove it. He said he was bound to take the machine, but she could recover it. She also stated that she applied to the auctioneer, who refused to give up the machine. Mr. Paget directed an officer to make inquiry of the auctioneer, and to caution him to be careful about selling the machine.

BUYING A HIRED MACHINE.

At Hartlepool County Court last week, before his Honour Judge Meynell, the Singer Manufacturing Company sought to recover from Frank Rutherford, of West Hartlepool, £7 7s., the value of a sewing

machine, and which he had wrongfully converted to his own use, which had been let out on hire in October, 1887, by them to one Joseph Wallace, late of George Street, West Hartlepool. The case was an adjourned one. Mr. Bell appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. Wilson for the defendant. Defendant stated that in December, 1887, Mrs. Wallace borrowed from him the sum of 25s., saying her husband would not be able to obtain his wages until the following Monday or Tuesday. Upon asking for the money shortly afterwards Mrs. Wallace said she was unable to pay him, but would give him some security in the shape of the machine in dispute. This he refused, saying he wanted his money, but finding he could not get it he subsequently bought the machine right out. In summing up the case his Honour remarked that it was a most serious risk for any one to purchase a sewing machine let upon the hire system, even if they did not know it was not paid for. He would give judgment for plaintiff or the entire cost (£7 7s.), to be paid within twenty-eight days.

Legal Intelligence.

CLAIM AGAINST THE MOLDACOTT COMPANY.—LOCKHART v. MOLDACOTT POCKET SEWING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

The plaintiff, Mr. W. S. Lockhart, on the 21st February, sued the defendant company before Baron Huddleston, to recover £400 for services rendered as a civil engineer to, and money paid on behalf of, the defendant company. The defence was substantially that the plaintiff was a director of the company, and therefore not entitled to recover. Mr. Crump, Q.C., and Mr. Hugh Williams appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. R. Henn Collins, Q.C., and Mr. Ashton represented the defendants. His Lordship gave judgment for the defendants as to the claim for services rendered, but without costs, but ordered £44 5s. money out of pocket, and which had been lodged in court by the defendants, to be paid to the plaintiff.

The Stanton System of Washing.

WE were recently invited to examine a new apparatus and system of washing, the invention of Mr. Frank Stanton, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C., London. The system is based on the disintegrating properties of steam, as applied to clothes which have already passed through the process of steeping.

Mr. Stanton suggests that the dirty clothes should be *always* kept in three separate divisions, viz., white, coloured, and woollen goods. Having them so sorted, they are steeped separately in warm water, to which is added a small quantity of Stanton's hydro-catharine. This loosens the dirt, and causes it to drop out of the clothes, which are not allowed to rest on bottom of steeping vessel.

The second operation is that of steaming.

For this purpose there is used a perforated cylinder, with scuppers revolving inside a tank, which is placed on an atmospheric gas burner. Boiling water to the depth of 2 in. is run in, and the clothes, well soaped, are then inserted in the cylinder. The gas, being lighted, drives the steam through the clothes, each revolution of the handle causing them to be washed, steamed, and rubbed. Ten to fifteen minutes completes the operation, and then follows treatment at "Tidy Table."

This "Tidy Table" is a capital invention, that entirely dispenses with the use of tubs. When closed it presents the usual appearance of a kitchen table, and can be used as such, but when required for washing the top lifts up like the lid of a box, and the clothes are placed in the rinsing compartment, which is conveniently filled with warm water, purified with the hydro-catharine. A rubber wringer is screwed on the dividing partition, and the clothes, after passing through the wringer, drop into the blueing compartment. The latter is filled with cold water, properly prepared with the colouring matter. A drip tray (to prevent the clothes falling into the rinsing water) is now lowered, and the clothes again passed through the wringer. Should they still retain much moisture another tray on the opposite side of the wringer is dropped, and once more the clothes pass through.

The clothes now only require pegging out, but, should the weather be wet, the use of Stanton's "Home Drier" will be found of the greatest benefit. This is a clothes-horse, about 5 ft. 8 in. high, made in two divisions, fitted with brass hinges and *adjustable* bars, and when locked forms a square, in the centre of which is placed the lighted gas-stand, which causes a current of warm air to constantly ascend, thus making a hot-air chamber.

Stanton's system is certainly very simple, and we must say it answers admirably. The plant necessary only entails a small outlay, the space required being but 6 ft. by 3 ft., and the process quick in action, the clothes so treated being thoroughly cleansed in a quarter of the usual time.

Adjusting Singer Machines.

"Taking Down" the Singer.—It is assumed that the machine has been much worn, and that a complete overhaul is necessary to restore it to working condition. Commence by removing the band cover and spool winder. Take off the gear cover screwed to the back of the arm. Examine the gear wheels to find whether the teeth are broken. Since the introduction of malleable-cast gear wheels the teeth seldom break, but all the older machines, which are most likely to fall into the mechanic's hands, have cast-iron gear wheels. Unscrew and take off the face plate, and remove the needle cam and bar, also the presser bar and spring. Saturate all the parts about the "head" with paraffin oil to soften the old oil, which should now be cleaned off. Screw on the face plate and needle bar again tightly. Test the needle cam for vertical play. This is done by moving the bar up and down. Take a note of the play for future reference. Test the needle bar also for play, by moving it in several directions under and above the face plate. Take a note of this also. A box should be at hand to contain small parts. Slide out the shuttle covers or slides, and test the shuttle and carrier for wear. To do this insert a pointed wire in a thread-hole of the shuttle, and move it from end to end of the carrier. Take a note of the amount of play, and cause the carrier and shuttle to move backwards until the point is opposite to the needle; mark now whether the shuttle-point clears the needle in the back stroke.

Unscrew the stitch-regulator stud, and turn the machine over to render the under parts accessible. With a pair of flat-nosed pliers press out the pins holding the connecting-rod in place, and remove pins and washers with the rod. Test the carrier and hanger for play upon the slide bars, and take a mental note of the amount of wear. With a screw-driver, made from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. steel wire, remove the screws holding the carrier. Before removing the feed take away the feed-spring and needle plate. Unscrew and remove the plate holding the stitch-regulator bar in position, and pull out the bar.

If it should appear necessary to put in a new friction roller to actuate the needle cam, or to insert a new gear wheel, the shafts, horizontal and vertical, may have to be removed. It will be necessary to take away the latter spindle, if it should have much up and down play, or if, which is very likely, the feed-cam lever has play upon the cam. Turn up the machine and proceed to drive out the pin to be found passed through the balance-wheel hub. For this purpose a very stiff and well-tempered steel punch, with a point small enough, must be used, and, as the pins are always very tightly driven in, care must be taken to find the smaller end, and to drive the pins out with one or two good blows. Numerous weak blows will only serve to rivet up the pin point. If the pin be very hard to drive, it may be advisable to have the balance wheel upon the bench, to prevent bending the shaft. When the pin has been driven out a centring punch must be used to drive the shaft out of the balance wheel. The wheel should be taken away, and the needle-disc upon the opposite extremity of the shaft may be removed by driving out its pin. This must, however, be done by resting the disc upon some resisting substance, to avoid bending the shaft. With a centring punch mark the gear wheel upon the shaft, and make a similar mark directly opposite upon the shaft itself. This precaution will indicate the correct position for the wheel in putting up the machine. It is also wise to mark the vertical gear wheel in a similar manner. Drive out the wheel-pin, and remove the shaft by the balance-wheel end. Drive out the vertical gear-pin, also the pin passing through the friction block at the lower end. The vertical spindle may now be pulled out from the under side of the machine. Saturate all the parts with paraffin oil, and afterwards wipe clean.

The Gear Wheels.—Should it be necessary to put in a new tooth in a gear wheel, select a sharp warding file, and make a deep slot in the place for the new tooth. Keep the upper end of this slot accurately to the width of the old tooth. Make the slot taper inwards, and dovetail it toward the bottom, to resist any tendency to slipping upwards. For the new tooth select a good piece of soft iron, and file it up to the taper required, to fit closely the aperture made for it. Keep it full height and width for subsequent fittings. When well fitted, cut it off a little longer than requisite, and tap it gently into position. Mark the bearing points, and fit still closer by filing them off. Slightly chamfer off the edges towards the taper end of the slot. Place the new tooth in position, file off all superfluous metal on the smaller end, rest the thick end on a block, and carefully rivet the small end over the chamfer spoken of. If this is carefully done, and the tooth well fitted, it will stand as well as a tooth cast in the wheel. Finally, file off the thick end, and finish up the tooth with a thin file to the exact size of the others, and note well that the pitch distance is equal upon both sides. It is seldom advantageous to put in more than one tooth. A new wheel should be fitted when two teeth are broken, if they are not at different parts of the wheel. Never attempt to solder teeth into position.

To fit a new wheel procure the wheel of the new pattern in malleable iron, if the pitch should agree with that of the remaining old one. Gear wheels all are made to one uniform pattern, and are procurable for the horizontal and vertical spindles; the wheels for the latter have smaller holes. The wheel should as nearly as possible fit the shaft. If it be too tight, a round file may be used to ease it, but no attempt should be made to fit the hole in this way if it be too small for the shaft, nor will it do to drill out a hole too small. In either case the wheel cannot, except by a rare chance, run true. File off all rough places and burred hole edges from the shaft before fitting the wheel. Each gear wheel is fitted with two screw holes; these are convenient in setting, as set screws may be inserted in them to hold the wheel until the point for the pin-hole has been found.

Put in the wheel, with the set screws at right angles to the pin-hole in the shaft, and test, by running with the other wheel, whether the pitch of teeth will agree. Take off the wheel, fix the shaft in the vice with the large end of its pin-hole up. Scratch a straight line along the shaft, passing it through the pin-hole. Mark a centre mark with the punch upon this line, two inches from the hole. Gauge a pair of compasses, with one point in this mark and the other accurately

opposite to the centre of the pin-hole. This is a gauge to be used hereafter; and, in case the compasses should be altered, reverse the point over the hole and make another mark upon the line, which will indicate the required spot. Fix the wheel now in position with the set screws and run the wheels together rapidly. Tap the new wheel towards the fixed one until the "back lash" is insignificant; allow only slight freedom between the teeth, consistent with as little noise as possible. When finally satisfactorily fixed, take the compasses, set to the gauge as before, and mark the wheel with a line. This mark must necessarily be opposite to the pin-hole in the spindle. Make a centre mark here, and with a drill, answering to the size of the hole in the old wheel small end, drill the new wheel in a straight line through the centre hole. Place the wheel now upon the shaft and run the drill right through both of them, using the shaft-hole as a guide. Finish the hole by inserting a rimer or broach to fit the old hole.

By this method, which is certainly the quickest and most accurate, the gear wheels may be fitted in a few minutes, with no trouble or risk of injuring the parts. Should the wheels make a noise when set together and run, a little emery and oil may be put upon the teeth to grind off projecting portions. This emery must be carefully cleaned off afterwards. The wide end of the hole in each wheel should, in every instance, be indicated by a centre mark near to it.

Pawnbrokers and the Hire System.

AT the monthly meeting of the Liverpool, Birkenhead, and District Pawnbrokers' Association, held on the 7th February, 1889, the Hon. Sec. informed the meeting that the next subject was a very peculiar one, and affected Mr. Greaves, who was present for the purpose of explaining the matter himself to them. The case referred to a piano obtained on the hire system. Mr. Greaves, Mr. Bremner, and himself had had several conferences on the subject, and it would be for the committee to decide whether or not any proceedings should be taken, the amount being over £10, which was beyond the limit of the Pawnbrokers' Act, 1872. He said he thought Mr. Greaves' point was that the woman should be prosecuted for fraud, and that the amount lent did not affect the case.

Mr. Greaves then explained to the meeting the circumstances of the case, and stated that a piano had been pledged with him for £10 10s., the pledger alleging that she had bought it at an auction sale, and signed a declaration that it was not on hire, or included in any settlement or bill of sale. It afterwards transpired, however, that she had purchased it on the hire system, and had not paid for it. He asked the committee whether they were disposed to render him any assistance, and said he would be agreeable to whatever they decided.

The Hon. Sec. read a letter dated 29th January, 1889, from the solicitors, stating that they had attended at Warrington, but the prosecuting solicitor asked for a remand until the following Thursday, which was granted. He then read a letter dated 31st January, 1889, which explained that the solicitors attended again at Warrington, and the prosecuting solicitor called Mr. Weaver, furniture dealer, who proved that on the 24th November last the prisoner signed an agreement on the hire-purchase system, and paid £1 on account of £25, the price of the piano, agreeing to pay the balance by monthly instalments of £1, but that she did not pay any more, and on his finding her house shut up he at once obtained a warrant, and she was arrested in Glasgow on the 18th inst. Mr. Greaves' manager proved that the prisoner had signed a written acknowledgment that the piano was not on hire, and said that she had bought it at a sale by auction in Manchester six months previously, and had lost the receipt, and he accordingly advanced £10 10s. The prisoner was committed for trial at the sessions.

The Chairman said that the committee had heard the secretary, and what Mr. Greaves had stated, and the committee had no power to take the matter up, as it was not within the range of transactions of £10 and under.

Mr. Ashton said he thought it was a very proper case to take up, and he thought Mr. Greaves' case was a very special one. He had always thought that all cases in connection with the hiring system should be taken up by the Association, and he thought that in any case where the Association had the facts before them, they ought to be stated before a Judge or Court to show the shocking manner in which these matters were done.

The Treasurer said that he thought the first thing they had to decide was whether Mr. Greaves was entitled to

assistance from the Association. He said that they had had similar cases before of pledges over £10 and they did not give the assistance of the Association, and that although Mr. Greaves had their sympathy he did not think they could assist him.

The Hon. Sec. said the question was had Mr. Greaves been defrauded as a pawnbroker? He read the decision in *Fitch v. Rochford*, decided 40 years previously, which declared that any transaction done by a pawnbroker over £10 was done as by one of Her Majesty's subjects, and not as a pawnbroker.

Mr. Guyler said that he was sure they would all, if sympathy ruled, be glad to take up the case, and there would be no hesitation about it, and mentioned a case precisely on all fours with Mr. Greaves' case, where a hired piano had been pledged for a sum over £10, and it was not entertained by the Association, as it had hitherto been decided that pawnbroking business should be within the limit of £10, as prescribed by the Act of Parliament of 1872. He further said that he did not think they could, in justice to the decisions they had come to on former occasions, take the matter up.

The Chairman then said that as the opinion of everyone present had been heard they should now signify in the usual way, by a show of hands, whether the case should be taken up by the Association or not.

The result was almost unanimously against the Association taking the matter up.

Defrauding the Sewing Machine Trade.

AT the Oakham Police Court last month George Edmunds, *alias* Evans, described as a mechanic and piano tuner, was on the 7th February charged with obtaining under false pretences a sum of 4s. 3d. from Miss Violet Foster, at Lyndon, on December 24th, by falsely representing himself as an agent of the Singer Company. It appears that for some months past the agents of the Singer Manufacturing Company have had under their notice in this and other districts the movements of a man who pretended to be a repairer of their machines, and who has actually "repaired" a number of those articles, and pocketed the money. It is believed that by pursuing this method of gaining a living he has done much harm to the company. He is of somewhat Jewish appearance, and had carried on business to a lively tune at Oakham, Braunston, and Langham, though, as he really did the supposed repairs, the law was powerless to touch him. At length he overstepped the mark, and at the time of his visit to Lyndon had his headquarters at Stamford. Whilst repairing a machine at Lyndon, he learnt that a neighbour, Miss Foster, had a machine under repair at the company's office at Stamford, and knowing well the name of the branch agent, Mr. Thomas German, of Oakham, he paid a visit to Miss Foster, and told her he was instructed to collect the 4s. 3d. due for repairs, the machine to be forwarded. Curiously enough, Miss Foster fell into the trap, paid the money, and the man retired. Mr. German was in Lyndon the same afternoon, learnt the facts, and at once reported the case to the district manager at Leicester, steps being taken to secure the apprehension of the accused, as there were numerous cases of fraud, presumably by the same man. A warrant was taken out, and the Wisbeach police reporting that there was a man there answering the advertised description, Mr. German and Miss Foster went over and identified him, and he was brought to Stamford in the custody of Sergeant Wilson, of the Rutland Constabulary, on Wednesday evening, the 6th February. It also transpired that the accused, under the name of Evans, had recently been in trouble with a sewing machine firm at Wisbeach, and had to publicly apologise, and there are indications that he has carried on a large business under the disguise of an agent to the Singer Company.

As witnesses Mr. Joseph Clare, manager of the Singer Leicester district, Miss Foster, their saleswoman, and Mr. T. German, their Oakham branch manager, were called, and the accused was committed for trial at the assizes, at which he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Discharged Canvasser's Right to Commission.

ON the 14th February, at the Huddersfield County Court, Judge McIntyre had before him a case in which Mr. J. G. Moorhouse, of Ravensknowle Road, Dalton, sued Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, to recover 16s. for balance of commission due.

Plaintiff's case was that on May 26th, 1888, he was engaged as canvasser at the defendants' Huddersfield office, terms to be 10s. per week and 10 per cent. commission, and a fortnight's notice to be given on either side. In December last he was summarily dismissed, 16s. being still due to him, which was detained under the agreement.

In the course of the defence it transpired that there was a provision in the agreement which the plaintiff signed that the commission should be forfeited if the machines sold by the canvasser were lost, returned, or fetched back before being paid for, and a further provision that if the canvasser left the employ of the defendants they were not bound to pay the commission until the machines upon which it was claimed were fully paid for. It was contended that under these provisions the balance of commission was either forfeited or not due. Another clause of the agreement was that the engagement might be terminated summarily by the company if the canvasser brought in no orders for two weeks in succession. Further, the defendants set up a counter claim of £10 under a clause in the agreement which provided that the *employé* should not, for one year after the termination of the agreement, within a radius of five miles from any office or depot of the company, either on his own account or for any one else, engage in the making, purchase, sale, or disposition of sewing machines, or any of the parts thereof, and, in case of a breach of that clause, the *employé* should pay to the company £10 as and for liquidated damages.

The plaintiff hereupon said that he never read the agreement, and his Honour said he ought to have done so, as he was as much bound by it as if he had read it. Mr. Piercy, for the plaintiff, explained that when Mr. Green, defendants' manager, placed the agreement before the plaintiff to fill up as to age, &c., he told him that it was in the usual form.

Mr. Welsh, on behalf of the defendants, cross-examined plaintiff to prove that his claim came within the exemptions from payment provided by the agreement, and the plaintiff admitted that upon one machine he had received 5s., and the machine had been returned. After a consultation with William John Lawson, Moss Street, Damside, the present manager for the defendants, Mr. Welsh admitted the other 11s. of the claim to be due. Then he cross examined the plaintiff as to where he had been working since he left the defendants to bring him within the clause relating to damages, under which the counter claim was made; and the plaintiff admitted that he had canvassed for Messrs. Jones, in Huddersfield, since, and for Bradbury's also. He had sold "one and a half" of Jones's machines.

In reply, Mr. Piercy contended that the £10 claimed was really a penalty and not damages, and could not be recovered on a counter-claim. He further urged that it had been held, in a case he cited, that a restraint of trade might be unlimited as to the operation of time, but not as to area, and that the area must be reasonable. He contended that the penalty for taking a similar situation within five miles, not merely of the defendants' Huddersfield depot, but of any of their depôts, was unreasonable, and would shut out the plaintiff from obtaining employment in most of the great towns in the north of England, which would be a great hardship.

His Honour held that the clause was reasonable, and said that he had been in a case himself where the *employé* was barred from employment in the same business over the whole of North Wales, and that was held to be reasonable. The decisions as to unreasonableness were in cases where the description was unlimited, and not where it was limited. But here the plaintiff had been working for another firm in the same line in Huddersfield. His Honour, however, asked if the company intended to press for this penalty.

Mr. Welsh said he would not, but the company wished their canvassers to understand that they could not break the agreement with impunity.

His Honour ultimately gave judgment for 11s. and costs, and, by consent, for the defendants for nominal damages of 1s. on the counterclaim for the machine of Jones's sold by the plaintiff, the penalty not to be enforced if the plaintiff ceases to canvass for sewing-machines within five miles of Huddersfield only.

Washboards.

A TRAVELLING agent of one of the largest washboard factories in the United States gave a reporter the following statistics and information for the *Leader*, of Cleveland, Ohio. He said that millions of washboards are made and sold in the United States every year, and at least 7,200,000 are sold yearly between the Allegheny Mountains and Missouri River. There is one factory which turns out over a million, and at least two factories which make 700,000 and 800,000 a year. There are at least twenty different varieties of washboards, and the best are made in the west. The eastern factories make their washboards out of pine. Hardwood is undoubtedly the best. Pine is soft, and white pine is too expensive. The poorer kinds can be bought as low as 80 cents a dozen wholesale; these are single washboards for family use. The better kinds of these cost 2.25 dols. per dozen wholesale, and double washboards, that is those that have zinc edges on both sides, cost much more, retailing 50 cents apiece for the best. Laundry sizes of this description cost much more. The first washboards were made of wood entirely, and our washerwomen used to pound the dirt out of the clothes with a stick by laying them on the board. The first washboards made out of zinc were put upon the market about twenty-five years ago.

Flat and Round Needle Bars.

By R. F. MILLS, in the *U.S.S.M. News*.

IN discussing the merits of the flat and round needle bar some points were touched which had never occurred to me, while all who took part in the discussion omitted saying anything in favour of the flat bar, which I considered the most important of all. A light round needle bar necessitates the employment of a small needle set-screw, and it has often happened that in trying to tighten this screw to make the needle particularly firm the screw will be broken, causing much trouble, as will also be the case if the needle is broken off so short that it cannot be pulled out. Such accidents assume great proportions when they happen away from any convenient repair shop. In one small village I sold two machines which met with such accidents, one of which had to be taken to the city to be drilled out, while the other was sent to a head office to be rectified, and whether they put in a new bar or not I never knew. Since then that company has adopted the flat needle bar. I know of another party—a farmer—who had a needle driven up into the bar so far and tight that it could not be removed without the aid of a machinist. On the other hand, it must be admitted that a great many new hands, learners on the machine, will set a needle more readily entering the centre of a round bar than with a clamp on a flat bar. If all advantages were on one side it would soon become evident, and that style would be the only one used, while we find both kinds represented on the products of companies turning out first-class work. Thus machines like the New Home, "Domestic," Singer, "Standard," and some others are so divided upon this subject that it is difficult for one to determine which is really preferable. The White commenced with and adhered to the round bar, as did the Howe from the start, while the Singer originally had a flat bar, then changed to a square one, and with the machine thus supplied had the largest sale of any ever put upon the market, while their latest productions, the oscillator (I.F.) and vibrating shuttle (V.S.) machines have round bars, while the square bar has entirely vanished from the field. The "Domestic" and New Home have the flat bar, while the "Standard," again, has the round one, so that there is no good way of judging which is really better, as these machines are all first class. If I were to invent a new machine, which should embody all the good points of these several "best machines," I would certainly come to a positive standstill at the needle bar, as I could not, by the evidence, determine which style should be my choice.

Notes from the Emerald Isle.

WHAT Belfast is essentially conservative goes without question in the political world, but that the citizens carry it into their business transactions, may not at first thought be as easily admitted. However, a very good illustration has been given which proves the conservatism and caution with which the Belfast and North of Ireland manufacturers are imbued. A firm of cuff and collar manufacturers (Messrs. Swanson & Bones), firm believers in the superiority of the Thomas machine for their trade, were induced in July, 1886, to take a Singer oscillator on trial, after twelve months test to a day they gave an order for six more, and eighteen months afterwards so satisfied were they with the machines that they placed an order for two benches for thirty machines, with the substantial promise that the whole room would be converted into a Singer room, thus again adhering to their conservatism in a remarkable way.

Belfast presents a larger number of splendid warehouses than any town or city perhaps in the United Kingdom, and it is but meet that the sewing machine trade, which enters so largely into its staple trade, should likewise be adequately housed. The Singer Manufacturing Company will shortly have in that city (opposite the famed building of Robinson & Cleavers') one of the finest offices, if not the finest office out of America, if the architect's plans are fully carried out.

We are surprised at the hold the oscillating Singer has got within the past two years on the cuff and collar trade in Belfast, if not in the entire north or Ireland; in fact there is scarcely a manufacturer in some districts who is not using them, the larger firms, such as Thomson & Co., Henry & Haig, and Bullock Bros., scarcely using any other, though a short time ago Thomas reigned supreme in all.

We welcomed with pleasure the prospectus of the Mullingar Shirt and Underclothing Factory as a sign of the spread of manufactures to parts of Ireland hitherto purely agricultural, and trust that the undertaking will prove a great success, and be but the pioneer of many similar undertakings. A start was made by a few individuals in Mullingar about eight months ago, which proved so successful as to merit an attempt at its extension under the above form.

Mr. J. Harrop has lately visited Ireland, pushing his well-known perambulators. He informed a wholesale buyer that his Irish trade was very promising.

We wonder what dividend a sewing machine company can pay if all its hire trade pays as well as in a case which was determined at the last County Court held in an important town in a northern county. A machine was hired out to a customer almost three years ago, who paid five shillings in that time as hire, and now, when the matter is brought into Court, the learned Judge's decision is give back the five shillings and take your machine.

We desire to express our deepest sympathy with Mr. Mr. Owens, of Cork, in the domestic affliction which has occurred to him during the past month.

A manager of a leading sewing machine firm says: "He is very pleased to see a step is at last about being taken to remedy the giving of wholesale lists to whoever may apply for them. Some time ago he wrote in his private capacity to a washing machine maker for a list of prices. Received by return a list quoting the lowest wholesale price. At which he purchased the article required. Shortly after he was conversing with a friend who is in the trade. Happening to relate his obtaining the machine at the price quoted, his friend's reply was, 'Well, I have been dealing with that firm for years, and that is just the terms they allow me.'"

Does no firm in Dublin supply button-hole machines for the shirt or collar trade. If so, why is it that the representative of a firm in that city has to come North to seek one?

Mr. John Holyroyd has been spending a good part of the month of February visiting the various hemstitch factories in Belfast and north of Ireland generally.

It appears to be a fault with some readers of the *Gazette* that the underlings of the trade, if such a term be permissible, now subscribe to and read the *Gazette*. A manager of a firm in Northern Athens has expressed his disgust that its circulation is not confined to the *elite* of the trade, but that, as he tersely puts it, everybody, from the porter up, reads it, and he thinks, as this is the case, it behoves managers no longer to support it. Query, did the manager ever think of this when a canvasser himself? If so, did he refrain from reading it because, according to his ideas, none but managers ought to read it.

Mr. J. A. McKay, for some time manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, in Cork, and latterly agent for the White Company and Vertical Feed Company in that city, has now taken charge of the Ennis district for the Singer Company.

"DHU."

DON'T FORGET!

IF YOU WANT

HARMONIUMS,

AMERICAN ORGANS,

PIANOS,

MECHANICAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

PERAMBULATORS,

BABY CHAIRS,

SEWING MACHINES OF ALL KINDS

THAT

R. J. JOHNS & CO.,

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, Ludgate Circus, LONDON, E.C.,

Will supply you cheaper and better than any other house in the trade. Everything Warranted.

QUALITY our motto. EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

The Genesis of Wheel Vehicles.

THE cart was doubtless the primitive form of the wheeled vehicles of the present day, and if we can discover from whence this came, we can say to whom or what we owe all our labour-saving, pleasure-giving distance annihilators of the time.

They err who ascribe the beginning of wheel locomotion to invention. Every portion of the cart or waggon bears the impress of the first happy accident which was recognised as a discovery.

The first traction vehicle was no doubt a long slip of bark on which some fruit, fuel, or a restless youngster was dragged. It has been even supposed that some bushy tree-top antedated the slip-of-bark drag, but it is not so, for where would the tree-tops come from in the days before stone, axe, or hammer? No doubt some youngster was the originator of the device, and was cuffed and called lazybones for his innovation, which would, all the same, have many imitators, until its use was established by custom.

A similar method to this of conveying freight is still in use by some of our Western Indians.

The advance from this freight carrier to some form of wheeled vehicle would occur in course of time, and mark an epoch in the progress toward civilisation. For what else would the tree trunk with its roots and top branches burnt off be as it was rolled over the ground to make a good back log for the fire? See, as it rolls over the ground, the long trailing vines dragging along with wood enough to cook a dinner, and see, even the boys are taking a ride to camp in the same way. Why, here is a suggestion of something to roll and carry, and also the first hint of the basket.

Of course this happened thousands of times before some aboriginal philosopher took the hint that Nature gave, and made himself a fortune and a name.

Here, then, we have the youngster playing with his birchen drag; next tying his playmate in the long tendrils of the vine that followed the rolling tree trunk to the camp; and here came a pause, a long one, while the ancestral Hiawatha sat by his fire and pondered how to do it.

True, Robinson Crusoe, with infinite labour in months of time, could make a board out of a whole tree, but then Robinson knew what he wanted.

How many kitchen fires blazed and went out, how many back logs were rolled into the blaze, either with dragging load or without, before that day when, the centre eaten entirely, only two unshapely yet capable ends were left, which, pushed more and more into the blaze, slowly assumed the shape that was wanted. Was it some guardian spirit that stood by at this last moment, and said "Stop," when the final push was being made, that would have reduced our embryo wheels to ashes? Doubtless, or else man would to-day be buggyless, and the two and four-wheeler unknown.

But given two circles of wood, capable of being rolled over the ground, from whence shall come a pole and an axle; from what interior consciousness shall they be evolved, or from whence evolved? We feel now like emulating the example of old Father Homer, when he got himself or his hero into a tight place, and call on Zeus and all the gods for aid. Tell us, oh, divine Hermes! who or what inspired the first man to tie his two wooden spheres together with a wooden strip? "Why," says the spirit, "the first owner of a cart was an unicyclist, a one-wheeler; he needed no more and knew no more than to fasten some withes to the sides of his wheel and make a pull cart, or a cart that would drag other things after it."

Say, oh, nineteenth century man! he could not have got much good out of it, but did he not get all he needed? It allowed a concentration of brute strength, and then the old timers learned to pull altogether, not as we learn, to go every one his own way, or in other words pull his own wheel. Slowly out of the centuries came the vast tent waggon of the Crim Tartars, or the German cart of Cæsar's time. But how little separation from the rolling butt of a tree, and the Mexican carreta with two huge segments of a tree for wheels, a tree trunk for an axle, and a sapling for a pole.

Questions Asked and Replies Given.

WM. FUNK, in the U.S.S.M. News.

A. S. writes: "I have a No. 3 Remington which bothers me, as I cannot make a good stitch with it, as it seems to take down too much thread. The upper thread loops on the bottom, with a tight upper tension, almost to breaking, while the lower thread lies in a straight line, with a very loose under tension. The machine is little used, clean, and bright."

ANSWER.—It seems, from the question asked, that the trouble is below the needle-plate. The shuttle carrier may be too tight, or the prong may catch the upper thread, or the shuttle may have a thread caught in it. If the fault is not below, the take-up has been misplaced, or the machine is out of time.

(To be continued.)

Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bradbury Company.

ON Tuesday last the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Bradbury Company, Limited, took place at their works at Oldham, Alderman Hall presiding, when a very satisfactory report was presented and a dividend of 5 per cent. recommended by the directors.

The balance-sheet for the year ending December 1st showed a disposal balance of £5,611, from which the directors proposed to place £2,000 to the reserve fund, increasing that fund to £5,000. The dividend recommended was 3s. 6d. per share on the "A" shares and 3s. per share on the "B" shares, which absorbed £2,289, leaving £1,321 to be carried forward to the next year's account. The amount written off for depreciation was £930. The amount standing to the credit of the shareholders is now £91,584, and the loan and debenture capital stands at £105,316.

After due discussion the balance sheet was passed by the shareholders, and the dividend of 5 per cent. approved, Mr. J. Schofield being re-appointed a director, and Mr. W. H. Barlow an auditor. Grants of £10 to the Oldham Infirmary, and £5 to the Oldham Science and Art Schools were then made.

The foregoing is ample justification for the increase in the value of Bradbury shares the past few months, and for there being very few now obtainable. Several shareholders expressed themselves as well satisfied with the policy pursued by the present Board, which, it is obvious, could have declared out of profits a much larger dividend than 5 per cent.

The "Gloria" Machine.

THE Bishop's Cluster Company, of 147, Aldersgate Street, London, have just received the first consignment of a new lock-stitch hand machine, called the "Gloria."

On another page will be found a wood-cut, which shows that this machine is very handsome in appearance, and is of the high-arm type. It is made in two styles, viz., iron stand and wood base. It is built on the Singer principle, with several improvements which make it one of the lightest running and noiseless machines yet constructed. The needle bar and heart-cam are made in one piece and work in a slide, so that all the wear and tear can be taken up by means of two screws at the back of the face plate. The shuttle cannot possibly rattle, owing to the use of a patent cover spring, which fits on the shuttle and keeps it steady. The shuttle race differs from the Singer as it is semi-circular. As will be seen the machine has a fast and loose pulley, automatic winder, and further the needle is self-threading, and the tension effected by opening discs. Altogether it is a very pleasing machine and has already met with favour among the trade.

Messrs. Alderman, Johnson, & Co., invalid furniture and perambulator makers, have just moved into their new premises, called Alderman House, Charing Cross Road, W.C. They have certainly now the finest show-rooms in the country in their trade. There are two rooms devoted to invalid furniture and perambulators, the ground and the first floors, and in size they are 40 ft. by 60 ft., both having lofty ceilings. They will shortly give up their Oxford Street and Soho Square premises, and have as their sole address Alderman House.

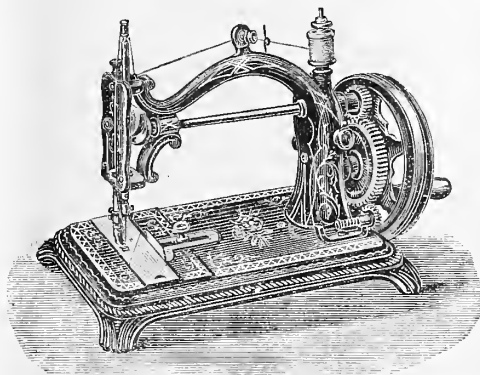
THE ORIGINAL "ELSA"

Lock-stitch Sewing Machine

FOR HAND OR TREADLE USE,

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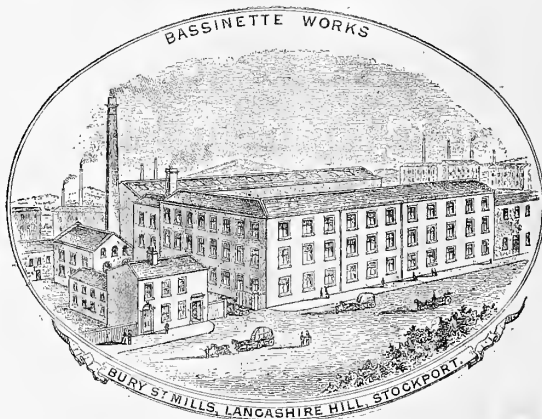
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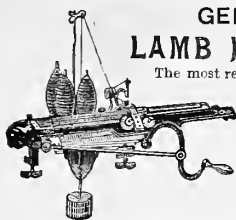
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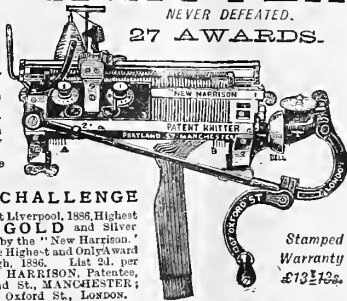
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COTTON in
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The Sewing Machine Gazette.

MARCH 1st, 1889.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,
Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our February Number.)

CHAPTER XXI.

LEAVE AND LICENCE CLAUSE.—IS ENTRY THROUGH A WINDOW LAWFUL?

WE have more than once laid stress on the importance of the hire dealer making a demand for the return of the goods before resorting to a more decisive method of retaking his property. Let us now consider the important case of *Aitkins v. Brunton*, 14 W.R., p. 636. In that case it was held that "a license by deed to enter a dwelling-house at any time or times and seize certain chattels and sell the same will not justify a breaking and entering unless a demand of the goods has been first made, together with an intimation of the authority under which such demand is made." The above is the headnote of the case which was decided in the Queen's Bench Division (Ireland).

The facts of the case, as stated in the pleadings, were these. The plaintiff charged the defendant with breaking and entering his dwelling-house, and remaining there a long time, and with breaking open doors and windows. The defendant pleaded that previous to the occurrences in the plaint mentioned the plaintiff had assigned to the defendant certain furniture and other chattels for a certain consideration, and that there was a condition in the deed that if default were made in paying certain money by monthly instalments it should be lawful at any time or times after such default for the defendant or any one authorised by him, and on his behalf, to enter the dwelling-house of the plaintiff and seize the said chattels, and without any further consent on the part of the plaintiff to sell and dispose of the same.

The plaintiff made such default, whereupon the defendant, by his servant duly authorised, having knocked at the outer door, which was fastened, and demanded entrance, which was refused, there being no other door, quietly and peaceably raised the parlour window, and

* All Rights Reserved.

entered the parlour thereby, there being in the parlour a portion of such chattels, and seized the same and remained in possession, and sold the same by public auction, and that he remained no longer than was necessary, and created no more noise than was necessary, &c. It appeared that the plaintiff had assigned by deed all his goods and chattels in a certain house to the defendant Brunton and to one Thomas (Thomas not being a party to this action), to secure money owing to each of them. The debt was to be paid by monthly instalments, and there was a condition in the deed that, upon default of payment of any of the instalments, "it should be lawful for the said J. Brunton and W. Thomas, or any servant or agent by them lawfully appointed, to enter the said dwelling-house at any time or times after such default and seize the same chattels, and sell the same, without any further consent on the part of the plaintiff." The defendant's agent, Thomas Studley, upon default, went to the house and knocked, and, no attention being paid to his knocking, he entered the house by the parlour window, but he did not give any notice of his coming, nor did he announce the purpose of his visit. The defendant's case was that they had a right to forcibly break and enter the dwelling-house. Counsel for the plaintiff laid stress on the fact that no demand of the goods had been made before entry, or any intimation of the authority under which entry was required, and that even in cases of a warrant from the Speaker of the House of Commons a demand was necessary before breaking into a house (see *Burdett v. Abbot* 14, East, 154). He very forcibly added that, "if demand is not necessary, the plaintiff would never be safe, as he could not even repel a robber, lest he might be the person legally empowered to enter."

Counsel for the defendant relied on the fact that the defendant had a licence to enter the house, and that licence was irrevocable. He relied on *Wood v. Manby*, 11 Ad., and *E. 34* (a case we have commented upon in a previous chapter). As to the fact that the licence was irrevocable, they cited *Launock v. Brown*, 2 B. and Ald., p. 592; *Williams v. Morris*, 8 M. and W. 488; *Harvey v. Bridges*, 14 M. and W., 437.

In giving judgment, Lefroy (Chief Justice) said:—"We are all of opinion that no authority is shown by the defendant on the facts disclosed to warrant the breaking and entering" (entering by a window is equivalent to breaking and entering in point of law) "admitted by him on the plea. Everything must be intended necessary to give a reasonable construction to the contract, and we cannot suppose it a reasonable contract that would give authority to the defendant to send a mere stranger to break and enter the plaintiff's dwelling-house without calling on him to open the door, announcing the purpose of his visit, or giving him any sort of notice. There is nothing in the deed to point to such an authority." O'Brien (Mr. Justice) said:—"The power in the bill of sale was to two persons and their agent or agents." Studley, the bailiff, appears to have been appointed by the defendant only. I do not offer any opinion on this point, as it is not necessary. Independently of this, the entry was only to be made after demand made, and after intimation of such authority. This is the only reasonable interpretation of the contract. I rely entirely on *Semayne's case*, *Ancaster v. Millins* (2 Dow and R., p. 714), and *Toms v. Wilson* (11 W. R., p. 117, 4 B. and S., 442). Fitzgerald (Mr. Justice), in the course of his judgment, said:—"I agree with the rest of the Court that it is clear a demand of the goods, and an intimation of the authority under which such demand was made should have been made before breaking into the plaintiff's house." Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE CASE.

Several points of importance are established in the above case, and it will be well to classify them so as to have a clear idea of each practical point which may occur again at any time. The case, then, shows that (1) a demand is imperative before breaking open outer doors. (2) To quietly raise and open a parlour window (or any other window) and enter thereby, under circumstances similar to those above, is clearly illegal, and amounts, in contemplation of law, to a breaking into a house by force. (3) The person or persons must be able to show the hirer

that he or they are acting under *lawful* authority. (A) If he does not explain this point the hirer is justified in resisting any attempt on the part of the people to remove the goods, even, although in point of fact, the person or persons are the lawful agents of the hire dealer. (B) The reason of this is that the persons might be burglars so far as the hirer knew, and if he had no right to ask a person for his authority to remove the goods, he would not dare stop a burglar from removing them through fear lest he might be the authorised agent of the hire dealer. Therefore, hire dealers would act wisely if they gave to the person or persons they employ on such occasions a written authority for that purpose. (4) The case recognises the legality of the leave and licence clause, but only directs that the mode of enforcing that clause shall be legal. That is to say, although the clause itself may be perfectly legal, it does not follow that everything purporting to have been done under that clause is legal. (5) It declares, what we have often stated, viz., that a contract must be construed reasonably, and that to say that the contract justified such a mode of entry as the present is to put an unreasonable construction on the terms of the agreement, which the Court will not do. Therefore, we may infer that for a hire dealer to enter and seize at night-time, or when sickness is in the hirer's house, would be illegal, as such an interpretation of the agreement would be unreasonable. (6) Merely to demand admission is not sufficient. There must be a demand for the return of the goods and a refusal on the part of the hirer to do so, which refusal may be in express words, as when the hirer positively declines to return them, or implied from the hirer's conduct by showing that he will not comply with the demand. (7) Unless a hire agreement expressly states that the hire dealer can employ an agent to act on his behalf this case leaves it doubtful if he can employ any one to act for him. But as that point was not directly called into question the learned judges gave no opinion on it; we think, however, that it would be illegal for the hire dealer to employ any one to act in his behalf (when the hire agreement is *silent* on the point), for this simple reason: Suppose A invites B to enter his house, B does not do so but sends C, surely A would be entitled to say to B that he had no power to request C to enter his (A's) house. But when A invites B or "his servants and agents" to enter his house if certain events happen, then, on the happening of such events or event, A has no reasonable ground of complaint if B, instead of entering himself, sends "his servants and agents" to effect that purpose. From the judges' remarks in this case it would seem to follow that if demand for the return of the goods had been made previously to entry, and if the defendant had shown that he was the legal agent of both the parties, the entry would have been legal. But the Court did not definitely decide the question, so that at the most it is only an indirect authority in favour of such a course being taken. It is not, therefore, our purpose to go into that part of the question yet. There is only one other point in this case to which we need call particular attention. It seems to have been taken for granted that the licence to enter was IRREVOCABLE

(i.e., that the hirer had no power to revoke it at any instant as he could have done had it been a mere naked licence), because it was a licence plus a contract. The plaintiffs, in fact, do not appear to have made that point part of their case, but what they said was, that the mode of enforcing that licence was illegal. They did not complain of the *use* of the licence, but they did complain, and that very seriously, of the ABUSE of the licence, the former being legal, the latter quite illegal, and hence they brought their action. One word more as to a hire dealer sending an agent to enter and seize when the agreement is *silent* on the point. It would not be an answer to the charge (viz., that the agreement did not authorise any one but the hire dealer to enter), for the hire dealer to say that it was a well-known *custom* of the trade for hire dealers to send their servants on such expeditions, and that, therefore, the hirer must be taken to have known it, for he would have to prove the existence of such custom—a matter of some difficulty.

(To be continued.)

A Canvasser and his Commission.

ON the 6th February, at the Halifax County Court, before Judge McIntyre, Q.C., John Greenwood, of Heywood, Lancashire, brought an action against Mr. Thomas Rhodes, sewing-machine dealer, Crown Street, Halifax, in which he claimed to have an account taken for the purpose of showing what commission or bonus was due to him under an agreement, dated August 26th, 1887, or in the alternative £50.

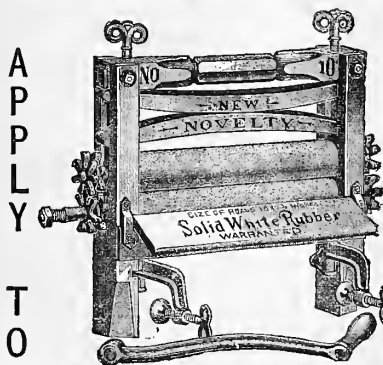
Plaintiff was engaged by defendant under an agreement as a collector and agent, and was to be paid commission or a bonus of 2½ per cent. on the net profits of the business for the year from August 31st, 1887, on all sewing machines sold by him, if the number of machines sold reached 104, of the average value of £7 7s., or goods double that amount. He left defendant's employment on July 21st, thus before the year was up. No account of the commission that was due to him under the agreement had been taken, and plaintiff applied that he might have the opportunity of ascertaining, from the defendant's books, the amount of the sales and profits, in order that he might know what was due to him.

Mr. Storey, for the defendant, said the books had been placed at the disposal of plaintiff, and defendant did not intend to place any obstacle in his way of inspecting them, but declined to let plaintiff have an opportunity of ascertaining what the amount of profit was.

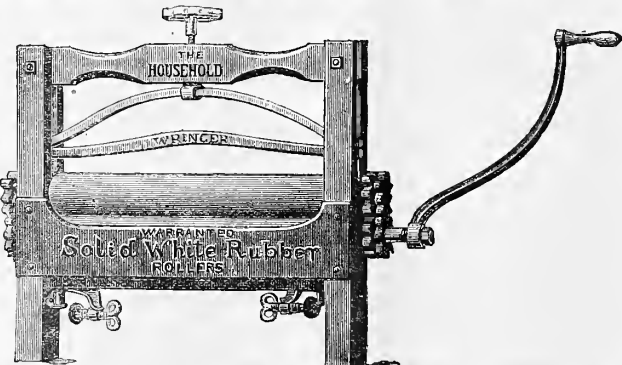
Plaintiff contended that he had sold goods of more than the value required to entitle him to the commission agreed upon for the twelve months.

His Honour said he would not allow the plaintiff to send a chartered accountant to overhaul the books of a business man and ascertain what amount of profit he had made and so on. He made an order that the plaintiff, or his solicitor, should have every facility for ascertaining the amount of the sales effected by him on behalf of the defendant.

TWO GOOD WRINGERS.



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BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Jottings.

N.B.—With this issue is sent out our Perambulator Supplement.

Among the trade catalogues to hand this month we received a well-executed card from Messrs. W. Summerscales & Sons, of Keighley, illustrating their patent "Safety" step ladders, and also a large sheet illustrating their various other novelties, including wringing machines, lawn mowers, garden seats, &c.

Mr. William Harrison, the well-known Manchester knitting machine maker, is about closing his showrooms at 67, Oxford Street, London, W.

The Singer Manufacturing Company (Plymouth Branch) have just secured a large order for their oscillating shuttle and button-hole machines from Messrs. Rundle, Rogers, & Brook, of Plymouth, this firm having decided to open a department for the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing on an extensive scale. The order included, in addition to the machines, the necessary benches and fittings to drive them by power. We must congratulate the company on securing this business, as we understand it is the largest order, booked at one time, for lock-stitch machines in the West of England, and, further, that the order was given solely on the merits of the machines, and the company's facilities for executing the whole of the engineering work required.

Messrs. Sleath Bros., the well-known Leamington and Warwick sewing machine dealers, appear to continue to make progress. They have just purchased, and opened as a large showroom, the old Leamington baths and meeting-house at No. 6, Clemens Street, which they will carry on in addition to their premises at 8, Clemens Street, Leamington. The new premises will be devoted to a showroom for a large stock of sewing and washing machines, cycles, and perambulators.

Messrs. Sleath Bros. have also built large premises at the corner of Swan Street and Market Street, Warwick, which they will carry on in addition to their old premises at 15, Market Place, Warwick, keeping in them an extensive stock of cycles, perambulators, and sewing and washing machines.

Mr. W. Williams, who, we announced last week, had opened a sewing machine store at 193, Great Jackson Street, Manchester, writes that his experience thus far has been very satisfactory. He is doing a first-class trade in repairs.

In our last issue we stated that Mr. John Kemp, formerly with the Singer Company, and more recently with the Bradbury Company at Burnley, was starting in business for himself. He has purchased the business of Mr. James Pemberton, 56, Cookson Street, Blackpool, and Victoria Buildings, Fleetwood, and will keep a good stock of all kinds of domestic appliances. Mr. Pemberton has just retired from the trade.

A subscriber asks for the present address of Mr. Lewis Pakes, late of the Chester Place, Lennox Road (North), Marmion Road, Southsea. Any assistance will be thankfully received.

Mr. Henry Robinson, a Kingstonian of seven years' standing, recently opened show-rooms at Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames, for the sale of all kinds of domestic appliances. He is contract agent for Messrs. A. & G. Taylor, the photographers, and at his premises are to be seen a fine assortment of photographs and oil paintings.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company's Norwich district appears to be in a highly satisfactory condition. Their sales during 1888 were treble what they were in any previous year. Mr. C. W. Bouell, the manager, is to be congratulated on his success; also in just having secured an order from a Norwich factory for a bench of twenty-six

LLOYD & HILL,

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Perambulators,

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EXPORT.



SECOND AWARD MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888.
 LOWER HURST STREET,
 BIRMINGHAM.

machines at a price, he informs us, 13 guineas in advance of the rates quoted by his competitors.

Mr. W. Coppard, sewing machine dealer, 10 Arthur Road, Horsham, writes us that he is in want of some parts for the "Swiftsure" and "Little Howe" machines. The Howe Machine Company are unable to supply them.

Mr. H. Millier, late with the Singer Company at Bristol, has been appointed to take charge of the Bradbury Bath district.

At last!!! On the 8th February we received a notice from the High Court of Justice informing us that our claim against the estate of Hermann Loog, Limited, has been allowed. This failure occurred no farther back than January, 1887. The information conveyed in the notice that we will rank as an ordinary creditor is of little concern to us after this lapse of time, for the sufficient reason that such notices are only sent out, as a rule, when the liquidators have "picked the bone dry." If it were possible to give in the *Gazette* a complete history of this failure, it would, we believe, from the information we possess, be such a record of gross neglect and reprehensible want of tefulness as to make even a liquidator blush. Those who are acquainted with the morality of these gentry as a class will know that it takes a deal to shame them.

In our January number we stated that Van Heuverswyn & Cie, of Deynze, Belgium, were about starting a perambulator factory. Under date of 19th February they write us that their premises have been erected, and that they are now ready to start. They are wanting the addresses of makers of brass fittings for bassinettes.

We have been informed by one of the leading Electric Appliances Companies that they are at work on an Electric Motor for driving sewing machines, and expect to have it ready at an early date.

On the 9th inst. Mr. Charles Bradbury, the well known representative of Messrs. Grimme, Natalis, & Co., the makers of the "Original Princess" and other machines, will remove from Brixton to 65, Guildford Street, Russell Square, W.C. This new address is much more central, and will be more convenient for both his customers and himself.

The irrepressible Lloyd of the Borough is now publishing a monthly paper called *Lloyd & Co.'s Family Table Talk*. It consists of sixteen pages, and contains a number of interesting articles, many of which are illustrated. Of course it is intended as an advertisement of Lloyd's domestic machinery, and we hear that it well fulfils its purpose.

Messrs. Ad. Ries & Co., the watch importers and manufacturers of 45, Hatton Garden, E.C., and agents for Junker & Ruh, inform us that they are now doing a large and increasing business in their two-reel machine, and have recently received several repeat orders for these machines from Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. William Head, sewing machine dealer, of Cambridge Road, Cambridge Heath, E., who, a short time since opened a branch in Mare Street, Hackney, has thus far met with such success that he is proposing to open another depôt in Hackney very shortly.

Messrs. Junker & Ruh are now making high-arm sewing machines and fitting them with all the latest improvements, including a new table which is practically noiseless.

In our last issue appeared a very obvious error in an article on the trade of Yeovil. In speaking of glove machines they are called the Payne instead of the Pegue, which is the correct name. The average collection in the Yeovil district is sixpence per week.

Mr. W. H. Fletcher, of Yeovil, writes us that he has never sold sewing machines at the low price stated in our February number. "Nemo," who is answerable for this statement, should really have been more particular.

Mr. M. Whalley, who succeeded to Mr. M. McDonald, at 14, St. James' Street, Derby, is doing a good trade in the Jones' machine, for which he is agent, in addition to all kinds of domestic appliances.

Under the title of "The true position of patentees" Mr. H. Moy Thomas, of the *Daily News*, has published, through Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., a little book, in which the patents' laws and regulations at home and abroad are explained for the information of English inventors.

Mr. Hobart Brinsmade, the well-known European manager for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, favoured us with a farewell visit on Monday last, and the next day started on his return to America, where he will occupy a prominent position at his company's headquarters. We wish him a safe and pleasant journey.

Before leaving, Mr. Brinsmade paid visits to a number of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's agents on the Continent, including those in Spain and Portugal.

Mr. H. Miller, who has for some time past had a perambulator warehouse at 271, Kentish Town Road, has now a depôt at 238 in the same road. Here he sells washing machines in addition to perambulators, and the "Eclipse" sewing machines made by Messrs. Shepherd, Rothwell & Co., of Oldham.

The Singer Company have removed their Leominster office from Market Hall to 6, Broad Street.

Mr. A. Taylor, late Bradbury manager at Carlisle, has been appointed to succeed Mr. J. B. Jackson, at the Bradbury Manchester depôt.

Mr. John Harrop has removed from 56, Danzig Street, to more extensive premises at 55, Tib Street, Swan Street, Manchester. Here he can exhibit more than five times the amount of goods than formerly, and store at least 1,000 bassinettes in addition to furniture, musical instruments, pictures, jewellery, fancy goods, &c.

Mr. S. Lee Baptý, who, it will be remembered, is an old sewing machine man, and was manager of the Manchester Exhibition, sends us particulars of an International Domestic Exhibition which is to be held at Cologne during the present year, opening on the 18th May, and closing on the 15th October. Sewing and washing machines, perambulators, &c., are to be included in the list of exhibits. Mr. S. Lee Baptý's address for further particulars is 3, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The North London Perambulator Manufacturing Company, of 60, Chalk Farm Road, N.W., are about to open a depôt for domestic machinery at Finsbury Park, N.

News arrived in London last month of the failure of Messieurs Givry & Dufresne, of Paris. This firm, besides being wholesale agents for Grimme, Natalis & Co.'s machines, represented a number of English houses, including Mr. W. Bown and George Townsend & Co. The liabilities we hear are considerable.

Mr. William Walker, late with the Singer Company at Hamilton, N.B., has been appointed to the charge of the Singer West London District in succession to Miss McBain.

The firm of Owen & Co., Limited, perambulator makers, Manchester, is being wound up.

Mr. George Higgins, well known for many years as London manager for one of the leading English makers, has just been appointed sole wholesale agent for the sale of the Gritzner machine. During the present month he will open offices in the City of London, and very shortly will be calling upon the trade.

Mr. R. J. Johns informs us that next month he will have something for the trade which will sell by the thousand. He reports business as good in the Cherry Tree Mangles and Washers, also in musical instruments and sewing machines.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co.'s (Newgate Street, London) depôt has been renovated the past month, the window space enlarged, and a liberal amount of mirror glass used. This has made the shop look much more handsome than we have ever seen it.

From private advices received from America, we learn that the New Howe Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, closed its works on the 9th February. The Company, we are told, is perfectly solvent, but has been working at a loss for some time past, and the shareholders therefore decided to give up the business.

The Merchandise Marks Act.

THE USE OF THE WORD "SINGER."

(Continued from our January number.)

The Clerk: The dates of the patents used to be on the slides?—Yes.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: Does it not come to this? The House of Lords has affirmed that such a thing as a "Singer System" is known; it has affirmed that in the judgment of the Lord Chancellor you were reading. They were dealing with a case where the description had been used solely to wholesale buyers.

Mr. Metcalfe: It so happened that it had.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: And that was part of the matter which conditioned their judgment. In that case a description had been used in nothing but a trade list, and that supplied exclusively to wholesale buyers.

Mr. Reginald Wansbrough: That is so. The Lord Chancellor says, "All persons who bought direct from him knew that the machines which he sold were of the Berlin Company's manufacture, and not of the manufacture of the plaintiffs."

Mr. Metcalfe: The Court of Appeal decided that it was not a case for an injunction as regards that very point, and this Company appealed to the House of Lords, who said, "This is not a case in which we ought to grant an injunction."

The Clerk: That was on the list alone.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: And supplied to wholesale buyers. The question of retail buyers was not before the Court at all.

Mr. Wansbrough: The Lord Chancellor further says, "The imitation of a man's trade mark in a manner liable to mislead the unwary cannot be justified by showing either that the device or inscription upon the imitated mark is ambiguous and capable of being understood by different persons in different ways, or that a person who carefully and intelligibly examined and studied it might not be misled." Then he refers to the brass plate, the name on the machine, and says, "It is necessary for this purpose to consider what the defendant, representing the Berlin Company, has actually done, beyond the use of the objectionable brass plate or label, which must be taken to have now finally ceased." So the question whether the judgment was going to be affirmed did really come before them, and they approved of the injunction restraining a person from letting go to the general public an article with our name attached. "None of these documents, unless it be directions for use, were of a nature or character which, according to the course of the defendant's business, could be intended or would be likely to come into the hands of any retail dealer to whom machines sold by the defendant might afterwards be re-sold. The defendant's business was, as has been stated, exclusively wholesale; he would not circulate or deliver these documents, or any of them, to any person not in the trade."

Mr. Baker, J.P.: Does it not come to this, you are not defending machines, but the manufacturers of the machines? You say that anybody may make the machine, but they are not entitled to use your name of manufacturers. "You must not do anything which leads the public to believe that the machine was made by 'The Singer Manufacturing Company.'"

Mr. R. Wansbrough: Lord Blackburn in his judgment says, "The defendants do admit that they have in their advertisements and circulars said that they make and sell machines made on the 'Singer system'; and they maintain, and as I think correctly, that they have a right to do so, if they do no more."

Mr. Metcalfe: It is a pity to read simply parts of the judgment.

Witness: They did not put this name on until recently, and the German has simply used the name because he cannot sell machines without it.

Mr. Metcalfe: Lord Blackburn at the end of his judgment says, "It was not denied that everyone was at liberty to make and sell machines in every respect identical with those made by the plaintiffs, and to say that the goods he made and sold were identical with those made by the plaintiffs in shape and construction, and to allege that the materials were better than those used by the plaintiffs, more skillfully put together, and sold cheaper, and all this, for the purpose of revalling the plaintiffs. But it was said that the plaintiffs' family name must not be used at all for such an object. No authority was cited in support of such an extensive proposition, and I do not think that it is founded on sound principles." Have you examined this machine in question?—No, not particularly or very closely.

Sufficiently to say whether there are improvements in it over the Singer machine?—I should say there are not.

Have you examined it sufficiently to say whether it has an open tension disc?—No, I have not.

Have you seen whether it has a shuttle extractor?—No.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: I suppose Mr. Wansbrough is scarcely an expert.

Mr. Metcalfe: It was put into his mouth that he was. I am quite satisfied if you say you are not sufficiently acquainted with sewing machines to say whether such a thing is an improvement or not.—I might be able to tell you to a certain limited extent.

You would not wish to give evidence which would at all bind you one way or another?—No, you can always get an expert.

Mr. Metcalfe: You say you are not an expert; I have experts here.

Re-examined by Mr. R. WANSBROUGH.

You only examined the machine to say that it was not a Singer?—That is all.

The Clerk: Mrs. Vagg was in direct communication with you?—Yes.

You were asked whether the agents of the Company instigated Mrs. Vagg. At all events, she did complain?—Yes.

Mr. Metcalfe: I take it that, as far as can be, these machines are put in evidence.

Mr. R. Wansbrough: Oh, certainly.

This being the case for the prosecution,

Mr. Metcalfe: I appear on behalf of Mr. Reid in this case, and I have to submit to your Worships that this summons has completely failed, and if necessary I shall be able to produce evidence before you to help you to come to that conclusion. But I cannot think that, even on the evidence as it now stands, you could possibly find it in you to convict the defendant of the offence charged against him in this summons. He is charged that he did unlawfully expose for sale, and did sell, a certain thing to which a false trade description is applied; the false trade description being, as laid out in the summons, "Reid's Improved Singer," and the initial "S." We may take for the purposes of the case as it stands the words "Reid's Improved Singer," for I cannot think you would say that, if that is shown not to be an infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act, the Act can be dragged in to make Mr. Reid or anyone liable under the statute. Of course, the gist of the case, as my friend very fairly put it in his opening statement, is whether or not the importation of the word Singer—putting it on machines—is an offence against the Act, rendering Mr. Reid liable to fine or imprisonment. You would not consider it a serious case under any circumstances. My friend says this case of Loog, which has been before the House of Lords, has decided practically that the word "Singer" may be used in conjunction with other words, as long as there is practically no intention to deceive, but yet can be used only under these circumstances on a price list, and that, if applied to a machine, the person applying it is liable under the statute. I cannot think you will take that view of the case. It seems most clearly established that there was such a thing recognised by the House of Lords as the Singer system of machines. And whether the word "system" is used or not, if the word "Singer" is used in such a sense, apparently on the price list or whatever may be, it would tend to mean that there would be a type of manufacture, that anybody has a right to do it. It is admitted on the part of the Company that anybody has a right to make that machine or one like it in every detail. Of course, they must not infringe an existing patent or any Act of Parliament. But they say, "If you put on the machine any word which has the word 'Singer' in any place on it, that is an infringement of the Act." It is going a long way to strain the Act against a man for the mere purpose of convicting him. In this case a lady goes, evidently instructed by the Company—and I do not complain of that, because they have no other means of ascertaining if anybody is doing such injury than by such means as they have adopted in this case. She is undoubtedly authorised by the Company to buy a machine by which they may bring some proceedings against Mr. Reid. She goes, and being her first experience she makes rather a mess of it and brings them back one of their own machines, exactly what they did not want, so she is sent back post haste to get another. But what has happened in the interval? She has had put into her hands a price list of all Mr. Reid's machines, and first of all observes on the machine which she bought the word "Singer," and on the top "Singer Manufacturing Company." She has observed on the shuttle plate—"Singer Manufacturing Company, New York, trade mark;" she has observed on the brass plate—"Singer Manufacturing Company, New York, trade mark," again; she has looked carefully at the price list, so carefully that when she comes back she selects a machine from the drawing in the price list, No. 6. She observes before buying the second—"Reid's Improved Singer System Family" on it.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: No "Family."

Mr. Metcalfe: I am referring to the price list.

Mr. Wansbrough: Of course, we do not allege that Mrs. Still was defrauded.

Mr. Metcalfe: She observes on the price list the very words "Reid's Improved Singer System Family," and from that she selects the machine which is now the subject of this controversy. She has seen Singer's system, so she has seen a system under which Singer's machines are made. Therefore when she selects that machine she knows perfectly well what she is doing—not buying a Singer's machine. Further, she notes on it the words "Reid's Improved Singer" put in a different way to the Singer Manufacturing Company. You will see that whereas the Singer Company's machine has words on the top in old English letters "Singer Manufacturing Company," on Mr. Reid's machine you find "Reid's" in Roman letters in a different line, and then "Improved Singer," one word under the other; and the word emphasised on that is not "Singer" or "Improved," but the word "Reid," which is larger than the other two. That points out that this machine is manufactured, not by the Singer Company, but by Mr. Reid. All that he has to do is to show that he had no intent to defraud. If you do not think he had, it is your duty, and I am sure it would be your pleasure, to dismiss the summons.

(To be continued.)

Retirement of the Bradbury Senior Manager.

IN our last issue we stated that Mr. John B. Jackson, the manager of Messrs. Bradbury & Co.'s Manchester depôt, was giving up his appointment and going abroad. He commenced with this company at Southport in August, 1875, as their agent, and in the following December was appointed manager of the Manchester depôt, as reported in the current *Gazette*, which post he has filled down to the present time.

This is certainly a long connection with one firm in the trade, and during the thirteen and a half years that have elapsed since he first entered the Bradbury Company's service many changes have occurred. The whole of the then board of directors are now dead, except the Rev. R. M. Davies, of Oldham (who retired in February, 1886); and the founders of the company, Messrs. Bradbury & Chadwick, have also passed away. Mr. Jackson's departure, therefore, marks an epoch in the Bradbury Company's history, being as he is the sole survivor of the original staff. Three others are still alive, but they have for long past been disconnected with the company. We refer to Mr. John Tester, Mr. Ebenezer Tester, and Mr. J. B. Smith.

The staff of the Bradbury Manchester depôt, to the number of 24, the other evening sat down to a sandwich tea, &c., at the depôt at 7, Deansgate, to take farewell of their old manager. Most of them were old hands who had been with the Bradbury Company for seven, eight, nine, and ten years. After the tea-cloth had been removed, Mr. John Wathurst, a collector who has been with the company nine years, on behalf of the other *employés*, male and female, expressed the great regret they all felt at Mr. Jackson's departure, and their sincere wishes for his future welfare, and asked him to accept from them a field-glass, which is likely to be useful to him in his new sphere of life.

In feeling terms Mr. Jackson thanked all present for their kind wishes and present, which would always remind him of the givers, to all of whom he wished every happiness for the future.

Mr. Jackson, having been brought up and spent most of his life among machinery, proposes to start in that trade in Manitoba, dealing mostly with farm implements. He leaves England shortly, partly on account of his health, and we wish him a safe and pleasant journey, and a prosperous career in his adopted country.

Repairing a Cheap Machine.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The enclosed is the substance of a conversation which took place at one of the London depôts, and which is too good to be lost, so perhaps you would insert it in the *Gazette*."

SCENE—The New Lock Knot and Tie Stitch Machine Company, Limited.

Enter Juggins: Aw—do you wepair machines here, miss?

Young Lady: I will see.

[Calls Lady Manageress.]

L. M.: Whose machine is it?

Juggins: My own machine, miss.

L. M.: I mean who is the maker?

Juggins: It is—aw—the new waistcoat pocket lock-stitch machine I—aw—think, miss.

L. M.: I daresay our mechanic can repair it.

[Calls Mechanic.]

Mechanic: It wants new needle bar, new lever spring, new shuttle carrier, new—

L. M.: It wants all new parts; it will be 25s.

Juggins: Oh!—aw—deah me! it only cost 16s., and was bought new only last week!

L. M.: Can't help that, sir, that's the price, 25s., and we always take the money beforehand for repairs; 25s. if you please; thank you, sir. You can call in about a month's time for it.

Exit Juggins, wishing he had bought any other sort of machine than that.

PATENTS.

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How to Arrange and Conduct a Retail Office.

"**H**OW to arrange and conduct a retail office" strikes the writer as being the first point to assert itself after the machines leave the factory. We would advise locating in the best business part of the city, near the dry goods centre, where the ladies must pass your door to go shopping. The amount of rents must not be taken into consideration, no more in our business than in any other—the better the location the higher the rent, the more business, consequently the more money, and with big remittances rents are not noticed. Arrange your office neatly and attractively. Carpet the floor tastefully, but not luxuriously, for that would lead people to think your business was all profit. Some people even now harbour the thought that machines only cost from 5 dols. to 7 dols. Always have a full line of the various styles of machines upon the floor. See that they are kept scrupulously clean and polished nicely, with a full line of attachments; the machines in thorough working order, with a sample of work, such as tucking on one machine, ruffling and puffing on another, hemming and felling on another, and so on throughout the list. A large show window with several machines of the finest cabinet wood-work sitting in it, on a floor raised about one and a-half feet above the main floor, neatly carpeted, and on these machines have some embroidery and other art work—done by Mr. Selleck on your machine if you cannot do it yourself. This will show what can be done on your machines, and often draws a would-be buyer into your office to examine and inquire prices of machines. Keep a full assortment of needles for all machines. Repair all machines. Keep fashion patterns. People will call for needles for some ancient machine, or may call to get estimates for repairing them, or may want a fashion book—in either case get their name and address, note down the machine they have, and the length of time they have had it, in a book kept ever handy for that sole purpose. This information can be got by a smart office lady without exciting their suspicion, she leading them to

believe it is necessary in order for her to determine the style of needle necessary, whether round or flat shank, &c. The office lady must be very courteous and affable, make every one that calls feel perfectly at home, and thus be able to get all the information you desire. Have these references followed up closely by a salesman. Allow no men-folks to be seen in the office with coat off or hat on. Have the clerical work done in the background. Have a "get-up-and-get" man at the head of the business—a business man is judged greatly by the character of men he has around him. Let him be a man that weighs a subject thoroughly before giving a decision, and let that answer be low; a gentleman in every act—one that will give tone and character to the business. Conduct the business on strictly business principles. Employ soliciting salesmen of experience on a strictly commission basis. Give them all there is in the business. If it costs 50 per cent. to sell a machine, give 50 per cent. to the salesman, and let him work out his own remuneration. Require the salesman to deliver, close, teach, and collect in his own cases, and when a machine has been returned to the office for polishing and cleaning, let the salesman pay for such work.

Employ inexperienced salesmen. Require them to thoroughly understand the machine, and to be able to operate it. Employ a gentlemanly, affable, and expert operator—a man who thoroughly understands the fixing of machines, and place about four of the inexperienced solicitors in his charge. Give this closing man a horse and waggon, and require him to instruct these new *employes*, to deliver the machines for them and close the cases, and that they are to look to him for all information respecting the business. Pay this closing man a stated salary, and a commission on the business done by the men under his care. Pay the new men a small salary until they have proved their adaptability to the business, and then place them on the same footing with the experienced salesman. Employ collectors on a stated salary, and require them to put in a good day's work for a good day's pay. Do not favour collectors getting sales. They cannot get them without taking them away from some canvasser's customer; and, as the success of the business

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Secured by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

This Charming Pneumatic Musical Instrument is quite Unique, and stands at this day without a Rival worthy of the Name. It is Strong, Elegant, Durable, and very easy to Operate.

The tone rich, round, and powerful. It is fitted with our new Patent Adapter, enabling it to play endless tunes for Songs, Hymns, or round Dances, which can be repeated as often as desired; this is in addition to the ordinary rolls for playing Quadrilles, Operatic, or other long pieces.

The endless tunes require no weight and can be adjusted in a few seconds. The price, £5 15s., includes the New Patent Adapter, twelve endless tunes, and one Roll of Music.

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N.B.—Members of the trade will please observe that we are Sole Licensees under Needham's Original Patents for Europe, and have commenced legal proceedings against infringers of our rights,

depends upon the salesman, I believe in encouraging him in every way, and in giving him everything that belongs to him.

Employ lady teachers to give one or two lessons after the machine is leased or sold. I think the day has passed when it is actually necessary to give a dozen or more lessons on a machine. I have found while selling machines in the country districts that one or two lessons were all that was required, and I cannot understand why city folks are more stupid than country folks. I think it has been more the fault of the system than of the customers. I also think the day has gone when it is necessary to have a closing man and two or three teachers for every ten salesmen. Let every tub stand on its own bottom; let the man that does the labour get the reward. Stop the long free trial business. An experienced sewing machine man can tell very soon whether he is talking to a party that intends to buy, and whether they have money to pay for what they buy. I do not favour employing a machinist, strictly speaking, for I believe every salesman should be a sewing machinist—that is, he should thoroughly understand the adjustment and fixing of the machine he is selling. A handy man is necessary, one that can fix over repossessed machines (though I believe that can be done at much less expense at the factory, unless the distance is great). We have noticed in most country offices that they do not require a machinist nor a wood polisher, and why should we in the city add that to our expenses?—*U. S. Sewing Machine Times*.

The Vertical Feed Co.'s Factory.

THE Davis Sewing Machine Co. (known in England as the Vertical Feed Co.) held their annual shareholders' meeting on the 9th and 10th of January. The most important business they transacted was to decide to remove their works from Watertown, New York, to Dayton, Ohio. Their present premises are considered too small, and their removal, Mr. L. A. Johnson, the secretary, proved would mean a saving of £10,000 a year. After due discussion it was resolved that the capital of the company be increased from £60,000 to £120,000, divided into £20 shares. The new premises will be much larger than the old, and in length some 500 ft. (says the *Sewing Machine Advance*) by 40 ft. wide. The foundry buildings will be separated from the main building, and there will be several smaller buildings. An engine of 150 h.-p. will be used and all the latest appliances adopted, which will make their factory one of the best equipped in America. The new premises are expected to be ready by the middle of the summer. The *Advance* says that when all is completed their assets will be close upon £200,000, against which the only liability is £120,000 of shares.

The Glasgow Pawnbrokers and the Hire System.

IN the annual report of the Glasgow Pawnbrokers Protection Association we find the following:—"The ever extending system of merchants giving out goods upon what is termed the hire-purchase system continues to be a source of trouble to the Association. The committee have good reason to believe that their persistent efforts to keep prominently before the Courts the great temptation which this system gives to parties, under pressure of poverty, to raise money upon articles so obtained, and the very great difficulty of those engaged in the lending business to ascertain the exact position, and discriminate between out and out proprietorship and the limited right which the ostensible possession of the articles is sometimes explained by, if not in the present state of the law always effective to secure the recovery of advances made upon such goods, is at least having the effect of enlisting the sympathy of the Courts for parties who are deceived by the reputed ownership inferred by the actual possession of such articles, as well as of directing the attention of the public to a subject which loudly calls for investigation and for legislative reform. A recent case, reported in the public press, which was defended by the Association, has given occasion to one of the able

Sheriffs of Lanarkshire, in deciding in favour of the pawnbroker a claim for delivery of a piano, to express his views upon the real import and effect of one of the many varieties of 'hire-purchase agreements,' and that in language by no means in praise of the action of the piano merchant, or the terms of his so-called 'agreement for hire,' which the Sheriff holds to amount really to a sale. [See case of Muirhead and Turnbull against Ann Farmer, decided by Sheriff Lees in the Glasgow Court, and reported in the *Gazette* of the 1st December, 1888.] But the only really effective remedy for this system rests with Parliament, and the committee feel that the manner in which this system of trading is spreading will ere long make legitimate traders, as well as pawnbrokers and others interested, feel the necessity of agitating, for an alteration of the law."

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our February number.)

FOLLOWING the American—Howe—the next whose contributions to the progress of the sewing machine are worthy of notice was Mr. Charles Morey, whose specification, dated August 30th, 1849, contains descriptions of no fewer than five different machines, producing between them three distinct kinds of sewing. The first of these machines effects a basting or running stitch and belongs to the class typified by the machine of Leonard Bostwick, already described in these articles, wherein the fabric is pressed upon a stationary needle by means of toothed wheels. Morey's machine, which was designed especially for uniting coarse kinds of materials, such as canvas or sacking, differs from Bostwick's in the use of a straight needle instead of one curved for a portion of its length. The eye and point of this straight needle were formed at its opposite extremities, the end nearest the eye being held in a fixed bracket, while the point rested in a circular opening formed by the coincidence of a series of notches in the teeth of the crimping wheels. The material having, by the action of the toothed wheels, been pressed forward in a series of folds until the needle had passed through as many as it could hold, the end of the needle was then lifted from the bracket and the folds drawn off, thus leaving room for a fresh supply. Morey's claim in this machine is limited to the use of the straight needle. The second machine made the chain or tambour stitch by means of a needle and a hooked instrument, the feed being effected by two bars, between which the work was held, a rack and pawl giving motion to the work in a straight line only, thus rendering the feed very unsuitable for general purposes. The mechanical arrangements of this machine are very complicated, and it contains nothing of moment to the subject of these articles.

Mr. Morey's third machine was by no means so unimportant, since it contained the germs of certain improvements which have contributed in no slight degree to the success of the machines in which they have been adopted. This machine produces the lockstitch by the use of a curved needle, in combination with a shuttle, which travels in a circular groove or shuttle race, the face of the shuttle being curved to suit the race in which it moves, and round which it has a continuous circular motion, the shuttle thus traversing the entire circumference of the race at every stitch made by the machine, so constituting the first rotary shuttle machine of which there is any authentic record. The body of the machine is supported on a pillar, to the top of which is fitted, concentrically, the circular plate in which the shuttle race is formed. The driving shaft is horizontal, and carries a mitre wheel, which gears into a corresponding wheel on a vertical shaft, whose axis is identical with that of the pillar upon which the machine is supported. The vertical shaft gives motion to the shuttle, and is for that purpose fitted at its upper extremity with a driver, which consists of two spring arms, which carry at their outer ends studs or pins, and these pins take into corresponding holes in the shuttle, and as the arms rotate they carry the shuttle along with them. In order that the passage of the

shuttle through the loop of the needle thread may not be impeded by the studs or pins on the arms of the driver, these arms are caused to rise in succession as the shuttle is passing through the loop, so that the studs may avoid contact with the needle thread, and in order to retain the shuttle under the influence of the driver, the arm which is first elevated resumes its contact with the shuttle before the second arm commences to rise, sufficient time being allowed to permit the loop to pass freely under the studs; the rising of the arms is accomplished by causing them to pass over a double incline formed in the standard immediately over that part of the shuttle race where the needle thread forms its loop. The needle, and the method of actuating the vibrating arm to which it is attached, are similar to the descriptions already given in reference to the "Thomas" (Howe) patent. The feed of this machine was of novel construction, and although it was undoubtedly crude and immature, it certainly contained the elements of the wheel feed which has been so intimately connected with certain successful machines. The feed consisted of a ring or circular basting plate, the circumference of which is provided at suitable intervals with spurlike pins, upon which the fabric to be sewn is pressed. This ring is arranged eccentrically with the shuttle race, and is supported at one side by a projection on the circular plate, the opposite side resting on an arm, which is provided with an anti-friction pulley that bears against the inner face of the ring for the purpose of guiding it in its rotary motion. One edge of the ring is provided with a series of ratchet teeth, and a pawl, which is carried on the end of a vibrating lever, engages with the ratchet teeth and so imparts to the ring an intermittent circular motion. The driving shaft, which can be rotated either by a handle or by a driving strap and pulleys, actuates the vibrating feed lever by means of a cam.

The same defect occurs in this machine as in all other machines using the baster plate as a self-acting feed motion, viz., the material being sewn is not free to be guided in any direction by the hand of the operator, but must of necessity follow the motion of the baster plate or wheel to which it is attached. Mr. John Alexander

Lerow, an American, obtained a patent for improvements on this machine. He discarded the horizontal shaft, working both needle and shuttle from the vertical one; the feed wheel was also placed in a vertical position, and the needle acted on the top instead of at the side; in other respects it was merely a reproduction of the machine just described. Mr. Morey's fourth machine was the most important of those described in his specification, for the reason that it introduced a more perfect feed motion than any that had up till that time been invented. The bed-plate of this machine was supported on four standards, the driving gear being affixed beneath the plate. The needle is curved and is attached to a vibrating needle arm working on a fixed centre, motion being given by a curved lever, which is connected by a link to a crank on the shaft. A second shaft is provided to carry the necessary arrangements for giving motion to the shuttle, and these shafts are connected by means of a spur wheel and pinion, it being imperative to give to the shaft from which the needle derived its motion a speed twice as great as that given to the shaft which actuated the shuttle. A reciprocating motion is given to the shuttle by means of a lever provided with two fingers or drivers which embrace the shuttle. The curve of the shuttle race is struck from the centre upon which this lever works, and the shuttle is curved to correspond with the race, two grooves being also formed in its sides to receive the edges of the plates which form the two sides of the race, and which serve to guide and steady the shuttle during its movements; the shuttle is also pointed at both ends, and enters the loop alternately from opposite sides.

The feed of this machine was its most important feature, since it provided a means of giving motion to the material, at the same time leaving the direction of the sewing entirely under the control of the operator. For this purpose a feed bar was placed beneath the bed of the machine, teeth being formed upon a portion of the bar on which the fabric was pressed. A to and fro motion was given to the feed bar by the combined action of a T-piece on the shuttle driving lever and two blade springs, one of the springs being attached to the feed bar, while the other was secured at one end to the underside of the bed-

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plate. The feed bar is acted upon by the shuttle lever at a time when it is impossible for the feed to take place, owing to the fact that the needle is in the material; the force of the shuttle lever is therefore used in compressing the blade spring attached to the feed bar, and the power thus stored up gives motion to the feed when the withdrawal of the needle allows the material to move. The use of the second blade spring, which is fixed to the bed of the machine, is to effect the return motion of the feed, the length of the return, and consequently of the stitch, being controlled by an adjustable stop. No provision was made in this machine to allow the feed teeth to drop away from the material at the return motion, and to prevent the work being drawn back the feed teeth were so inclined as to have no holding power upon the work except when moving in one certain direction. The material was pressed upon the feed by a presser bar, which was secured at one end to the bed of the machine, the other end being perforated to permit the needle to pass, and exerting just sufficient force upon the material as to allow the feed teeth to move it. The presser bar, being stationary, is perfectly smooth on its under surface, to allow the material to slip freely beneath it, and an auxiliary claw is also used to assist the feed by removing the slack of the material. Of the fifth machine described by Mr. Morey but little need be said, it being but a modification of the one first mentioned, but the sewing machine is certainly indebted to Mr. Morey for the introduction of what subsequent improvements have rendered two valuable details of the machine—the wheel feed and the step feed. Mr. Morey, who is believed to have been a French Canadian, evinces considerable ingenuity in many of the details of his machines, and taking the ideas of others as a foundation for his own work, he certainly improved that which he took in hand. He also gave promise of becoming a prolific inventor, but his career was unfortunately cut short in a tragic manner. Being confined in a debtor's prison in France, he was looking from the window; this was contrary to the rules of the place, and he was shot by a sentry who concluded that he was attempting to make his escape.

(To be continued.)

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

665. E. W. Rowley, for improvements in drop-cabinets for sewing and similar small machines.
726. J. Sheldon, for improvements in perambulators, bath chairs, and other vehicles propelled by hand.
860. W. S. Dove, for improvements in perambulators.
886. E. A. Braumble, for facilitating the threading of sewing machine needles.
923. W. H. Dorman, for improvements in boot sewing machines.
968. H. C. Gros, for improvements in sewing machines for boot soles.
- 1,140. F. Bemrose and C. Bordes, for an improved knife cleaning machine.
- 1,156. W. Stagg, for improvements connected with pivoted sewing machine and other treadles.
- 1,265. H. H. Lake, a communication from J. Boppel, of the United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 1,275. P. M. Justice, a communication from the Wardwell Sewing Machine Company, of the United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 1,317. J. R. Roginson, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 1,650. F. A. Nunn, for an improved method of producing rotary motion in sewing machines, lathes, tricycles, and other machines.
- 1,730. J. McKisack and J. McDevitt, for producing a square or bar hem-stitch on handkerchiefs and linen and cotton fabrics.
- 1,731. J. McKisack and J. McDevitt, for producing a square or bar hem-stitch on linen and cotton fabrics.
- 1,813. H. A. Walker, for improvements in embroidering machines, or embroidering attachments for sewing machines: applicable also to other mechanisms which produce designs or figures from a given pattern.
- 1,828. T. Paice, for new or improved machinery for figuring, naming, or otherwise marking and nicking sewing-machine needles and other needles, which machinery may also be employed for other like purposes.
- 1,859. J. Fernley, jun., for improvements in the manufacture of perambulators.
- 2,125. G. Frost, for Frost's combined sewing machine.
- 2,192. J. W. Ramsden and H. S. Ellis, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 2,238. G. Miles, F. F. Ommanney, and C. H. Maxwell-Lyte, for improvements in the construction of perambulators and other vehicles.
- 2,247. C. Alvey, W. Grainger, and T. Jerson, for a new or improved tool or device for cutting the seam-stitching of dresses or other like articles.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

1,019. *Improvements in sewing machines.* J. J. Robinson and E. Hanff, both of 16, Norman Buildings, Old Street, London.—Dated January 23rd, 1888. Price 8d.

The frame of the machine is constructed of stamped and bent plate; the base plate is formed with a clamp, so that it may be attached to a table. The working table is formed of a separate bent plate, and securely attached to the frame. The needle bar is also a stamped plate, with bent ends sliding on a vertical guide rod, and with a slotted projecting wing piece working under the head of a screw, to steady the said needle bar, and to prevent its rotation about the guide rod. The lifting mechanism of the presser-foot consists of a bent lifting lever, one end of which forms a lock over the head of a set screw to hold the presser-foot up.

1,776. *Improvements in sewing machines.* J. Poyser, of Stéepole Grange, Wirksworth, Derbyshire.—Dated February 6th, 1888. Price 8d.

The improvements relate to simplifying and cheapening the construction of portable or pocket sewing machines, and consists mainly of the following features of construction:—A take-up arm of any form is dispensed with, and the well-known species of rotating hook is employed, which, in drawing out each loop, tightens the one previously formed, a brush being used to hold the loop until it is ready to be drawn up.

2,583. *Improvements in sewing and embroidery, and in machines employed therein.* L. Lindley, of Sherwood Street, Nottingham.—Dated Feb. 21, 1888. Price 8d.

The object of this invention is the weaving of tape or braid simultaneously with the sewing (or producing ornamental sewing to imitate tape or braid), and also for combining the same with edge fringing.

For this purpose a machine such as that described in Patent No. 957 of 1862 is used, and in order to produce the appearance of tape or braid on the upper side of the edge sewing a number of extra threads or warp threads are arranged in a line with the two needles. These threads are carried by guides having an up and down motion, and are so arranged as to make at every stitch (or when desired) a shed for the passage of the thread carried by the guide, which traverses in front of the two needles. The thread is used as the weft, and by the operation of the machine is interwoven with the warp threads.

3,311. *Improvements in sewing machines.* W. H. Davis and J. Howard, both of 213, St. John Street, Clerkenwell.—Dated March 3rd, 1888. Price 8d.

The needle holder is carried by two levers, and so arranged as to allow of the use of a straight needle, and dispense with the ordinary needle slide; the needle levers are worked by means of an eccentric. The feeder is constructed with double serrated surfaces, one on each side of the needle, whereby the feed is rendered steady and uniform. The base board of portable hand sewing machines is provided with hinged brackets, which can be extended and made to rest on the table when employed in heavy work.

3,432. *Improvements in sewing machines that are adapted also for use as button-hole sewing machines.* J. Gutman, of 1, Alexanderstrasse, Berlin, Germany.—Dated March 6th, 1888. Price 8d.

According to this invention a sewing machine is provided in which the sewing of festoon or decorative stitch, button or eyelet-hole stitch, whip stitch, as well as the "bar" stitching of button or eyelet-holes is rendered practicable by so arranging the needle arm carrying the needle, that in addition to the oscillating motion requisite for forming the stitch it may have a too and fro motion in the plane of oscillation.

9,697. *An improved waste remover to be used in connection with sewing machines.* R. Reader and G. Kay, both of Nottingham.—Dated July 4th, 1888. Price 6d.

A revolving brush or india-rubber flapper is employed, and is caused to rotate at a greater speed or travel than that of the fabric, as it passes under the needle of the machine; the reason for causing it to revolve at a greater speed is to prevent the waste coming into contact with the needle. In attaching the arrangement to a machine, the revolving brush or flapper is fixed somewhat obliquely to the direction in which the work is travelling, and the flaps or bristles are made to sweep on the work plate of the machine, so as to enable them to draw away the waste edge or cuttings as they leave the knife.

18,206. *Improvements in sewing machines.* W. H. Dorman, of The Hawthorns, Newport Road, Staff'd.—Dated December 13th, 1888. Price 8d.

The invention is adapted more particularly to be used with machines designed to be used either for sewing the soles of the uppers of boots or shoes in "turned" work, or for sewing on the welts in the manufacture of boots or shoes, according to the so-called "hand made" principle. The object of the invention is to tighten the stitch towards the middle of the inner sole, that is in an inward direction, and to throw the stress of sewing on to the outside of the welt or upper, as the case may be, and so relieve the inside channel, and thus cause the stress of sewing to draw the upper towards the middle part of the sole, and tighten it on to the last. For this purpose a pin is employed which operates in the bight of thread formed in taking a stitch, which pin has a movement outwards from the machine, so as to tighten the stitch towards the middle part of the boot.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED JAN. 1ST, 1889.

- 395,372. L. C. Wing, Boston, Mass., button sewing machine.
- 395,384. L. J. Driscoll, Somerville, Mass., button sewing machine.
- 395,549. E. Cornely, Paris, France, embroidering machine.
- 395,626. T. B. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., trimming attachment for sewing machines.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

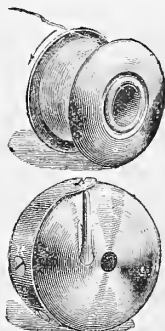
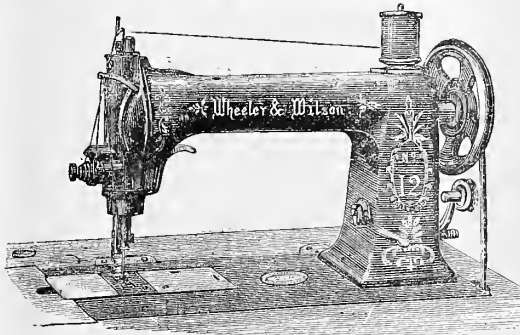
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SEWING MACHINES.
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PORTRAIT ALBUMS.

JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., LIMITED,

91 and 93, FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

ISSUED AND DATED JAN. 15TH, 1889.

396,328. H. T. Davis, New York, N.Y., quilting frame for sewing machines.

396,350. C. P. Bostian, Milton, Pa., needle clamp for sewing machines.

396,379. A. Wayne, Lancaster, Wis., hemmer for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JAN. 22ND, 1889.

396,630. S. W. Wardwell, jun., Woonsocket, R.I., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

396,631. S. W. Wardwell, jun., Providence, R.I., shuttle for sewing machines.

Private Arrangement by a Dealer.

On the 13th February a meeting of the creditors of Mr. Henry Forrester, sewing machine dealer, Underbank, Stockport, was held to consider an offer by the debtor of 5s. 6d. in the £, to be secured and payable in a month. The total liabilities were given at £270, and the creditors present represented £150. After due discussion, it was resolved to accept the composition offered.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Creditors as per List	£270 6 1	Book Debts estimated to produce.....	£50 0 0
		Furniture	11 3 0
		Stock estimated.....	30 0 0
		Equity in House Mortgaged for £140	15 0 0
			106 3 0
		Poor Rates £3 17 7	
		Gas.....	1 0 1
		Taxes.....	0 12 6
		Rent.....	12 10 0
			18 0 2
			88 2 10
		Deficiency	182 3 3
	£270 6 1		£270 6 1

The following are the names of creditors above £10:—

	£	s.	d.
Birkett John	50	0	0
Daville —	48	19	6
Grimme, Natilis, & Co.	19	2	0
Kimball & Morton	15	17	7
Lohmann C.	12	11	8
Stott W. H.	27	10	0
Thorpe C.	9	10	0
Wallwork & Co.	14	12	9
White Sewing Machine Co....	34	17	2

History of Invention in connection with Children's Carriages.

CHILDREN'S carriages have, the past few years, come in for such extensive adoption as to now be looked upon as a necessity in every household, whether it be that of a prince or a peasant. It is always interesting to those engaged in a trade to be able to turn to a history of the article they make or sell, and we propose to give in the *Journal of Domestic Appliances and Sewing Machine Gazette* during the present year a complete account of the origin and development of wheel vehicles intended expressly for children. Such a history has never been attempted before, and as those capable of supplying the details are fast dying out, unless the task is undertaken at once the opportunity will be irretrievably lost. The writer having written the history of other trades, is well acquainted with the difficulty of doing justice to this subject without the co-operation of all those who have themselves taken a leading part in its development. He would therefore solicit the assistance of any reader who can aid him in writing this history. In the meantime he will give, in the form of fragments of history, such information as has been supplied to him by persons engaged in the Perambulator trade. Should any of this be incorrect he would thankfully receive corrections, so that when he is able to write the history in a complete form it will be received by the whole trade as thoroughly authentic in every detail. The precise date when children's carriages were first introduced is uncertain; there exists, however, authentic records that they were in use in the reign of Henry the Fourth.

The idea largely prevails that the three-wheeler was the type of carriage which was used prior to the four-wheeler. This is not correct. The original children's carriages were fitted with four wheels.

The modern bassinette was evolved out of a very primitive four-wheeled contrivance, which was in use in this country from the time of Henry IV. (if not before) down to some eleven or twelve years ago. The bottom of the body was made of a flat piece of wood, and the sides were constructed of split hop poles. The two front wheels were so fixed that by means of a bolt passing through the bottom of the body they could be turned in any direction, and, from the "table" to which they were fixed the handle extended by means of which the vehicle was drawn. No springs were used, and the wheels had wooden spokes, rims, and hubs. Some of these vehicles which, by the way, were called "hop waggons," were fitted with "wells." Several of them are to be seen to-day in different parts of the country. An old lady, who for many years used to "pitch" outside Greenwich Hospital, wheeled her stock of fruit backwards and forwards in a "hop waggon," and, for aught we know does so to this day.

The first improvement made on the "hop waggon," was that of Mr. C. Burton, who, early in the present year constructed a three-wheeled carriage mounted on springs. For many years Mr. Burton made and sold these three-wheeled carriages at 87, New Oxford Street, London, being succeeded by Mr. J. Johnson, who, down to the present day, has carried on a highly successful perambulator business at the above-mentioned address.

Burton's style of carriage was so successful that other firms made them, including Mr. J. Chapman, and his successor, Mr. Alderman, at his works at Denmark Street, London, W. The Alderman family has had a very long connection with the trade, and Mr. John Alderman has in his possession a three-wheeler at least twenty-seven years old.

For a long time the perambulator was the popular type of carriage, and, subject to improvements in the design of the body, and the manner of fixing the wheels to the body, it continued popular.

To Mr. W. J. Armitage, well-known in the trade as a master of his business, is largely due the credit of bringing about what we might call the *renaissance* of the four-wheeler. When a mere lad he worked at Mr. W. Garner's perambulator factory at 81, Bramley Road, North Kensington, and, after a few years, started as a maker on his own account in Battersea. In 1878 a photographer asked Mr. Armitage if he could not place on wheels one of the French wicker cradles then in use. This set him thinking, with the result that he constructed a bassinette by placing a wicker cradle upon an under carriage, the springs of which were like those of a single perambulator, but lengthened in front. Only one axle was used, and that for the hind wheels, the two front wheels running much closer together than is usual now, and being placed inside between the springs.

These French wicker cradles were difficult to upholster. At first a single rail was put outside, to which the cloth was nailed. It occurred, however, about two years later to a Mr. Cook, to use rails inside and out.

Keeping the Shop Window Clear from Steam.

TRADESMEN, as a class, are often annoyed by their windows being so steamed that their goods cannot be seen by passers by. Messrs. John Sharpers & Co., of the Art Pottery Depot, Margate, have tried the following inexpensive remedy with great success, which they recommend to other firms:—Get from a builder two pennyworth of common builder's lime (about a bucket full), place a good part of the lime in jardinières or uncovered articles as near as you conveniently can to the front of the window—the lime will then absorb the moisture in the window; the casement should be kept closed as much as possible. The lime should be of a rocky appearance, and in three or four weeks, when it falls into a powder, it should be replaced with fresh—after absorbing a certain amount of damp it becomes useless. This applies only to cased-in windows.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CYCLOPS IMPROVED HIGH-ARM
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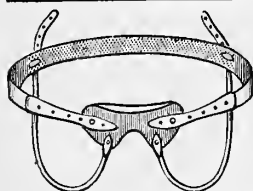
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Domestic & Manufacturing Purposes,

To WORK either by HAND or FOOT.

*These Machines are made from the Best Materials and cannot be
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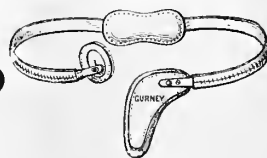


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Has succeeded in the most severe cases when all others have failed.
It is the only Truss that can be worn with ease and comfort, walking or riding.



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The peculiarity of the Soft Rubber Pad Truss is its superior adaptability to the Herniary opening, keeping up an equal pressure without enlarging the opening and causing wasting of the muscular tissue. This tends to cure the Hernia, by allowing the parts to regain their natural muscular strength, which cannot be with the ordinary pads, as they invariably produce a pitting and loss of tissue, external to the rupture, and necessitate the resort to stronger and stronger springs, to the great discomfort of the patient; whilst with the Soft Rubber Pad Truss lighter springs are used or non-metallic bands.

Thread Elastic Stockings	3/-, 4/-, and 5/-	Each	Gents' Riding Belts	from 5/-	Each
Silk	5/-, 7/-, and 9/-	"	Ladies' Belts	7/6	"
Patent Enema Syringes, in Box, complete	3/3	"	Indiarubber Bandages (10½ ft.)	4/6	"
Ladies' Chest Expanders	3/6 and 4/6	"	Leg Irons	15/-	"
Water Pillows, according to size... ..	from 6/6	"	Spinal Supports	25/-	"
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The "VICTOR" WRINGER is a Machine we can confidently recommend. It fixes with ease on to a round or square tub, and the clamp is so arranged that no matter at what angle the side of the tub may be the Wringer, when fixed, stands straight up.

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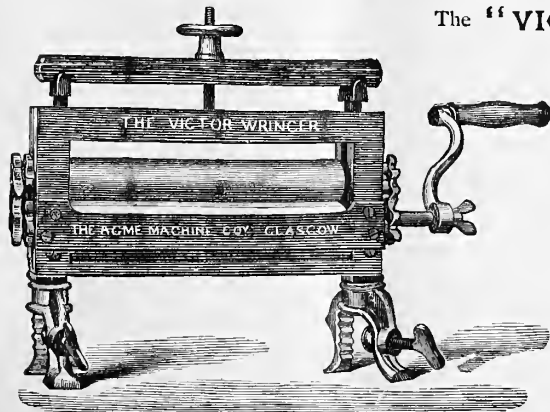
12 in.	14 in.	15 in.	} All with Best White Solid Rubber Rollers.
12/-	13/-	14/-	

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The A.M.Co. are the largest manufacturers of Rubber Roller Wringers in Europe. Makers of the "Acme," "President," "Nonpareil," and "Victor" Wringers; also Knife Cleaners and Ice Cream Freezers.

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Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil.

For Sewing and Knitting Machines, Physical and Surgical Instruments, Guns, Clocks, Lathes, &c., &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THIS very beautiful oil is incapable of thickening in use or of gumming the bearings, being an "absolutely neutral" substance, unaffected by the weather or age. It may now be obtained in bottles at all respectable Sewing Machine and Bicycle Depots, and Wholesale at

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Parts of every Description for Repairs, Wheels, Tyres, Handies, Hoods, Canopies, Aprons, Joints, &c.

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WASHING, WRINGING, AND MANGLING MACHINES,
INDIA-RUBBER WRINGERS, &c.

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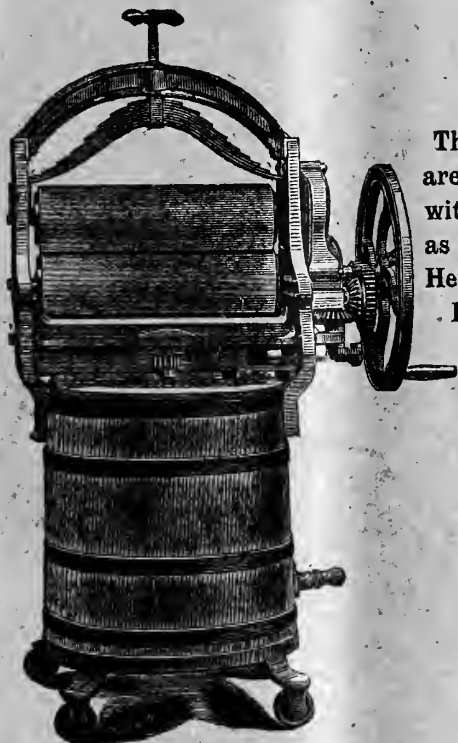
ROYAL LETTERS
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ROYAL LETTERS
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THE MODEL WASHER,
Wringer and Mangler Combined.
BOW TOP.



These Machines
are also made
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THE CLIMAX MANGLE.
With Bow Top.



We have adapted our patent "CLIMAX" Gearing to combined WASHING MACHINES, as it is stronger, easier to work, and more compact. We have also patented a new improvement in the tubs by making the bottom slope or fall towards the outlet, so that all the water runs out without it being necessary to raise one side of the Machine. This is an important advantage, as many machines have been broken when being raised by accidentally falling completely over.

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ADVANTAGES OF THE PATENT CLIMAX GEARING.

In ordinary Wringing and Mangling Machines there are five cog wheels, two being to make the rollers rotate equally, and three to reduce the speed. With the "Climax" Gearing this is accomplished by three wheels. These wheels are all fitted at one end of the Machine, which make it more compact, and take up less room.

The wheels are strengthened by flanges, and it is almost impossible to break them.

There are no cogs on the fly-wheel.

The stud and stud-wheel are entirely dispensed with.

There is less friction and less noise in working.

Finally, it is stronger, easier to work, more durable and less liable to get out of order than any other gearing.

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The **CHALLENGE** series, six different kinds. Full-size Rustic Carriage, 18 inch best rubber wheels, brass-jointed reversible hood, loose apron, strap, china handle, and upholstered throughout with special leather cloth, the whole prettily painted and finished. 21/- each, carriage paid.



Extra finish full-size Papier Mache Carriage with piped leather tops, round apron, centre seat, reversible brass-jointed hood, strap, and china handle, patent steel shackle springs, and best rubber tyre spider wheels. 31/6 each, carriage paid.



Handsome polished Rustic Carriage, mounted on steel shackle springs and best 20 inch rubber tyre spider wheels. 31/6 each, carriage paid.

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Draught
proof.
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Highest
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THE STAR PATENT SPRING

is only attached to our High-class Carriages. It is absolutely unrivalled for its SIMPLICITY and UTILITY. No other spring contains its elasticity, safety, and strength. It is as easy as a feather bed, rides lightly over kerbs, and does not sway to and fro.

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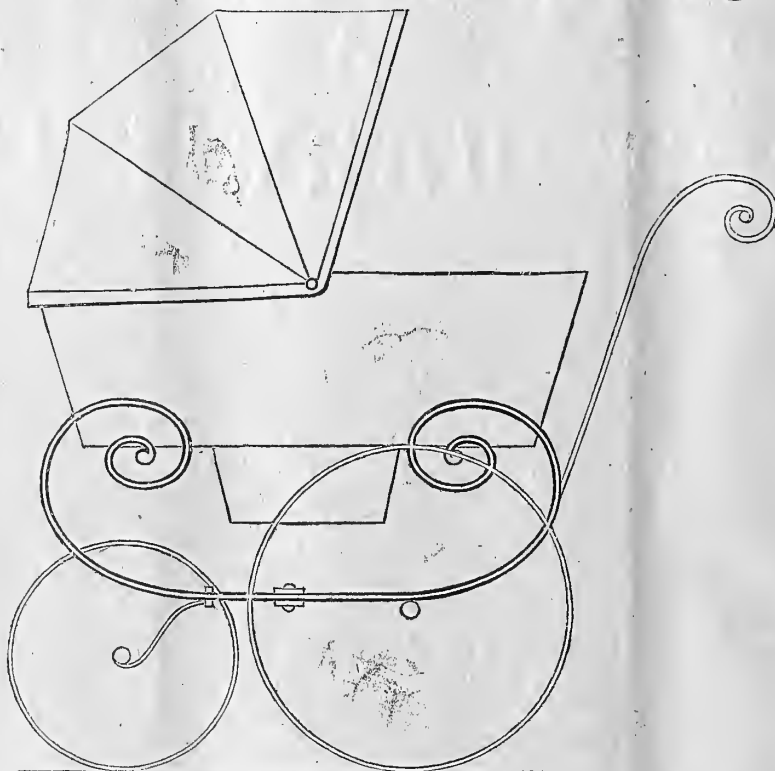
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The New Registered "OVOID" Springs

1. Are wonderfully handsome.
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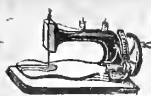
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PERAMBULATOR SUPPLEMENT.

To our Readers.

WE have much pleasure in issuing to perambulator dealers this Buyer's Guide. Last year we published a similar work, and it met with such success as to embolden us to make the publication an annual. At considerable trouble and expense we have compiled the past two months what we believe to be the most complete list of dealers in children's carriages ever collected, and it is our intention to endeavour to place this Buyer's Guide in the hand of every firm in the United Kingdom, selling these articles.

It is obvious that such a publication as our Buyer's Guide is of great advantage to dealers. It introduces to them all the *live* makers, those, we mean, who make a good article, sell it at a fair price, and do not mind having it compared with similar goods made by others in the trade. Within the covers of this *Journal* they are sure to find the best markets for perambulators. In our literary columns we have endeavoured to steer clear of anything approaching undue flattery. Where we praise a firm's goods we have done so conscientiously and deservedly. All the makers in the Buyer's Guide make some special articles which they can offer on more advantageous terms than others in the trade. A perusal of each firm's catalogue will prove this. Our advice to dealers is to keep this "Guide" by them, and when buying they can turn to it with the certainty that its title is no misnomer.

We might here mention that the Buyer's Guide is issued as a Supplement to the *Journal of Domestic Appliances and Sewing Machine Gazette*, now in its sixteenth year. It is published on the 1st of each month, and is devoted to all kinds of domestic requirements. Every number contains a quantity of interesting trade information, and also valuable advice and reports on the Hire-Purchase System.

Every month something is given which would interest a perambulator dealer, and a series of articles on the History of the Perambulator Trade has just been commenced. The price of the *Gazette*, which is its popular name, is 4d. per month of a newsagent, or 3s. 6d. per annum post free. A specimen copy can always be had by sending 4d. in stamp, or a back number by sending one penny for postage.

The Editor is always pleased to answer any questions on trade matters, and to give the names of makers of any article required by dealers, freely and willingly.

The following are the names of a few firms who can be recommended to dealers—

SEWING MACHINES AND ACCESSORIES.

Bradbury & Co., Wellington Works, Oldham, the Bradbury machine.
Bradbury, C., 65, Guildford Street, London, W.C., the Princess machine and others.
Bishop's Cluster Co., 147, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., the Gloria machine and others.
Bettmann, S. & Co., 4, Golden Lane, London, E.C., the Cinderella machine and others.
Eclair Button-Hole Machine Co., 19, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., Button-Hole machine.
Howe Machine Co., Bridgeton, Glasgow, the New Howe machine.
Jones & Co., Guide Bridge, Lancs., Jones' machine.
Johns, R. J. & Co., Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C., the Knock machine and others.
Johnston Ruffler Co., Ottumwa, Iowa, U.S.A., Ruffler machine.
Kimball & Morton, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow, the Lion machine and others.
Lohmann, C., 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C., the Electra machine and others.
Murdoch, J. G. & Co., Lim., 91, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., various machines.
Norris, W., 3, Barron's Place, London, S.E., button-hole machine.
Potter, T., 37, Dunluce Road, Clapton, London, E., the Konig machine.
Shepherd, Rothwell, & Hough, Oldham, Lancs., the Eclipse machine.
Singer Co., 39, Foster Lane, London, and branches, the Singer machine.
Varley & Wolfenden, Keighley, Yorks, the Cyclops machine.
Vertical Feed Co., 24, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., the Vertical Feed machine.
White Sewing Machine Co., 48, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., the White machine.
Wheeler & Wilson Co., 21, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., the Wheeler & Wilson machine.

Webster, H., 41, Chippenham Terrace, London, W., the New Home machine.

Ward & Co., Wells Street, London, W., arm and platform machine.

WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINES.

Acme Machine Co., Henrietta Street, Glasgow, rubber wringers.
Bailey Wringing Machine Company, 26, Southwark Street, London, S.E., rubber wringers.
Cherry Tree Machine Co., Cherry Tree, Lancs., washers and mangles.
Kimball & Morton, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow, rubber wringers.

ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC MACHINERY.

Acme Machine Co., address given above.
Bailey Wringing Machine Co., " "
Bishop's Cluster Co., " "
Johns, R. J. & Co., " "
Lloyd & Co., 131, Borough, London, S.E.
Murdoch, J. G. & Co., Lim., address given above.
Whight, G. & Co., 143, Holborn Bars, London, E.C.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Boys & Spurge, 73, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.
Grover & Wood, 62, Glengall Road, London, S.E.
Johns, R. J. & Co., address given above.
Lohmann, C., " "
Murdoch, J. G. & Co., Lim. (automatic, &c.), " "
Whight, G. & Co., " "

LUBRICATING OILS.

Bishop's Cluster Co., 147, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
Vorley H., 23, Shaftesbury Road, Hornsey, London, N.

FURNITURE SPECIALLY FOR THE HIRE TRADE.

Boys & Spurge, 79, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.
Harrop, John, 55, Tib Street, Manchester.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Johns, R. J. & Co., address given above.
Lohmann, C., " "
Murdoch, J. G. & Co., Lim., " "
Ries, Ad., 45, Hatton Garden, London, E.C., " "
Whight, G. & Co., " "

KNITTING MACHINES.

Biernatzki & Co., 44, Mansfield Road, Nottingham, the Lamb.
Shepherd, Rothwell, & Hough, Oldham, the Eclipse.

CYCLES.

S. Bettman & Co., 4 Golden Lane, E.C., the famous "Triumph" bicycles and tricycles.
Howe Machine Co., Glasgow.

W. J. Armitage.

NO. 81, Bramley Road, North Kensington, has for many years been devoted to perambulator making. The present owner, Mr. W. J. Armitage, worked here as a boy, and, after having acted as manager for nearly half the makers of carriages in the kingdom, returned and purchased the business of his old employer.

We are pleased to know that he is progressing, which fact is undeniable to those who will pay him a visit. He makes all sorts of carriages and at all prices, but he specially wishes to bring under the notice of the trade his Crippler pattern tricycle for juveniles, which is illustrated on another page. This is a very light and taking machine, and will, we think, sell well.

Bradbury & Co.

THE fame of the Bradbury sewing machine has penetrated to the uttermost parts of the earth. The Bradbury perambulators are not so well known. It does not, however, date back to 1852 as does their sewing machine, in fact it is only since 1886 that the Bradbury Company have been making perambulators at their extensive works at Oldham. Having a large number of depots in the principal towns, they in 1885 decided to sell children's carriages in addition to sewing

HARROP'S.



HARROP'S.

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE
HIRE SYSTEM.

Prices from 20s. each.

HARROP'S.



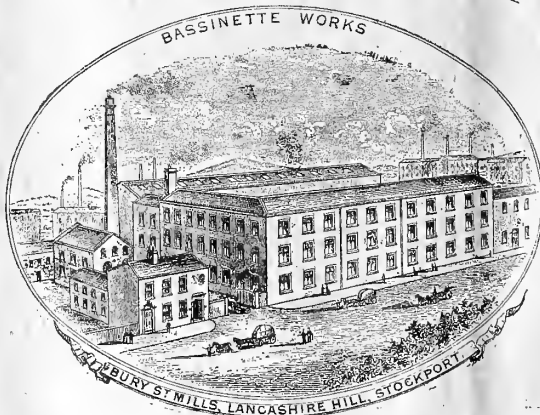
NO JERRY WORK.

COACHBUILDERS
AND
PAINTERS
EMPLOYED.FOR
Durability,
Good Style,
and Finish.
UNEQUALLED IN
THE TRADE.36 DESIGNS
FOR 1889.

HARROP'S.

**HARROP'S**

CHIEF WAREHOUSE:

56, DANTZIC ST.,
MANCHESTER.TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"Bassinette,
Manchester."

WORKS:

BURY ST. MILLS,
STOCKPORT.Buyers coming to Man-
chester are invited to inspect
the Works, which are the
largest in England.

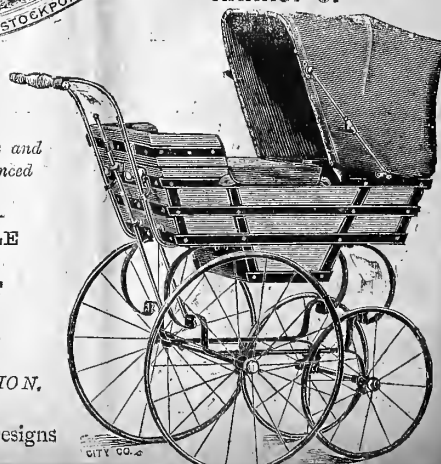
HARROP'S.

HARROP'S

ECLIPSE SAFETY CART.



PATENT 6303

Send for Samples and
you will be convinced
of the finish.WHOLESALE
and
EXPORT
PRICES.LISTS
ON APPLICATION.Many other Designs
in Carts.

machines. Their first year's experience was so satisfactory that, possessing splendid manufacturing plant, and buying English and foreign timber very largely, they decided to go into perambulator making on an extensive scale. From the first start they have set themselves against making low quality carriages, employing only first-class materials. The woodwork is placed in the hands of the same class of



men who made the covers and tables for their famous machines, and the iron and steel work is executed by their own well-tried smiths. They buy their materials on a large scale, fashion them by the very latest labour-saving machinery, and are thus placed in an advantageous position for selling superior articles at low prices. They have seven



new designs for the present season, all with wood bodies, which, with their last season's designs, complete a range of carriages light, elegant, and serviceable. We illustrate herewith their No. 5 bassinette with circular wood body, upholstered in Crockett's leather, and mounted on high steel springs. This is a style of carriage which will, we predict, find many purchasers, as also will several of the other designs illustrated on another page. In wickers they also make some pretty carriages, but we must leave their illustrated catalogue to speak for them.

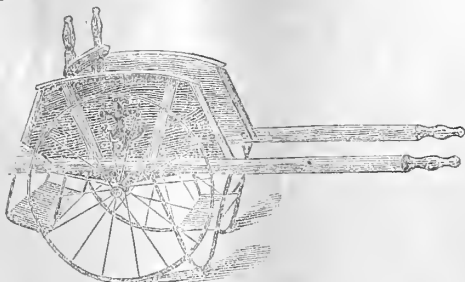
Boys & Spurge.

BUT few of the regular readers of this journal have not heard of Messrs. Boys & Spurge, of 79, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C. Here they have been established for a number of years, occupying a very large block of buildings five stories high, and in addition

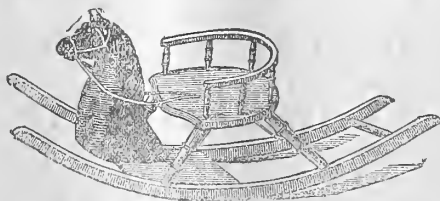


to perambulators make all kinds of furniture, bedsteads and chairs being a speciality. It is with their carriages, however, we are more particularly interested at the present moment. Any firm desirous of having particulars of the other goods made by them, should write for their catalogue, which is copiously illustrated and thoroughly comprehensive. They also sell largely to the trade tub-wringers, musical instruments, pictures, and other furnishing requisites too numerous to mention.

Messrs. Boys & Spurge have this year got out some very handsome designs in carriages, but as their blocks are not yet ready we are unable



to illustrate them. We might mention, however, that they have some very pretty wickers, strongly built, and well upholstered and finished. Some of their rustics are very pleasing in design, being light, durable,



and moderate in price. In go-carts they have a number of specialities one of which, called the Morning Gallop Car, we illustrate, and a second is shown on another page. They also make the new Leni



Juvenile Chariot, which is a very popular cart with children, being safe, strong, and elegant. We further give illustrations of their children's tricycles, rocking horses, miniature bassinettes, and verandah



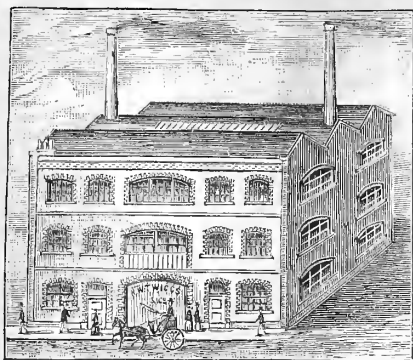
chairs. At their extensive showrooms a large assortment of all these articles can always be inspected, and they will all be found to be good value for money.

Buckingham & Co.

MESSRS. BUCKINGHAM & CO. are an old-established firm of domestic machinery manufacturers, with premises at 304, Battersea Park Road, and 541, York Road, Wandsworth, S.W., and their reputation is mostly confined to the south of London. They are, however, very large retailers of perambulators on the easy-payment system, and know exactly the class of goods necessary for that trade. So far is this correct that several dealers, to our personal knowledge, impose implicit confidence in Mr. Buckingham's judgment, and depend solely upon him for their supply of perambulators.

Messrs. Buckingham's designs are just what they find meet the popular taste the best, not too showy, yet artistic, not too slender, yet lightly constructed. They make a very pretty carriage, with a spinlle body which we greatly admire. It is No. 2 on this list. In wickers their No. 3 is a handsome and neat carriage. For those who prefer a circular-end wood body, very strongly built, upholstered in the best style, the springs very graceful, and the paint work A1, we should say have their No. 1. Dealers may depend upon it that the five and

ADVERTISER, with thorough knowledge of Perambulator trade is open for an Engagement; has thorough control of office, and could introduce valuable connection; age 23; highest references. Address, "James," care of Sewell & Co., 28, Paternoster Row, London.



H. W. TWIGGS & CO.

INVENTORS, PATENTEES,
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

BASSINETTE BABY CARRIAGE WORKS.

SPECIALITY.

Circular End Wood Bassinette Carriages
are manufactured by us at prices as low
as those charged by other Houses for
Wicker or Wire.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS
FREE ON APPLICATION.

The Victorian Suspension Bassinette
is the latest invention in the con-
struction of Baby Carriages. It is
the most reliable and perfect carriage
yet introduced to the trade.

H. W. TWIGGS & CO.,

Showrooms and Offices,

65, VICTORIA STREET.

Steam Works and Factory,

St. Pauls, BRISTOL.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH
WHOLESALE BUYERS INVITED.



THE CLIFTON.



Patent applied for and Provisional Protection granted, January, 1889.

twenty years' practical experience which Mr. Buckingham has had of the retail trade entitles him to proffer them the best advice in buying, and he can most certainly suit them in prices.

W. H. Dunkley.

FROM a visit we recently paid to Mr. W. H. Dunkley's London showrooms, at 76, Houndsditch, and also from the enormous posters (some 12 ft. in length) which adorn several of the railway stations, it is clear to us that he intends to specially push the sale of his new patent suspension perambulator this year. The woodcut shown on another page fully illustrates this very cosy and graceful carriage which is meeting with unparalleled success. In most cases the bodies so suspended are beautifully painted and decorated, and we can well understand the saleswomen at Houndsditch selling even at this time of the year as many as three and four of them a day. Some persons object to so much swinging motion being imported to the body, and to please them Mr. Dunkley now fits, where desired, an upright coil spring to the well, which tends to limit the side play without interfering with the up and down motion of the body. Many other varieties of carriages are made by Mr. Dunkley at his factory in Jamaica Street, Birmingham. He says in his catalogue that "the name Dunkley guarantees the quality and needs no further comment." Many of our readers can endorse this from experience, and if the others will only write for his splendidly got up catalogue, they will probably soon be in a position to confirm this statement.

The Halesowen Perambulator and Carriage Company, Limited.

THE Halesowen Perambulator and Carriage Company, Limited, is under the management of Mr. T. G. Wells, a gentleman with 35 years' experience of the trade, so that they ought to know how to make a good carriage. A glance at their comprehensive catalogue is proof positive that they at least know how to design perambulators, and an inspection of their extensive stock at Halesowen, near Birmingham, will further convince a dealer that they use good materials throughout, and finish in a first-class manner. We were especially pleased with their new season's designs, which are eight in number. On another page we show the "Swincot," which has a papier-mache body, with fretwork panel sides. As will be seen, the body is suspended on four rubber rings, which give



it a gentle swinging motion that is very pleasing, and no jars are felt in going over rough ground. The rubbers can be replaced at a very trifling cost. We herewith illustrate another of their specialities, called the "Improved Rustic." This has circular ends of bent timber, and four painted bars, and a registered well. This well is ingeniously constructed, so as to allow of two children riding, or a comfortable bed being made for one child. It is fully explained in their catalogue, and is a really first-class carriage at a low price. We also admire their "Cinderella," and several of their woodenettes. In addition to perambulators the company make go-carts, invalid carriages, tricycles, and rocking-horses, all of which can be seen at their show-rooms, which are only seven miles from Birmingham. They are always pleased to show visitors over their works, which are well arranged for a large trade. Here they can examine for themselves the materials used in the manufacture of the carriages, with which, we can assure them, they will be more than satisfied.

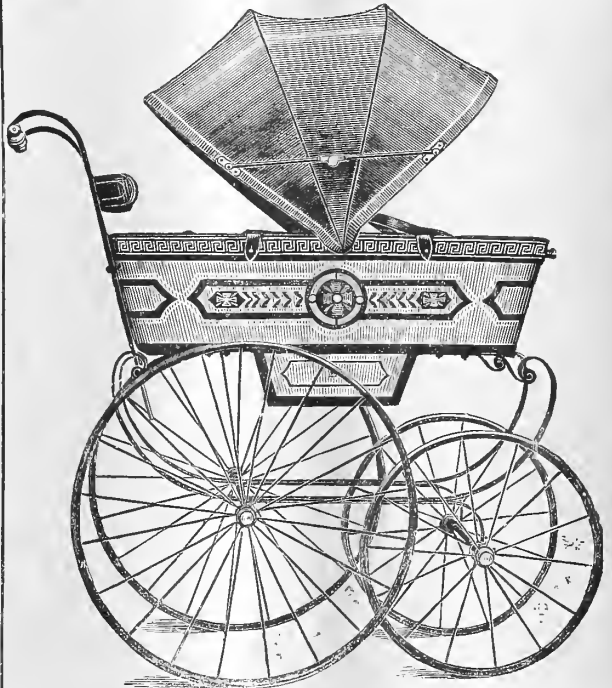
John Harrop.

IT is always a pleasure to see or hear from Mr. John Harrop as to "how's business," he invariably has sure good news to tell showing that he is progressing. Nor is this idle boasting as the Manchester folk well know. Starting in a small way he has gone ahead to an astonishing extent, both in his wholesale and retail departments, and

during the past month found it necessary to remove from his old premises at 56, Dantzig Street to 55, Tib Street, Manchester. The new showrooms are so extensive that he can display as many as 1,000 perambulators, besides furniture, pictures, musical instruments, &c., &c.

The perambulator factory is a very extensive building called Bury Street Mills, Lancashire Hill, Stockport, and it is equipped with the very latest labour-saving appliances, to enable him to make his goods at the lowest possible price. In his well-printed catalogue of forty pages, he says that he does not deny that cheaper carriages can be purchased, but he knows no one will decide to purchase carriages that will bring discredit to their name. He rightly says that goods sold on the hire-purchase system should be of a superior quality or they are returned. He speaks from considerable experience, doing himself a very extensive retail trade at his various depots around Manchester.

Although making carriages in all materials, wicker, wire, and papier-mache, this firm devotes most attention to those of wood, their landaus and barouches being great favourites in all parts of the country. In go-carts also they do a good trade, their speciality being the "Eclipse," but some dozen other kinds are made, all being lightly yet strongly constructed. In miniature carriages they have numerous tasty designs.



Special attention is called to the carriage illustrated herewith.

This carriage is made by high-class cabinet-makers, and is polished self colour in a most stylish manner and appears like pitch pine, warranted never to split or open. It is not twisted wood or bent by steam power, but is spliced piece after piece the same as a cricket bat is made, and is so pressed and worked up that it is astonishing that the joints cannot be traced. It is only after a very long process of drying that the sap is taken from the wood and thus a reliable job is made. Nothing has appeared in the market superior to it, and it is pronounced by all the best judges and baby carriage buyers to be one of the greatest triumphs in baby carriage building up to date. The hood has a curtain draught protector on each side, and the springs have great elasticity combined with graceful form. Mr. Harrop informs us that the season has opened well with him and that orders are "rolling in."

S. Laws & Co.

THE past two or three years many firms have almost entirely given up the making of three-wheel carriages. Messrs. S. Laws & Co., of Nelson Works, 167, Watery Lane, Birmingham, however, have by no means thrown them over, as they are well aware that there are many persons who still prefer them to the four-wheeler. Unfortunately, we do not possess woodcuts, or we should like to have shown some of the three-wheel carriages made by this firm. They are improved in every way, being tastefully designed, lightly yet strongly built, and splendidly upholstered and finished. These remarks apply particularly to their higher priced articles, although the cheapest are good value for the price charged. One of Messrs. Laws' specialities is a revolving perambulator, which they make in four styles. No. 02 is a particularly taking carriage, which is sure to suit those buyers who prefer a three-wheel carriage which can be revolved readily, safely, and easily.

Passing to this firm's four-wheel carriages, we find the bodies made in all materials, wood, wire, papier-mache, and wicker. Of these we prefer their wood bassinets, their No. 19 being a very pretty carriage. For those who like a landau body No. 19 B, a "woodenette," would be their mark. Then there are circular-back carriages, and those with circular ends, in short, something to suit every taste. Lastly Messrs. S. Laws & Co. make invalid perambulators and toy carriages, but for particulars of these we would refer our readers to this firm's illustrated catalogue.

BRADBURY'S BASSINETTES.

By the large increase in this branch of our business we are again enabled to make considerable reductions in our prices, and we wish to assure our patrons that these reductions are genuine. We have not lowered the prices and lowered the quality of the goods as well, but we have preserved the same high standard of quality by which our Bassinettes have become so well known to the trade.

In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several **New Designs in Wood Bodies**. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

BRADBURY'S No. 3.



Wood body, handsomely painted panels and spindles, upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel springs, 22 in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with china handle, well cover, loose cushions, straps, brass jointed hood, brass oil caps, &c.

BRADBURY'S No. 14.



Circular wood body, beautifully ornamented, upholstered in Crockett's leather mounted on steel C springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with two handles, well cover, three loose cushions, straps, brass jointed hood, oil caps, &c. A thoroughly well finished carriage

BRADBURY'S No. 8.



Rich rustic body, walnut bars, upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with adjustable back rest, china handle, three loose cushions, straps, brass jointed hood, well cover, oil caps, &c. Made with either dark body and light ribs, or light body and dark ribs.

BRADBURY'S No. 15.



Elegant circular wood body, walnut French polished, upholstered in best woollen carriage cloth, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with china handle, well cover, three loose cushions, straps, and brass jointed hood, oil caps, &c. A richly ornamented, well finished and durable carriage.

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY AND FINISH.

Price Lists to be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

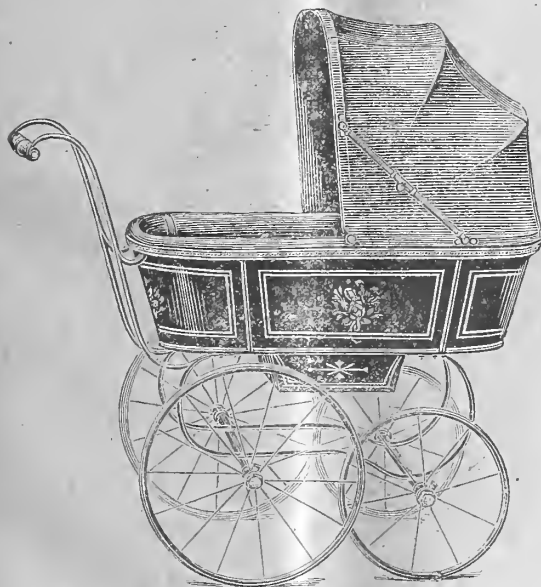
Lloyd & Co.

PERHAPS no firm in the south of London is better known than Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of 131, Borough, S.E. "Lloyd of the Borough" is the name the firm goes by, and for all kinds of domestic machinery, for cash or on easy terms, their extensive depot is far-famed. The success of the firm is undoubtedly due to the indomitable perseverance of Mr. Harry V. Lloyd, who never seems to give himself a single moment's rest; for, let trade decline the slightest bit, he at once schemes some plan of advertising which will bring the public to his showrooms, and they rarely leave without giving him an order of some kind. This firm have two departments—wholesale and retail. To the former Mr. Lloyd is now giving increased attention, as it has grown very much the past year or two. He is now acting as a sort of wholesale Whiteley, and is prepared to buy for provincial and foreign firms any article they may require, on a small commission. Being well acquainted with the markets he buys first hand, and, in the case of many articles required by the furnishing trades, he can quote such prices as will put money in the dealer's pocket.

In the perambulator trade Messrs. Lloyd are principally known for their "Rover" carriage, which is illustrated on another page. This has a wood body, either stained or of walnut, and with rails, either straight or bevelled. It is essentially a strongly built carriage, and one which is light and elegant. A more expensive carriage is Lloyd's Circular Back Landauette, which is one of the most handsome and best finished carriages in the market. Then, in wickers, the firm have many varieties to suit all classes. During the past winter they have kept their hands always busy making for stock, so that they have now, ready for immediate delivery, a very large number of carriages, but principally the "Rover," which they find gives the greatest satisfaction. They also patented last year a go-cart and sleigh, which they call the "Sportsman." London or country dealers who visit Messrs. Lloyd's show-rooms will find a wide range of samples of carriages and many other articles required in the household, and we really do not think they can go to a better market.

Messrs. Lloyd & Hill.

RECENTLY opportunity was afforded us of inspecting the show-rooms and warehouses of this old established and well-known firm. The premises, which are most extensive, are situated at 69 and 70, Lower Hurst Street, and also in Skinner Lane, Birmingham. The business was established in 1874 by Mr. James Lloyd, who at once, by the quality of the work executed, incessant production of novelties, and



sound commercial integrity, earned for himself a most enviable position in the foremost rank of the trade, which has been maintained to the present day. It may be mentioned that the firm lay themselves out for the production of high-class carriages, and it is quite refreshing, in this age of cutting competition, to find a firm like Messrs. Lloyd & Hill, who will not sacrifice workmanship and sound materials on the altar of cheapness.

To adequately enumerate the various designs and qualities of perambulators produced here would be a task too great to be attempted in an article of this description. However, we illustrate two of the latest, the first of which is the new metal body bassinette, a most handsome round carriage, the appointments of which are finished in the highest style, and altogether is one of the most chaste and durable carriages we have seen. The second illustration (the boat bassinette) is a most elegant and refined carriage, which does the firm great credit. We noticed an almost endless variety of wood carriages for the coming season, in a great number of which turned spindles play an important part in the finish, one of which particularly engrossed our attention,

being built on the boat principle, the sides being filled in with the spindles. It is also fitted with an upholstered back rest, which works on brass joints, and when not required as a rest it falls over the carriage, and answers the purpose of an apron. Invalid chairs is a branch of the trade to which the firm pays great attention.

Although, as stated previously, they lay themselves out for high-class work, still cheap lines are to be found here at prices consistent with sound quality and finish, and for an article which will give satisfaction alike to the dealer and the purchaser. In the best goods they have adopted a new shape spring, of great elasticity, and the happy method

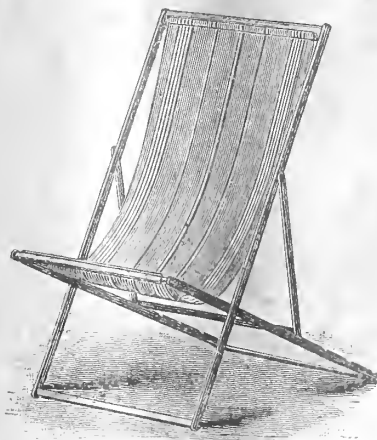


of fixing it to the body, removes all risk of the carriage turning over. Messrs. Lloyd & Hill are the sole manufacturers of the "Patent Safety Wheel Lock," which, although safe in contrivance, is a most effective and reliable brake. All these novelties are given in their new illustrated price list.

In conclusion we may say that this firm are most extensive importers of French and German baskets and wicker goods of all kinds. Their London offices are situated at 8A, City Road, E.C., and they have also a branch in Melbourne, and at the Exhibition in the latter city in 1883-9 they received the second award.

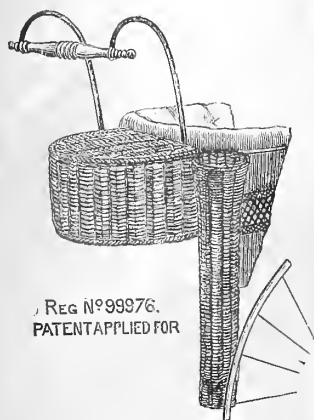
McEwen & Co.

THE Abbey Road Works at Stirling are well known, especially by our north country traders, as being owned by Messrs. McEwen & Co., who, always keeping abreast of the times, have just introduced the hammock hung bassinette, here illustrated. The body is suspended by spiral steel springs, affixed to bentwood U-bows as shown, and the carriage travels very lightly and smoothly over the roughest ground.

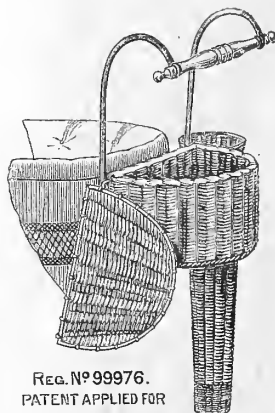


One of their styles is a corrugated iron bassinette, which finds favour in some quarters, although for our part we prefer their rustics, which are light, strong, and elegant. They also turn out a very pretty wicker which they call the British Wicker Basket. Another special line is

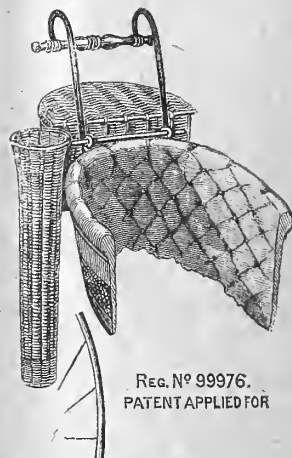
TO
**Perambulator Manufacturers
 and Dealers.**



REG. N° 99976.
 PATENT APPLIED FOR



REG. N° 99976.
 PATENT APPLIED FOR

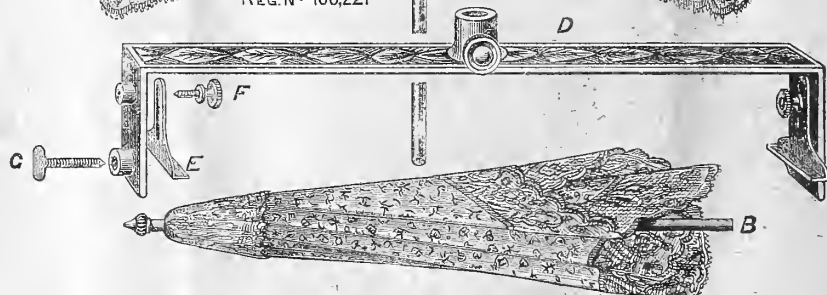


REG. N° 99976.
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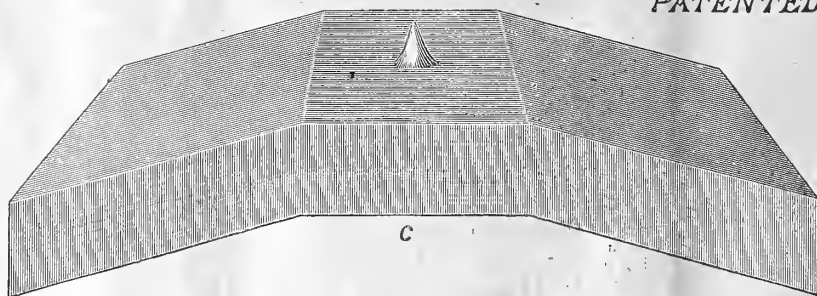
PHILLIPS' UMBRELLA AND PARCEL CARRIER.



REG. N° 100,221



PATENTED



PHILLIPS' PERAMBULATOR CANOPY.

The foregoing are illustrations of two specialities for the Perambulator Trade which have just been introduced. They have met with much favour where shown, and everyone who has seen them says that they supply a long-felt want.

For Further Particulars apply to

R. PHILLIPS, Hadleigh House, REDHILL.

McEwen's patent detachable seated Deck or Verandah Chair which we illustrate. This has made for itself a first-class reputation. It folds so



close that eighty-seven of them can be packed in a case measuring 4 ft. x 2 ft. x 2 ft.

The Midland Perambulator Company.

THE Midland Perambulator Company, of Hanpton Works, Hampton Street, Birmingham, have just arranged for a number of their new carriages to be illustrated from time to time in the *Sewing Machine Gazette*. In the March number of this *Journal* will be found several handsome designs, of which they possess some 250 varieties. Their new illustrated catalogue will be sent to every dealer on application to the above address.

The North London Perambulator Manufacturing Company.

THE North London Perambulator Manufacturing Company, of 60, Chalk Farm Road, London, N., make every kind of children's carriage. They also build a very strong go-cart, which they call the "Crown Car" illustrated on another page. They do a large retail trade in the North of London, and are well acquainted with the needs of dealers, selling mostly among the working classes. On application they will send illustrations and further particulars.

Parker Brothers.

THE past few years have seen a large increase in the number of firms supplying children's carriages, and, on the other hand, many of the firms whose productions were well-known a few years ago have

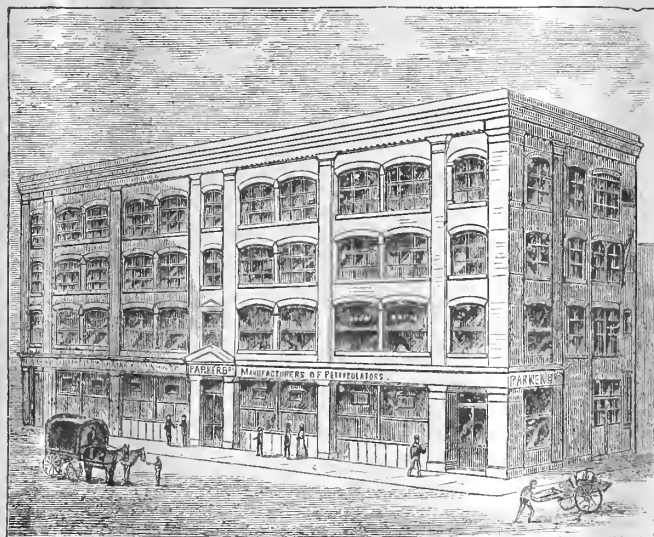
the extensive premises at 104, 106, 108, and 110 Curtain Road, London, E.C., shown in the accompanying woodcut.

The success of this well-known firm, for whom everyone in the trade has a good word to say, is due, we sincerely believe, to two causes—the good taste and ingenuity shown in their productions, and the first-rate quality of everything they use in their manufactures. For proof of the former we are unable to do better than suggest a visit to their show-rooms, or a perusal of their well "got up" price list. The truth of the latter statement can be vouched for by dealers in nearly every town in the country.

Messrs. Parker's new designs for the present season include a patent two-handled bassinette, which is illustrated on another page, and which they call the "Climax." This new arrangement of springs and handles prevents undue oscillation, and gives to the body a light, easy motion, without the possibility of a jar, which must be very comfortable to the occupant. The "Climax" carriage can be had either with two handles, which look very graceful, or with one, as is usual. The body is made of papier-mache of superior quality, the paint work being of the best,



and so also are the trimmings. Both the No. 1 and No. 2 designs of the "Climax" carriage are elegant and light to a degree that they are sure to please all who see them. Another new design which we admire (No. 38 in Messrs. Parker's catalogue) is shown herewith. This also has a papier-mache body, and is fitted with turned sticks. The springs used by this firm are various in shape, and many persons would like their new cee-spring under the carriage, the papier-mache body being suspended from the ends of long steel springs by means of two crossbars fastening under the seats of the body, and connected with the springs. The handles are not fastened to the body, but attached to the springs. This is certainly a taking carriage, and will, no doubt, find many purchasers, it being very elegant in appearance and easily propelled. Leaving the papier-mache carriages, which are made in numerous styles, and passing to those with wood bodies, Messrs. Parker's new designs, No. 7 and 8a, attract our attention. Both of these have stick panels, and are very strongly yet lightly constructed. In wicker bassinettes Messrs. Parker have nothing special for the present season, relying upon their last year's designs, which have been approved of in many quarters, and will, no doubt, continue to give satisfaction. We might add that this firm have now ready a very effective large poster, and an extremely pretty small transparency in several colours for



become quite "lost to sight." Messrs. Parker Brothers, with two or three exceptions the oldest makers in the trade, have not only been able to stand their ground during the great competition of the last few years, but to move forward, and have increased their business so as to require

display by dealers. The latter shows a bassinette and child with it mother in the act of wheeling the carriage. They also issue an illustrated sheet of go-carts, velocipedes, and rocking-horses, in which they do a large and increasing trade.

LLOYD & HILL,

Patentees &

Manufacturers

Perambulators,

Invalid Furniture.

HOME.

EXPORT.



SECOND AWARD MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888.
**LOWER HURST STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.**

Don't be misled, but order from a good and old-established Maker.

Cheapest
House
in the trade.
Combining
quality
and low price.



My Bassinettes
are admitted
to be
first-class
for
Hire-Purchase
Businesses.

Trade for 1888 was 40 per cent. above 1887, a true test of satisfaction.

G. H. WELLS,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

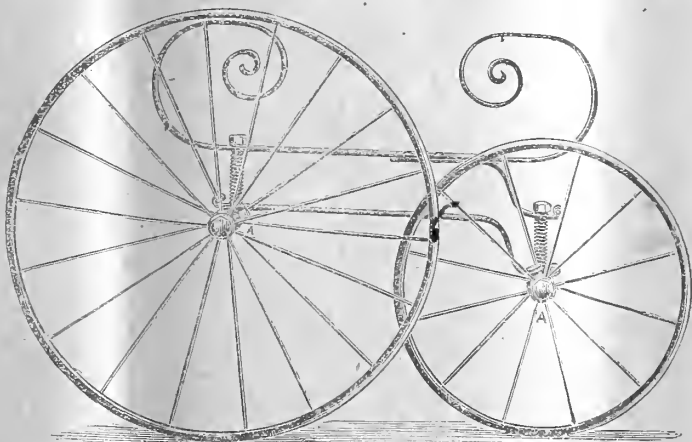
PHOENIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP ST., BIRMINGHAM.

PRICE LIST FREE ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD OR MEMO.

The Star Perambulator Company.

IN their finely-printed and illustrated catalogue, the Star Perambulator Company call attention to the remarkable success they have met with since they commenced business in January, 1887. Last year they doubled their production of 1887, and their total sales they state were

they call the "Parisienne." It has buff and white straw interlacing with bevelled corners, and is trimmed and upholstered in the best style. It is mounted on the Star patent spring, which we also illustrates. The woodcut shows the springs on one side of the carriage. The axlet are bolted on at the points marked A, and when an obstacle is met with the bolt is raised, and the spiral spring (which, by the way, is



13,358 carriages. An enormous quantity it must be admitted, and in expectation of as large or larger trade this year they have taken additional premises, called the Anchor Works, Brewery Road, N., also offices at 104, Blundell Street, Caledonian Road. In our "Buyers' Guide" last year we described the Star factory located in Fakenham Street, Gooding Road, N., which is adapted for a large trade and, in fact, at which was turned out the enormous number of vehicles previously mentioned. These premises have not been given up, but are kept running in addition to the new factory.

The Anchor Works are of large area, extending right through from Blundell Street to Brewery Road. On the ground floor is the storeroom for unfinished carriages, &c. The first floor is devoted to mounting and fitting the woodenettes and rustics and also to the men trimmers. The second floor is mainly given over to the painters, but in one portion

specially tempered) contracts, and takes off the jar that would otherwise be felt by the occupant of the carriage. It will be understood from this that these are used four wrought iron bolts, and the body of the carriage rests upon a spiral spring encircling the bolts. Thus each of the supports acts independently. The result is a very comfortable carriage. The Star Company anticipate making this invention very popular during the present season. Before closing this brief notice we might add that they make all kinds of wicker, papier-mache, wire, and wood carriages; also miniatures and children's cycles from the cheapest to the most expensive kinds. They intend this year directing special attention to a medium-priced vehicle, which after all gives the best satisfaction to both retailer and purchaser. They supply to dealers large posters and very effective transparencies, which are capital advertisements.



of it is located the women's trimming department. In another portion of the building, or rather congregation of buildings, are to be found warehouses for hoods, wheels, springs, &c. On the ground floor of the Blundell Street entrance is the clerk's office and manager's room, and close by a well-arranged warehouse containing cloth, upholsterers' trimmings, and other sundries required in building a child's carriage. Everything is well arranged in the whole factory for the convenience and comfort of the workpeople. An enormous stock of bodies has been stored in one part of the factory ready for the present season's trade, and every provision made for promptly executing all the orders received. The ever-busy manager, Mr. Henry Nash, certainly has his hands full in keeping everything going satisfactorily at the two factories.

This year the Star Company are introducing several novelties. Space will not allow of our referring to the whole of them. Their catalogue will do this, but we illustrate a very handsome wicker, which

The Reliance Perambulator Manufacturing Company.

THE Reliance Perambulator Manufacturing Company, of Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, inform us that they mean to carry out the same policy this year as in 1888, viz., to make only carriages of superior quality. They found from experience last year, that in so doing they can please their customers, and make a profit for themselves. This season they have several new designs, but blocks are not yet ready for showing them. Especial attention is being paid to the production of wood-body carriages which are very artistic in shape, and for finish it is impossible to surpass them. We show herewith one of their special lines. It will be observed that the ends of the body are

BASSINETTE INFANT CARRIAGES

IN ALL STYLES, AT ALL PRICES,

IN

WICKER, PAPIER MACHE, WOOD, WIRE, &c.



THE "CLIMAX."

Our New Patent Two Handled
Perambulator.

THE OLDEST
ESTABLISHED AND
LARGEST

MAKERS

IN

LONDON.

SKILLED
WORKMANSHIP.

BEST
MATERIALS.



Renowned
for
Durability,
Good Style
and
High-Class
Finish.

Children's Cars,
Baby Chairs,
Rocking Horses, &c.



OUR
FULLY
ILLUSTRATED

PRICE LIST

FOR

THE PRESENT SEASON

SENT FREE ON

RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD OR MEMORANDUM.

PARKER BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS.
104, 106, 108 & 110, CURTAIN ROAD, SHOREDITCH, LONDON, E.C.

Factory and
Showrooms:

circular, the hood reversible, and draught proof, and the springs elastic and graceful. We much admired this carriage among the number we inspected at their showrooms. Several of the carriages with papier mache bodies we also admired. There is no denying that



the quality of all these carriages is first-class; better perambulators could not be desired.

At these showrooms are also to be seen samples of sewing and washing machines, pianos, harmoniums, etc., which Mr. R. J. Johns, the manager, is careful to state he is not afraid of comparing with any in the market.

Simmons & Co.

REGULAR readers of the *Gazette* have been made acquainted in its columns, from time to time, with the progress made by Messrs. Simmons & Co., now of Tanner Street, Bermondsey, S.E., and 70, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. For years their announcements have appeared regularly in our pages, and we have recorded their

spring, which is intended to allow of all the desirable up and down motion of a carriage body held in suspension, without any undue strain. Consequently it is possible to fit this spring to bodies very lightly constructed, as they are supported from underneath.

The range of designs made at this factory is very extensive, and the materials used various. There are beautifully interlaced wickers of all shades, prettily designed and finished papier-mache carriages and perambulators with wood bodies, whose name is legion. In spite of the fact that most other firms have stopped making steering perambulators, Messrs. Simmons find that still there is a demand for them, and also for their "Ambo" brake, which is very simple and effective. The "Gaiety" bassinette, which we admired so much last year, is still to the fore, and the "Volute" springs, which look so graceful, and are so uncommonly strong and elastic, are to be found on many of this year's carriages. By the way, we might say that quite recently a new furnace has been built at the Tanner Street Works, which enables the smiths to heat the whole of a spring at one time in a fire-brick chamber, capable of holding several sets. Continuing our inspection of the showrooms, we find several excellent go-carts. The back seat of these inclines towards the axle, so that when the handles are raised the whole seat is perfectly horizontal.

Messrs. Simmons have got out for the use of dealers one of the finest posters we have ever seen. It shows a bassinette almost full size lithographed in colours.

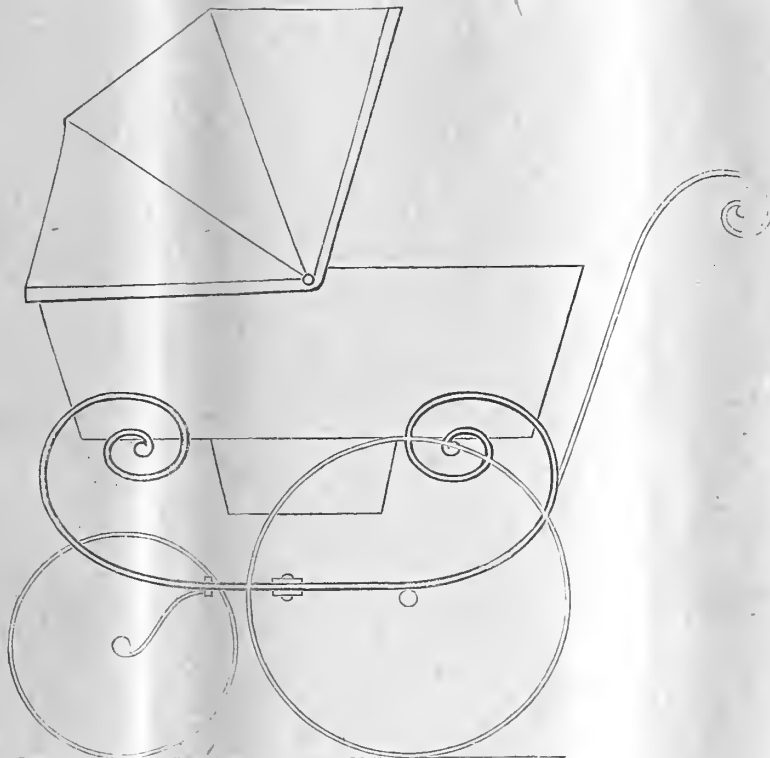
This firm, besides their large home trade, send children's carriages to nearly every country on the Continent; in fact a bare list of their wholesale agents would take up more space than we can allow. We feel quite sure that, sending as they do so many perambulators abroad, they are creating a good name for English carriages, and that the reputation of the trade is quite safe in their hands.

H. W. Twigg & Co.

AMONG the perambulator firms who have commenced business during the past ten years none have met with greater success than Messrs. H. W. Twigg & Co., whose offices and showrooms are at 65, Victoria Street, and their steam factory in Philadelphia Street, Bristol. No doubt this is due in a great measure to the fact that Mr. H. W. Twigg possesses considerable taste in the designing of children's carriages, and further he believes that the only sure way of keeping his customers is to supply them with a sound article at a fair price.

The factory is a three-storied building, equipped with everything necessary to produce a large number of perambulators in the most economical and most workmanlike manner. It is under the immediate superintendence of Mr. John Twigg, and usually as many as 500 carriages are always in course of manufacture at one time.

No. 65, Victoria Street is a four storied building, and is devoted to finishing and warehousing in the case of the upper floors, and on the ground floor is to be found a very choice and comprehensive display of



triumphs. How that, commencing in a very small way, they have been compelled from sheer necessity to twice shift their factory, until now they occupy one of the largest and best appointed perambulator works in the country, employing in the season over 100 hands. In our last year's "Buyer's Guide" this was set forth in such detail, and the factory so fully described that this brief notice must suffice, and we pass from the workshop to the showrooms.

Here the speciality for the present season is Simon's "Ovoid"

children's carriages, invalid furniture, children's tricycles, &c., made by the Messrs. Twigg. After the inspection of the factory and the showrooms and warehouse, no one would be disposed to dispute this firm's claim to be the largest makers in the West of England.

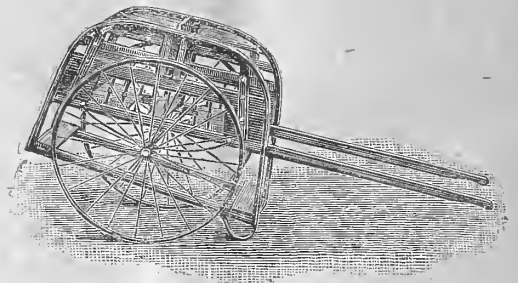
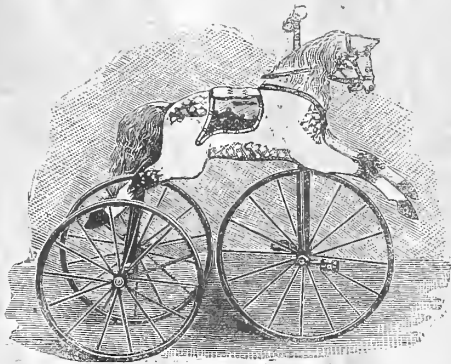
For the present season Messrs. Twigg & Co.'s special line is the "Victorian Suspension Bassinette," which we illustrate. A patent has been applied for, and provisional protection granted for this invention. The object of the invention is to use a strong spring without reducing

JOHN WILDE & SONS,

EXCELSIOR WORKS,

BISSELL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED 1856.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, Mail
Carts, and Rocking Horses,
FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.

The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.

the elasticity. This is effected by employing a spring made from solid rubber, with ears at each end through which one or more coils of steel are solidly embedded, the ends of the coils of steel being looped to fit into the ears of the rubber. A body suspended from the undercarriage in this way rides very comfortably, and the carriage has a very handsome appearance. This firm's speciality is the production of circular end wood bassinettes, and their designs are numerous and elegant. We

styles and to suit a low or a superior class of trade. Their new designs are entirely confined to carriages with wood bodies, and several of them are very handsome. Their No. 44, with round panel and half-elliptic steel springs is a very pleasing bassinet; so too, is the Rustic No. 42, called the "Village Car"; and also the Rustic No. 48, with round ends, all having the same kind of springs. The "Boat" and the Oval pattern No. 46, and the Diamond Panel bassinettes, with



particularly admire their Nos. 140 and 90, both being circular. In wickers they do not make such a show, but have several good designs buff coloured, as also in fluted iron and steel wire carriages. No. 70 of the latter kind is a serviceable article, well constructed and finished. Their illustrated catalogue for the present season will give further particulars of their manufactures, and to this we refer our readers for more details.

George H. Wells.

THE works of the firm of George H. Wells are aptly named after the Phoenix. Located at 151 and 153 Bishop Street, Birmingham, the business was commenced by the present proprietor's father in 1862, which gives it a claim to rank among the oldest in the trade. The spring of each year finds the son of the founder preparing for the new season, with the conviction that among the orders given out for carriages his establishment will receive a fair share, and so it does. Already Mr. Wells has concluded contracts for 1,500 carriages. Last year's trade showed an increase on 1887 of 40 per cent., and not a single perambulator was returned. No doubt the success of this firm is due, in a large measure, to the fact that they specially cater for trade with firms who sell on the hire system, and in his new and well-printed catalogue Mr. Wells advises such buyers to select carriages which he numbers 19, 20, 23, 25, and 27, and for the best class trade Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32. His selection, we quite admit, is a wise one. The former are strongly, yet elegantly made carriages, which are sure, with fair usage, to keep in good order until long after the last instalment of the purchase-money has been paid. The superior carriages are very pretty in construction. We specially admire No. 32, which has a fancy wood body exquisitely finished in coach style, all the fittings being plated, and the paint work being of the best. In wickers, No. 31 is a first-class carriage, and so, too, is a Rustic numbered 28, made of pitch pine strips, with a dark panel back, or it can be had with dark strips and a light panel. Many other designs, including go-carts and invalid furniture, are shown in this firm's illustrated catalogue, to which we refer the reader for further details.

John Wilde & Sons.

WE now reach one of the oldest makers, Messrs. John Wilde & Sons, of Excelsior Works, Bissell Street, Birmingham. The business was established as far back as 1856 by the late John Wilde, and has had a highly prosperous career. This year, as formerly, the firm are to the fore with a choice range of carriages in all shapes and

similar springs, will also please many persons of taste. No firm, we believe, make such a variety of styles as the Messrs. Wilde. An inspection of their show-rooms is quite a treat, so beautiful are many of the designs, and so varied the finish. Their illustrated catalogue will prove that they possess designers of a very ingenious and artistic stamp. Their works are well worth a visit, as they make all their



parts on the premises except the wheels, and the manner in which the factory is arranged, the plant used and the system of conducting their business would interest every dealer. The woodcut given herewith shows their "Holland Canopy," which is put on the same way as the ordinary hood.

Messrs. Wilde make a speciality of juveniles' tricycles, mail carts, rocking horses, &c., several of which are illustrated on another page. They supply a well-executed sheet, showing all of these, and will be pleased to forward full particulars on application.



**BASSINETTES, all Qualities and Prices,
STRONG AND CAREFULLY MADE AND
WELL FINISHED.**

EXTRA VALUE.

SEND FOR LIST AND TERMS.

Also PATENT DECK or Verandah Chairs,
Baby Chairs, Bed Chairs, Invalid Chairs,
&c., &c., &c.



M^CEWEN & CO.,
ABBAY ROAD WORKS,
STIRLING, SCOTLAND.

W. J. ARMITAGE,

* PERAMBULATOR * AND * JUVENILE * TRICYCLE * MAKER. *

JUVENILE CENTRAL DRIVING TRICYCLE.

STEEL FRAME

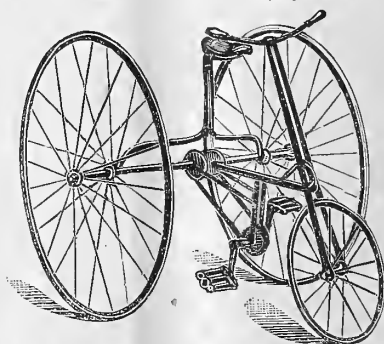
RUBBER TYRED WHEELS

ADJUSTABLE SADDLE

RUBBER PEDALS.

TO SUIT CHILDREN AGED FROM 4 to 10.

PRICE FROM 15/-



81, BRAMLEY ROAD, NORTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

THE LATEST TRIUMPH IN BASSINETTES.

For EASE, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and PRICE

The "Swincot" is Undoubtedly A1.

Made

in

20

Different

Designs.



PRICE

FROM

23/-

TO

£2.

Some idea of the advantages derived by purchasers of this carriage will be obtained by a perusal of the following:
It is a taking novelty. The price is moderate, and is such as to guarantee a ready sale.
The body is suspended on four strong rubber springs, which can be easily replaced at a trifling cost.
There is no objectionable vibrating noise as in carriages with spiral or coiled springs.
There are no complicated parts, the whole thing is simplicity itself.

When going over rough ground, kerbstones, &c., the spring is brought prominently into action, and gives the occupant a smooth, graceful, swinging motion not obtained by any other method of suspension.

Send Trade Card for our 1889 Catalogue, over forty different Designs, the most varied in the trade. For quality, design, finish, and price we defy competition.

Address—**The Halesowen Perambulator Co., Ltd.,**
HALESOWEN, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

P.S.—See next issue of "Gazette" for one of our specialities. Price from 17/- upwards.

BUCKINGHAM & CO., MANUFACTURERS,

OVER 20
DIFFERENT
DESIGNS
TO SELECT
FROM.



NOTED FOR
DURABILITY,
STYLE,
AND
GOOD FINISH.

TRADE TERMS AND LIST ON APPLICATION.

B. & Co., having had 25 years' practical experience in manufacturing, are enabled to offer goods as reasonable as any firm in the Trade. Good workmanship and quality combined.

**304, BATTERSEA PARK ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.**

THE FIRST AND BEST.

THE HITCHCOCK SAFETY MECHANICAL LAMP (IMPROVED).

ONLY PERFECT OIL LAMP IN THE WORLD.

No Globe, No Chimney, No Noise,
No Smoke, No Odour.

EXPLOSION IMPOSSIBLE.

Burns TEN to TWELVE hours once winding, ONE PINT of oil lasting 12 to 14 hours.

It gives a much greater amount of light from one gallon of oil than any other lamp that is or has ever been offered for sale. If knocked over the oil will not spill, and the flame is at once extinguished. This lamp is especially suitable for hot climates, and is constructed to give the greatest volume of light, with less heat, combustion being regulated for that purpose, and to give tinted fabrics the proper colour by night.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS ARE IN USE.

DEAR SIR :—

I have three Hitchcock Lamps ; one of them I have had six or eight years. I consider them the best lamps made, and (for my own use) I would not exchange one Hitchcock Lamp for a dozen ordinary lamps.

Very truly,
R. I. DEANE.

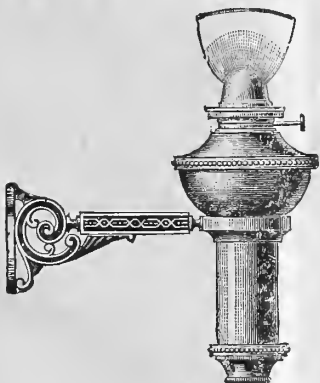
DEAR SIR :—

I have had one of the Hitchcock Lamps for five or six years, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction, and I know of no other light I would exchange for it.

T. C. NOLAN.

The GENUINE HITCHCOCK LAMP has no key on the side of the lamp, but winds up on the bottom. The side key was abandoned by us—a thing of the past.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, AGENT, 24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON.



LLOYD & Co.,

PERAMBULATOR MAKERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FITTINGS.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

Makers of the
famous
ROVER
which has met
with remarkable
success the past
two seasons.

Makers of all kinds
of Wicker Bassinets
which are the
cheapest and best
in the Market.



THE "ROVER."

The Special Features of our manufacture are:—We study the Dealer, we finish every Carriage with care, using Patent Split Bolts, Good Springs, Good Braids, and Solid Brass Fittings, and thus save our customers the annoyance of Repairs and Returned Carriages. For Easy Term Business no better Carriage can be turned out, and they are bound to give the Purchaser satisfaction.

Parts of every description for Repairs, Wheels, Tyres, Handles, Hoods, Canopies Aprons Joints, &c.

RUGS OF EVERY SKIN AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Patentees of the "SPORTSMAN" GO-CART and SLEIGH.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON RECEIPT OF TRADE CARD.

LLOYD & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BORO', LONDON, S.E.

THE

NORTH LONDON

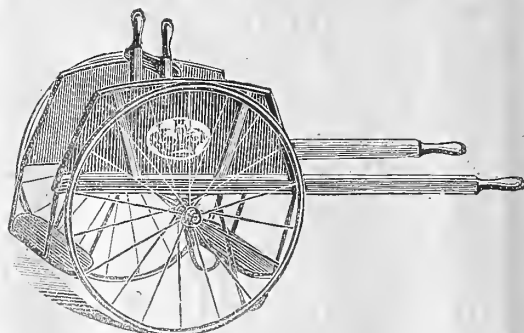
Perambulator Manufacturing Company,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT MAKERS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES & MAIL CARTS.

Numerous
Designs
in
Carriages.



Mail Carts
from
9/6
upwards.

THE "CROWN CAR."

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

60, CHALK FARM ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

WHY YOU SHOULD READ THE JOURNAL OF DOMESTIC APPLIANCES AND SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Published on the 1st of each month.

It is the only Organ of the Sewing, Knitting, and Washing Machine, Perambulator, and Domestic Appliances Trades published in the United Kingdom, and deals also with Cycles, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, Lamps, and Furnishing Requisites.

It contains reports of all legal disputes in connection with the Hire-purchase System, and articles thereon, written by the best authority in the country.

It notices all the improvements in Domestic Appliances, and gives the most reliable Trade information. It contains from time to time capital articles on mechanical subjects, valuable alike to machine dealer and operator. No user of machines should be without it.

Free legal advice is given on the Hire-purchase System to all subscribers.

To managers of branch offices, collectors and canvassers the *Gazette* is particularly valuable, as it notices all the changes at the Sewing Machine Companies' Depôts.

Information as to trade changes, hire disputes, extracts from local papers, and contributions on trade subjects generally, are specially requested from manufacturers, dealers, managers, canvassers and collectors, and will be paid for on a liberal scale.

No person engaged in the Sewing Machine and Domestic Appliances trades wishing to keep abreast of the times can afford to be without the *Gazette*, WHICH COSTS LESS THAN A PENNY PER WEEK, and is full of useful and interesting information.

The *Gazette* costs but 4d. per month, delivered at your own door by a newsagent; or 3/6 per annum, if sent through the post. Subscriptions can date from any time, and should be sent to the Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

If you want any trade information, the *Gazette* will send it free of charge.

N.B.—An Association of Hire-Dealers, for the protection of their mutual interests and the obtaining of the best legal advice for members at a reduced rate, is in course of formation. The subscription charged it is proposed should be very small, so as to enable all firms to join the Association: All hire-dealers approving of these objects are requested to send their names to the Editor of this Journal.

The *Gazette* Hire Agreement Form (6d. per dozen), and Instalment Cards (1/- per dozen), are the best published, and are used by most of the trade.

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THE above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

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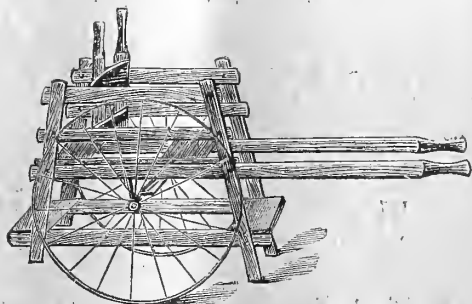
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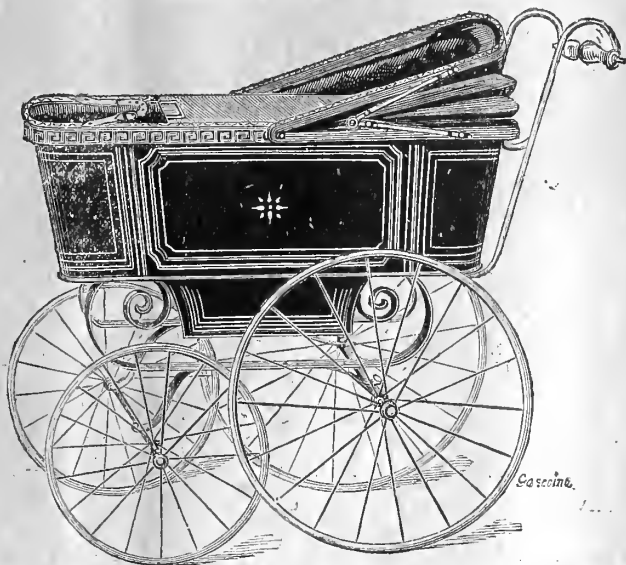
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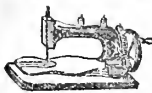
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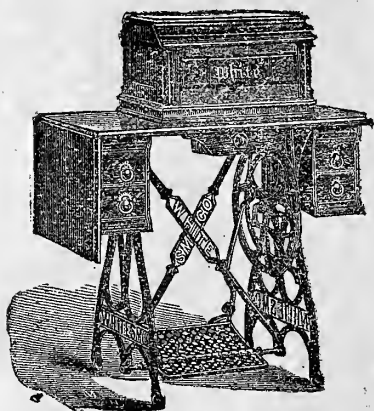
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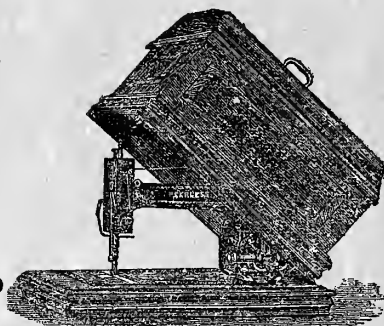
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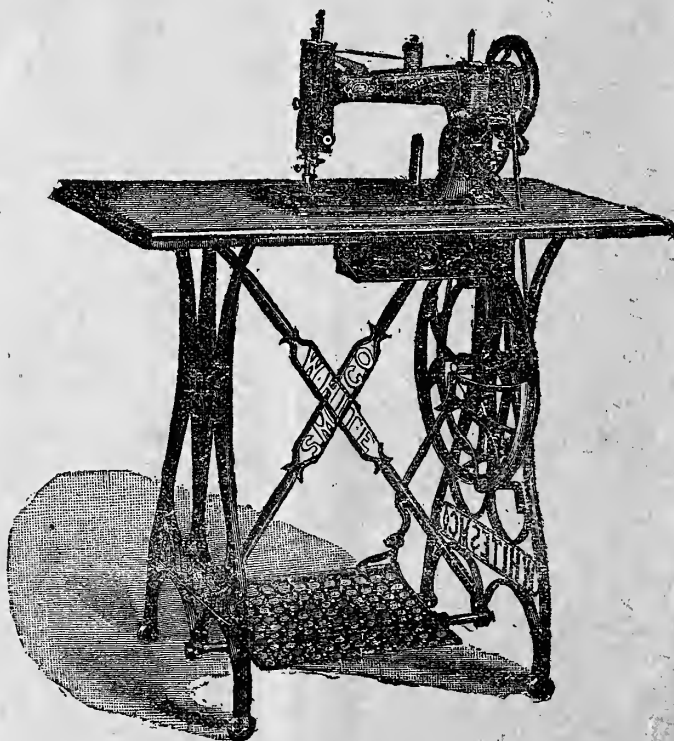
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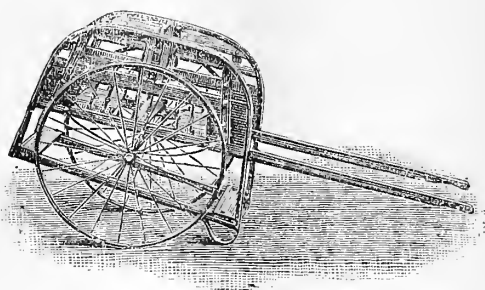
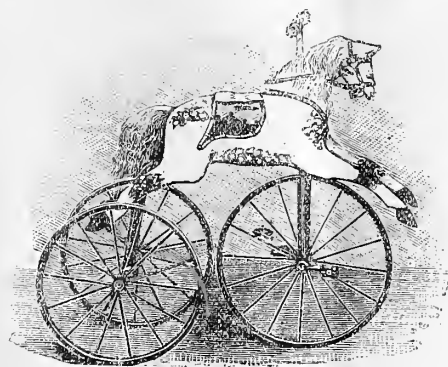


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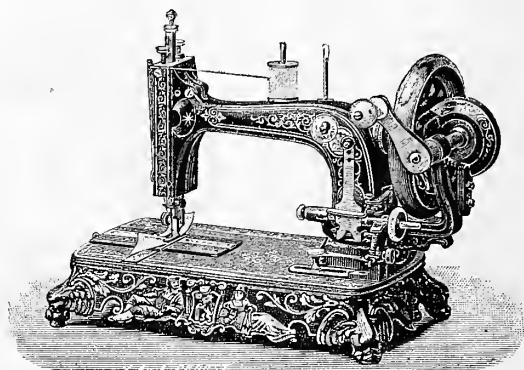
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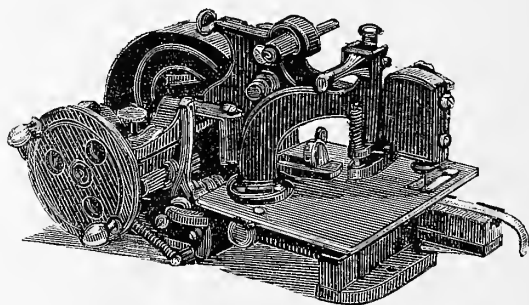
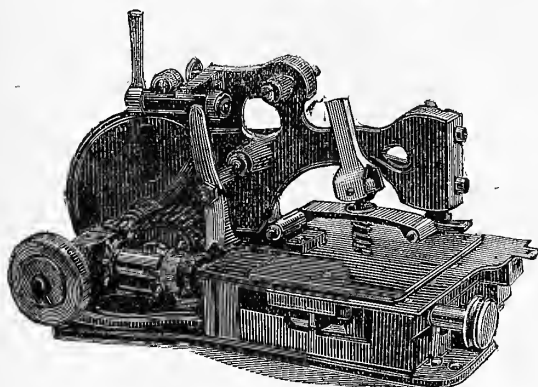
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SIMPLICITY WITH
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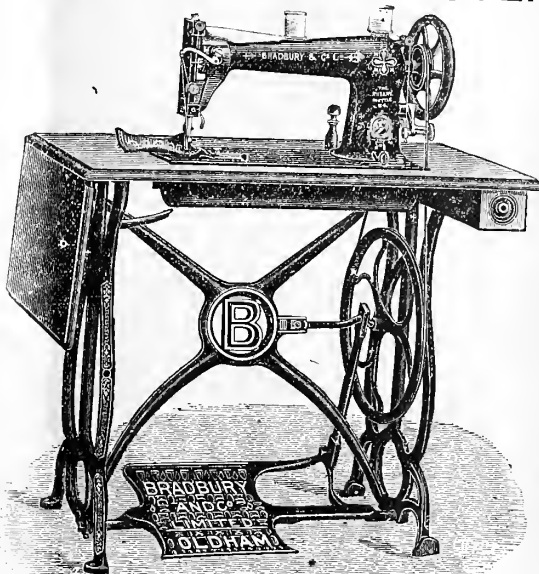
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ALL WEARING PARTS
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No. 2.—Step Feed, £7.

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Price £7 10s.



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to suit the taste of customers. They will now execute the best work on leather with the same ease as on cloth or fustian.

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Rich rustic body, walnut bars, upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with adjustable back rest, china handle, three loose cushions, straps, brass jointed hood, well cover, oil caps, &c. Made with either dark body and light ribs, or light body and dark ribs.

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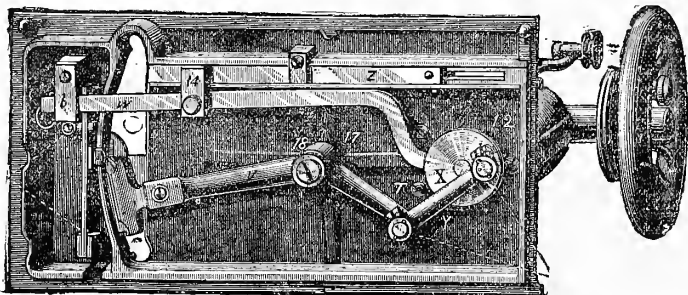
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The public will not be surprised to learn that certain parties have already imitated the World Renowned Light-Running "NEW HOME" Sewing Machine.

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The NEW HOME Sewing Machines are constructed on the most approved mechanical principles under the immediate supervision of the BEST INVENTIVE TALENT OBTAINABLE. They make the Double Thread Lock Stitch and have all the improvements known to the sewing machine art.



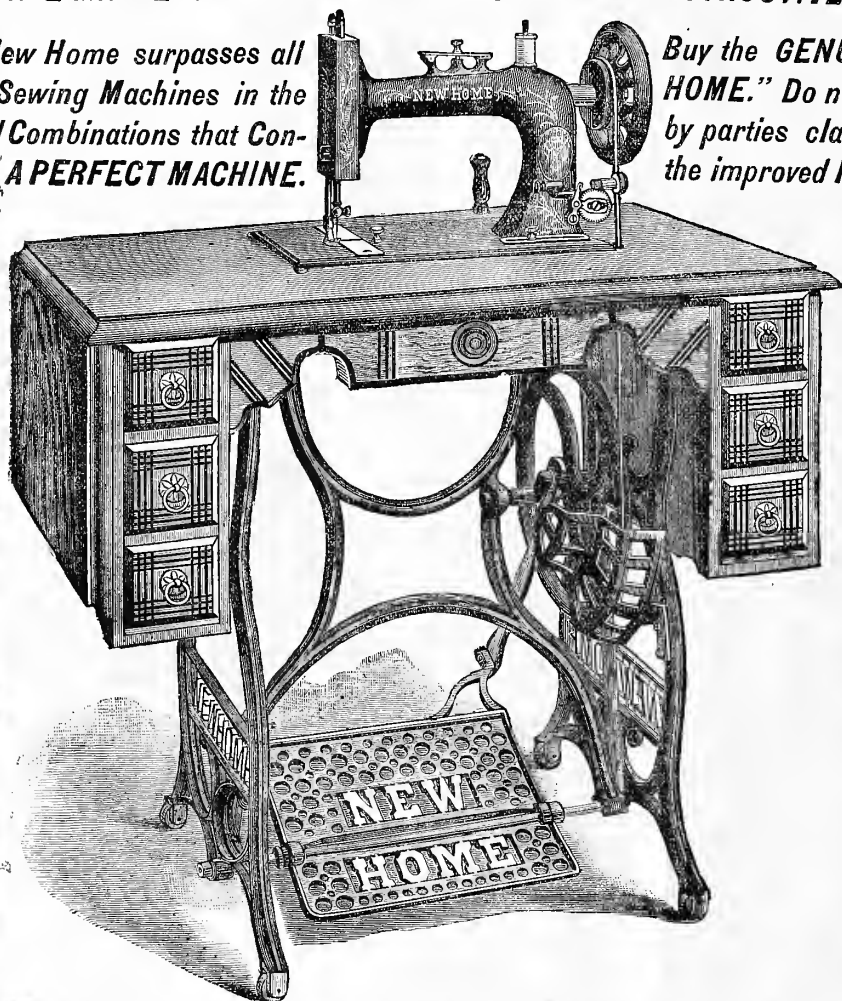
They have the Automatic Equalized Tensions, Open End Cylinder Shuttle, Oscillating Shuttle Carrier, Double Direct Acting Feed, Straight Self-Setting Needle, and Loose Balance Wheel, whereby the Bobbin can be wound without Running the Machine.

THEY ARE MARVELS OF INVENTIVE TALENT AND CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY.

The New Home surpasses all other Sewing Machines in the Varied Combinations that Constitute A PERFECT MACHINE.

Buy the GENUINE "NEW HOME." Do not be deceived by parties claiming to sell the improved New Home.

THE ORIGINAL



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YOU CAN BUY THE GENUINE "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINES OF
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2,500 Lock Stitches per Minute.

EXAMINE IT.

*Special Points Claimed by the
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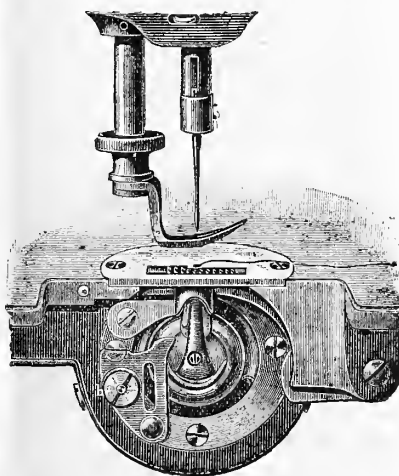
It is self-threading throughout except the Needle.

It has the shortest Needle used in any Lock Stitch Machine.

The Needle is self-setting.

If the Machine starts backwards no harm is done, the thread remains unbroken.

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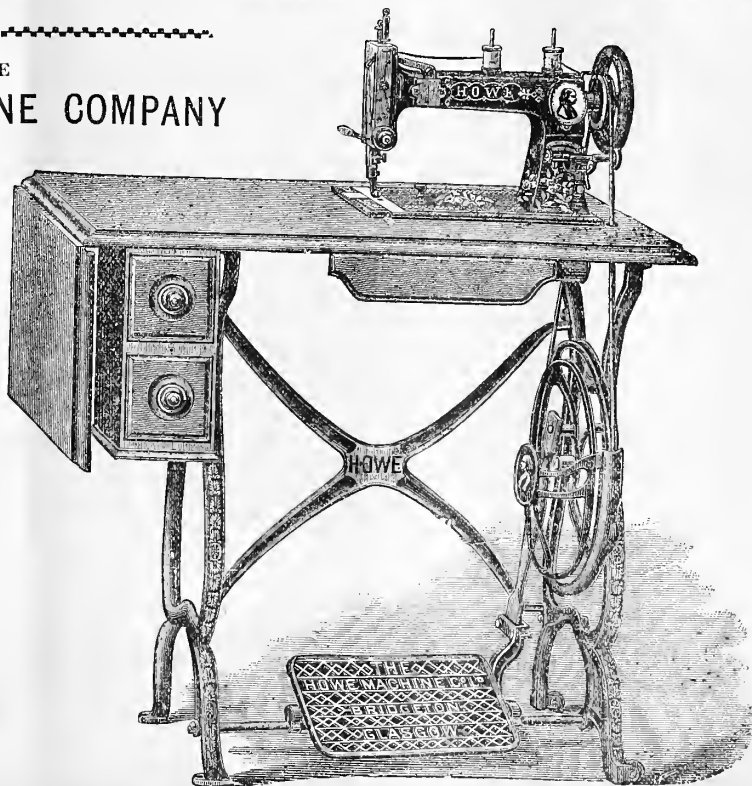
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The "Lion"

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THE BEST MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

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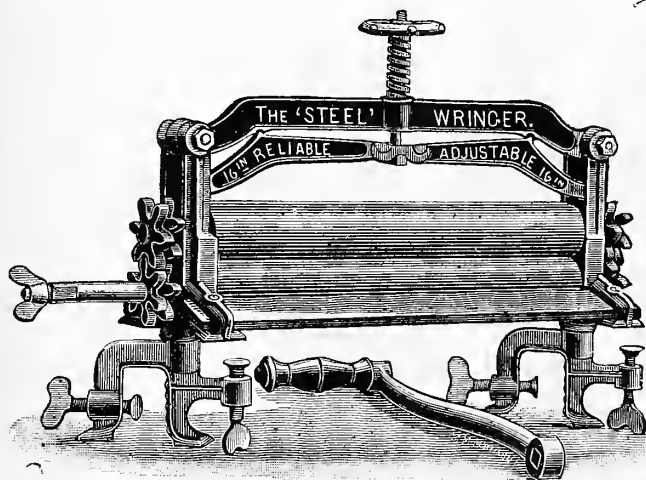
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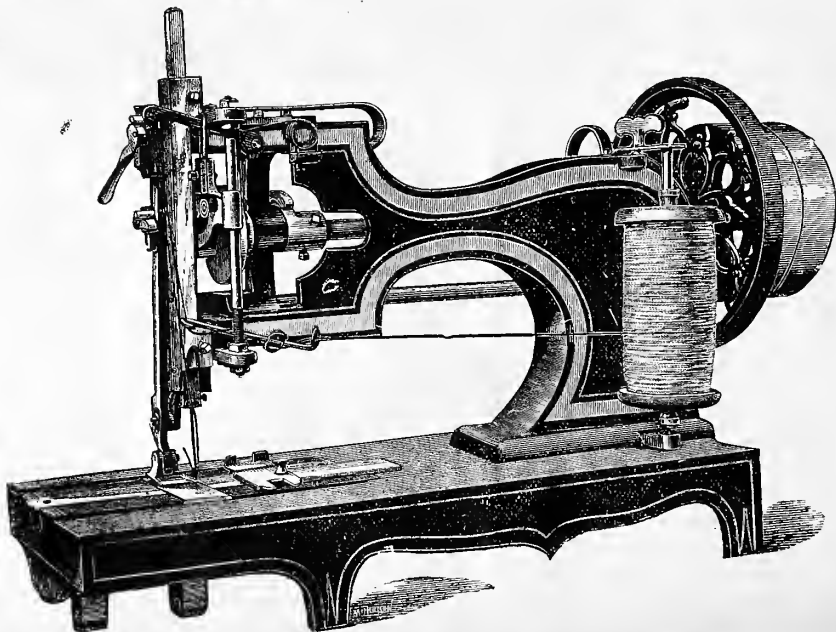
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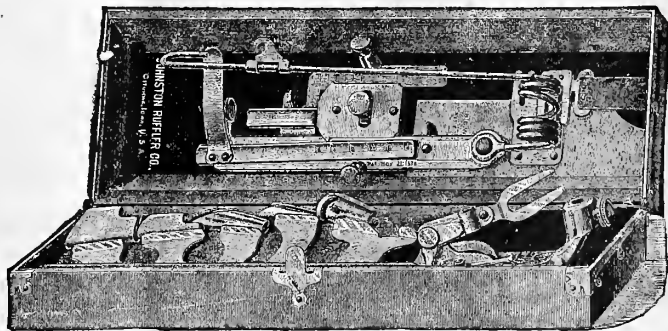
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Manufacturers and Importers of
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Several leading lines for Dealers.—All sizes.—Ladies' and Gent's, in gold, silver, and metal.

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These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

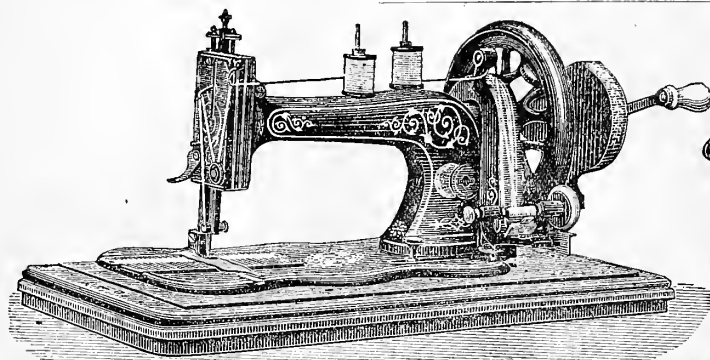
JOHNSTON RUFFLER COMPANY,
OTTUMWA, IOWA, U.S.A.

N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

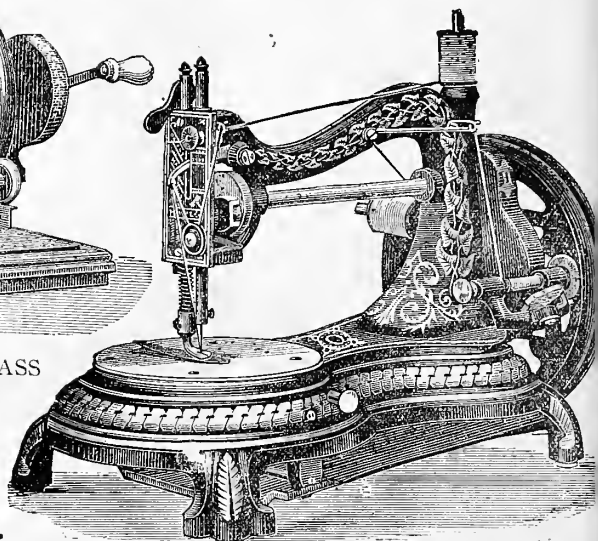
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MANUFACTURERS & PATENTEES of FIRST-CLASS
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Most durable and best finished Machine in the Market.

All Wearing Parts specially hardened.

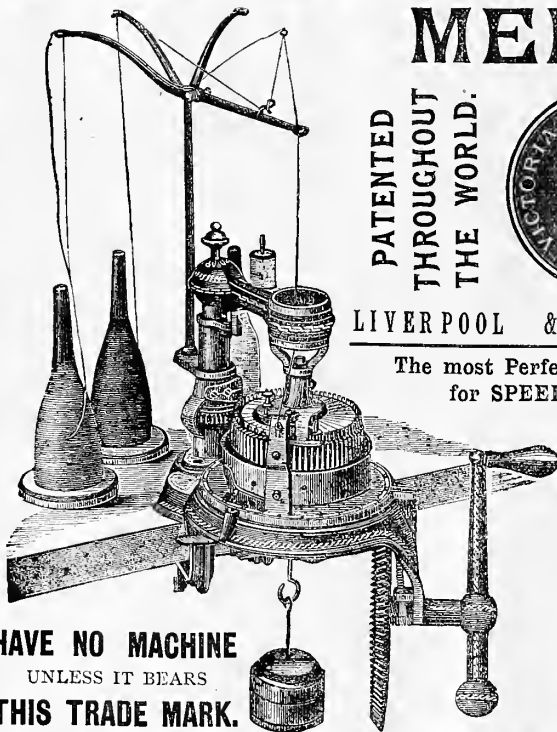
SILENT COUNTER,

— Registers up to 450 rounds. —

REVERSIBLE
Diamond Cams.



**HAVE NO MACHINE
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The most Perfect Machine in existence
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SHOULD SEND FOR
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Before making further
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This machine will produce
more and better knitting than
any other. We challenge
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ECLIPSE KNITTING MACHINES.

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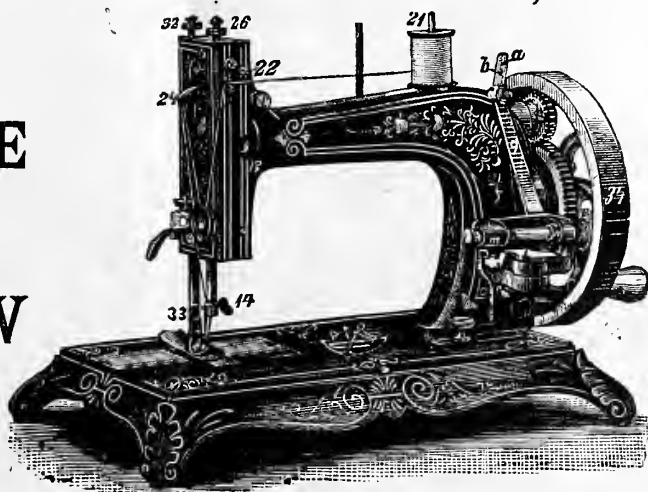
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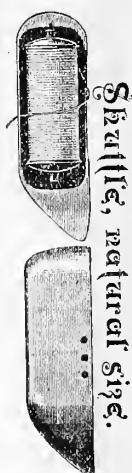
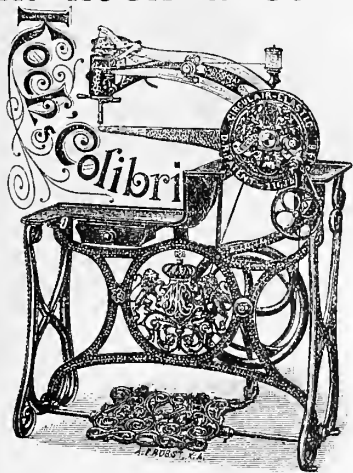
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Are absolutely the

Prettiest, Cosiest and Strongest Carriages made.

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WANTED a really smart Man to be trained for a Special Position in the Sewing Machine Trade in London. A good collector who has sold well, and who can produce good references, will find this a first-class opening. Applicants must give full details, covering age, income expected, and experience. Apply by letter marked "PROGRESS," Office of *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

FOR DISPOSAL, Sound Business, Sewing Machines, Bassinets, strong Toys, &c. Cash takings already show a good living; if credit business be added a large trade could be secured. Lease, stock, fixtures, goodwill, £315 cash. Address 125, Lewisham High Road, S.E.

SITUATION Wanted by first-class sewing machine mechanic. "R. G." 38, Aytoun Road, Stockwell, S.W.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.

APRIL 1st, 1889.

The Hire-Purchase System.

SELLING HIRED GOODS.

At the recent adjourned Quarter Sessions held at Wolverhampton before the Recorder (Mr. J. J. Powell, Q.C.), Clara George (27), dressmaker, Ephraim Knowles and his wife, Elizabeth Knowles, the two latter being on bail, were indicted for conspiring to cheat Messrs. Allen, pianoforte dealers, Queen Street, Wolverhampton, of a pianoforte, their property. Mr. Plumptre prosecuted, and Mr. Kettle defended the Knowles's.—The pianoforte had been purchased from Messrs. Allen, by George, on the hire system. A few of the instalments were paid, and on the woman getting into arrears inquiries were made, and it was found that the piano had been removed from George's house in Art Street. The Knowles's were applied to for information on the subject, but Mrs. Knowles said that there had been no piano at her house. Subsequently she was further questioned, but denied any knowledge of the instrument. Mr. Knowles, when asked about it, admitted that he had stored the piano at his house, but that it had been fetched away. It was, however, shown that the male prisoner had sold the piano to a man named Solomon, who said Knowles told him he had purchased it from a man named George, who wanted to leave the town.—The prisoners were found guilty, and the Knowles's recommended to mercy. George, who had been previously convicted, was sentenced to a year's hard labour, and the other prisoners to four months' hard labour each.

LANDLORDS AND THE HIRE SYSTEM.

On the 7th March, at the Huddersfield County Court, Judge McIntyre, Q.C., had before him an interesting case under the new law of distress. Messrs. Bradbury & Co. sued the exors. of the late Joseph Jowitt, cement merchant, Castlegate, to recover £6 15s., the value of a sewing machine which they alleged had been wrongly seized and sold. From the evidence it appears that on March 9th, 1884, a man named Thomas Roper, living in one of the defendant's houses, hired a sewing machine of the value of £6 15s. from the plaintiffs, to be paid for by weekly instalments of 2s. 6d. Some were paid and some were not, and ultimately in September last year Mr. Jowitt, now deceased, appeared upon the scene, in consequence of the non-payment of rent, and took a list of all the articles in the house, the sewing

machine included. Mr. Jowitt was told that the machine was on the hire system. Shortly after, the goods were removed and ultimately sold. The machine realised 32s. 6d. Prior to the sale no inventory containing a warrant of distress, as was required, was made. Mr. Jowitt took the law in his own hands. A demand had since been made of the defendants to give up the machine. £3 11s. had been paid by instalments for the machine. For the defence it was stated that the amount of rent owing by Roper to the defendants was £2, and in consequence of being told by Roper that he would not pay it, Mr. Jowitt sent for Mr. Westerby to seize part of Roper's goods. It was stated that the proper warrant of distress was made out, sent, and left with Mrs. Roper, and, later on in the day, Mr. Jowitt went to Messrs. Bairstow's warehouse, where Roper was employed, and suggested that he should sign the usual authority in such cases. Roper refused to sign this paper, and Mr. Jowitt caused not all the goods to be seized, but only three articles—viz., a chest of drawers, a wringing machine, and the sewing machine in question. The goods realised in the gross £2 9s. 6d., and after various expenses had been paid, Mr. Jowitt only received £1 0s. 6d. In answer to the Judge, it was stated that at the time the goods were seized it was believed that the sewing machine was paid for. In giving judgment, his Honour said that he was clearly of opinion that the distress was irregular, and the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the value of the machine. He, therefore, allowed the sum of £3, £3 11s. having already been paid by instalments.

SELLING HIRED GOODS.

At the Guildhall, Nottingham, on the 9th March, before Alderman Manning and Alderman Acton, James Gallagher, labourer, Paradise Row, Coalpit Lane, was charged with obtaining by false pretences from Benjamin Skelton, of Morrison Terrace, Essex Street, a quantity of furniture, on the 9th February. Skelton is a salesman in the employ of Mr. W. Matthews, furniture dealer, Arkwright Street, and on the day in question the prisoner applied for some goods on the hire system. Skelton asked his name and address, and he said John Shaw, 4, Leopold Place. He asked where he was employed, and prisoner said at Walker's, oil cake manufacturer, Leenside. Believing these statements, Skelton let him have a bedstead, mattress, bed clothes, five chairs, an armchair, and a rug, value £4 11s. The prisoner paid a deposit of 6s., and the goods were delivered the same night at Leopold Place. It subsequently appeared that the prisoner did not work at Walker's, and that 4, Leopold Place was the residence of his sister. Detective Mardlin said he had arrested the prisoner, who said he was guilty, and he had sold the goods. Witness had been unable to discover where the goods were now. Prisoner said he sold the goods because he was out of work and starving. Prisoner was committed for trial at the ensuing Sessions.

SEIZING HIRED GOODS.

A young lady told Mr. Bros., at Dalston Police Court, on the 20th March, that she had £13 worth of furniture from a Hackney firm on the hire system. She had paid £6 in instalments, but, having got a few weeks in arrears, on Tuesday the people sent a van and cleared out all her goods, leaving not even a bed to lie upon, notwithstanding that she offered to pay the £2 due. "I suppose," said Mr. Bros., "you signed an agreement?" "Yes," said the young woman, "but they kept it." "Go and ask them," advised Mr. Bros., "for a copy of it. Perhaps they were entitled to do as they did."

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT A SEIZURE.

On the 22nd March, Mr. Charles Edward Hare, a furniture dealer, was brought up on a warrant at the Hammersmith Police Court, charged with assaulting a little girl named Annie Rehfeld, who now resided with her parents in Burton Crescent. The complainant said no the 19th inst. her parents were living in Batoum Gardens, Shepherd's Bush Road. Her little brother rang the bell, and she opened the door. The prisoner came down the steps, and put his foot inside the door. She said he could not come in, her mother being out. He pushed her away from the door and came inside. Mr. Paget: Who was in the house besides you?—The complainant: The servant, who was upstairs. I began to cry. Mr. Paget: Did he come into the house?—Complainant: Yes. Mr. Paget: Did you try to prevent him?—Complainant: Yes. He said "Do not cry. I have come to look at the furniture." He went into all the rooms, and came down saying, "I am going to take the furniture." He opened the door and called a man. Two carts came up and took the furniture away.

In cross-examination the complainant said she first went up the area steps, and ran down when she saw the prisoner. Her mother had told her not to let any one in the house, and she did not want him to take the furniture away. Her father was in partnership with Mr. Fabian, who lived with him. Her father was Mr. Fabian's lodger. They dealt in fancy goods, and had an office in Fore Street Avenue.

Mr. Cohen, in addressing the magistrate, said Mr. Fabian had certain furniture of the prisoner on the hire system, and on the day in

question two weeks' payments were due. Under the agreement the prisoner was entitled to enter the house in the same way as a landlord or the bailiff in the execution of the warrant. The agreement was perfectly legal, and he had a right to enforce it.

Several men were called, and stated that the girl was not assaulted. The prisoner asked to see the furniture, and the girl invited him to enter.

Mr. Paget said that as the case stood, it was an utterly unprovoked assault. For some reason or other the prisoner forced his way in and assaulted the girl who was left in charge of the house. He must visit the assault with severe punishment, and committed the prisoner for two months, with hard labour. Mr. Cohen gave notice of appeal.

WRONGFUL DETENTION OF A MACHINE BY A LANDLORD.

On the 9th January, at the Southwark County Court, there was heard an interesting hire case against a landlord who had detained a hired sewing machine. Mr. G. D. Wansbrough, of 39, Foster Lane, E.C., solicitor, who appeared on behalf of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, said, in opening the case, that his clients brought this action to recover a sewing machine, or its full value and damages for its detention. The machine, in the first instance, was let on hire to one Ellen Hartley, and it was eventually discovered in the defendant's possession, who disputed the plaintiffs' right to it, saying that the hirer had been her tenant, and that she seized it two years ago for rent owing. Mr. Wansbrough contended that if this was so, the defendant must prove that she had properly distrained on it, and that she had complied with the requirements of the Act of Parliament.

Mr. Wansbrough then called his witnesses—Mr. Falahee, plaintiffs' manager at their Kingsland depot, who proved the hire agreement and delivery to the hirer; Mr. Osterberg, who proved that the defendant had the machine, and declined to give it up till her rent was paid; Mr. Morton, plaintiffs' district manager at Walworth, who had interviewed defendant on the question, when she refused to give it up till she was paid.

Mrs. Woods, the defendant, was then sworn, and said: Ellen Hartley went away owing me rent, and she left behind a box and this machine, and I detained the box and machine.

The Judge: Where is the machine now?

The Defendant: I have it.

The Judge: You cannot keep this machine, you know. It is not the property of the woman who owed you the money; it is the property of the plaintiffs. There must be judgment for the plaintiffs.

The Defendant: But I levied on this machine.

The Judge: When did you levy?

The Defendant: About a fortnight ago.

Mr. Wansbrough: But that was after the summons was issued.

The Judge (to defendant): That will not assist you. You must give the machine up.

Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiffs for £8, to be reduced to 1s. if the machine was given up in a week, and costs.

CLAIM FOR BALANCE DUE—JUDGE COMMENDS THE HIRE SYSTEM.

On the 20th March, at the Northampton County Court, His Honour Judge Snagge had before him the case of the Singer Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, 29, Gold Street, Northampton, v. Lois Henry Eitelberg, 2, Watkin Place, St. Patrick's Street, Grafton Street, Northampton.—Claim 12s. 6d.—Mr. Phillips for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Darnell for the defendants.—Charles Orell, manager to the local branch of the company, stated that in 1886 he let defendant have a machine, value £10 10s., on a certain printed agreement to pay instalments of 2s. 6d. per week. Eitelberg was then employed by the company as canvasser. The company had an urgent customer for a similar machine, and at witness's suggestion Eitelberg very readily consented to let the Company have the machine back. Soon afterwards defendant left the employ of the Company, and his payments fell off. At witness's suggestion a second agreement was entered into for the purchase of a smaller machine, and this had been paid for with the exception of the amount in dispute. The company did not exercise their authority and seize the machine because defendant promised to pay the balance.—Cross-examined: Witness's wife did not readily give up possession of the first machine. He threatened to go and see Eitelberg's employers.—By his Honour: He did not give defendant a written receipt for the first machine when it was returned. It was not the habit of the company.—His Honour: I am sorry for it.—His Honour also elicited from the witness that the agreement under which the defendant agreed to purchase the £10 10s. machine was not cancelled. It was still in the possession of the company. Witness said the defendant could have had it had he applied.—Such a system (said the Judge) caused a muddle, and in the interests of poor people, who were greatly benefited by the hire system, such as that carried on by the Singer Machine Company, he was bound to draw attention to the illegality. He gave his verdict for plaintiff, but under the circumstances he hoped the company would not ask for costs.—Mr. Phillips did not ask for costs.

The Trade in the North of Ireland.

THE sewing machine business in the north of Ireland still continues fairly brisk. Competition for orders is, however, decidedly keen, and as characteristic of the hard-headed Northerner, are not to be obtained without the merits of the machine being fully tested. Perhaps the largest users of machines in Belfast are the pinafore and apron manufacturers, and these people show a decided partiality for machines made by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, especially the new No. 12. This is the manufacturers' favourite.

One well-known and rising firm having just placed an order for forty, with benches, shafting, &c. This same machine is also sought after by shirt-makers, and collar and cuff manufacturers, on account of its great speed and

light running, and at a price very much in advance of that asked for by some other machine makers.

The new automatic button-hole machine made by this company is also meeting with great success in this district, and bids fair to do away with the making of button-holes by hand altogether. If practical proof of this were wanted, it can be found in the fact that the introduction of one of these machines in one of the factories here has been the means of dispensing with the services of fifteen workers, conclusive evidence of its merits.

Hemstitching, which has passed through a trying crisis, is now in a flourishing condition, and we understand the Wheeler & Wilson Company have at present on hand orders for upwards of 100 of their machines, and regret that the supply, for the present, does not meet the demand. The benching, as used by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, for fitting up these machines is quite a new departure in the business, being almost entirely made of metal, and occupying the smallest possible floor space, the double bench being only thirty-one inches over all.

One of these hemstitching factories has just been finished for Mr. T. R. Lavery, Newtownards, and another is in course of being fitted up for the well known house of Lindsay, Thompson, & Co., Limited.

The "Triumph" Cycles.

MESSRS. S. BETTMANN & CO., of 4, Golden Lane, E.C., have this year laid themselves out for a very extensive trade in bicycles and tricycles. At their works at Aston, Birmingham, during the winter, they have been busy preparing special tools and machinery for the production of their new pattern machines, and now are able to supply, at a moderate price, one of the best safety bicycles, also tricycles, yet introduced. The special



feature about their safety is the quality of the frame, which is, undoubtedly, elegant, but, beyond all, rigid and durable. An inspection of their stock will prove that their claim to supplying one of the cheapest machines in the market is well founded—not that there are no machines to be had for less money—but cheap when the sterling quality of the materials used is taken into account, together with the first-class finish and beauty of design.

Messrs. Bettmann are issuing to customers a very large poster for advertising purposes, which shows off their cycles to great advantage. We feel that we can conscientiously recommend to dealers either the "Triumph" bicycles or tricycles, and assure our readers that they will give every satisfaction.

RETIREMENT OF MR. M'KENZIE.—Mr. Geo. A. M'Kenzie, who has had so long and successful a connection with the Singer Company, has just retired from the position of president to enjoy a well-earned rest. Mr. Frederick G. Bourne, late secretary, succeeds Mr. M'Kenzie as president. Mr. Charles Miller taking his place as secretary. Mr. Wm. F. Proctor continues vice-president, and Mr. Hugh Cheyne is treasurer. Messrs. A. C. Clark and E. H. Bennett remain on the directorate.

The Use of the Word "Singer."

A length judgment has been entered in the action *Wright v. Smith*. In the January *Gazette* we reported proceedings at the Shoreditch County Court, where, on behalf of the defendant, Mr. G. D. Wansbrough, solicitor to the Singer Manufacturing Company, objected to the case being heard, as it was not within the jurisdiction of the Court.

On the 23rd January the case was down for hearing at the Aldershot County Court, but adjourned for two months. It finally came before his Honour Judge Vernon Lushington, Q.C., at this court on the 20th of last month.

When the case was called Mr. H. W. B. Brighten, solicitor, of 108, Fenchurch Street, E.C., who appeared for the plaintiff, Wright & Co., Norton Folgate, E.C., called attention to the fact that there was another action entered *Wright v. Smith*. Mr. G. D. Wansbrough, who appeared for the defendant, said that that depended upon the result of the first case. Hereupon his Honour said that it seemed to be a simple case of goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Wansbrough: The defence is that the article supplied was not of the nature or quality it was supposed to be, and it was purchased under a mistaken notion.

Mr. Brighten: The defendant had the machine in October, 1887, and paid instalments thereon until April, 1888, and we had no complaint from her up till after that date.

Mr. Wansbrough: There is a little difficulty in this way. As soon as she found out she had been deceived she told the plaintiff's agent.

His Honour: I can't decide against what the parties have agreed to. She could have returned the article if it was different to what she ordered.

Mr. Wansbrough: She returned it as soon as she found it out.

Mr. Brighten: She never returned it.

Mr. Wansbrough: You would not accept it.

His Honour: It is simply a question of account.

Mr. Wright, the plaintiff, was then called, and, in reply to the Judge, said that he supplied the machine, and had no complaint about it until Singer's man called and upset the matter. Mr. Madgwick, his agent, sold it. The price list shown was issued by him.

Mr. Henry Edward Madgwick was then called, and stated that he lived at Beech Cottage, Peabody Road, Farnborough, next door to the defendant (Mrs. Smith), and was agent for the plaintiff.

His Honour: You got an order for the machine?

Witness: Yes.

His Honour: Is it a Singer machine?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Wansbrough: It is not.

His Honour (to Mr. Wansbrough, after examining receipts for instalments): Here is a receipt for money paid in April. I put it to you, as a professional man, how can I go into this question?

In cross-examination by Mr. Wansbrough, Mr. Madgwick said that the defendant refused to pay him any money in August, 1888. He did not ask her for any money between April and August, and would swear that she never up to this time asked him to take the machine away. She told him that Singer's manager had been there, and told her that she was not supplied with what she wanted. He did not know that the money to pay for the machine had been subscribed by friends of Mrs. Smith. On his oath he would say that when he collected money from the defendant in April, she did not say that it was not a Singer.

Mr. Wansbrough: Did you tell her that your firm were unable to buy the machines direct from the Singer Company, but that you purchased the parts and built up a machine from them, so that it is the same thing.

Witness: No, never.

His Honour: Suppose you prove that it is not a Singer, it will not alter my judgment.

Mr. Wansbrough: If I prove it is not a Singer she is entitled to the return of the money.

His Honour: She has accepted the article. It is a question of use. She has paid for seven months' use of the machine. The reasonable time for returning the machine has long since passed. I have your receipt-book, showing £3 10s. paid.

Mr. Wansbrough: She tried to return it.

His Honour: She kept and used it seven months.

Mr. Wansbrough: My case is that as soon as she found out the deception she tried to return the machine. She could do no more. These frauds are important. The order defendant signed read thus, "I desire you to supply me with a medium Singer sewing machine." Poor people get deceived, and must be protected.

His Honour: No one is more disgusted with trade trickery and deception than I am. I do not come to the conclusion that it is a Singer.

His Honour to Madgwick: Is it a Medium Singer sewing machine or not?

Witness: I supplied it from the list.

Mr. Brighten: Were you asked whose make it was?

Witness: I told her I did not know who made it. It was supplied by Wright & Co.

Mr. George Pennick was next called and examined by Mr. Brighten. He described himself as an engineer, of 91, Westmoreland Place, City Road, E.C., and said that he had examined the machine supplied by Wright & Co., and it is called in the trade a Medium Singer, just as there is a Jones' Singer, or a Bradbury Singer.

Mr. Brighten: This question was decided in the House of Lords.

Mr. Wansbrough: No.

Witness: The plaintiff's machine is called a Singer, and the one made by the Singer Company is called Singer's.

His Honour: What is the difference in the quality?

Witness: I should say that the imitation is better. Jones' make a better Singer. If you came and asked for a Wheeler-Wilson I should say I could make one. It's the principle we call it by.

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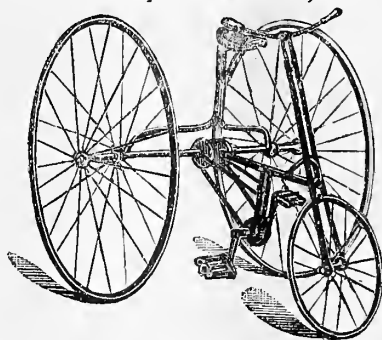
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DUNKLEY'S NEW SUSPENSION PERAMBUCOT.

(PATENTED JULY, 1888.)

THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!

Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.

HIGHEST AWARD, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888-9.



THE above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely New Patent Canopy, or Head, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

ORDINARY BASSINETTES from 12s. 6d.

W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—76, HOUNDSDITCH.

Mr. Brighten : Is it a fair and reasonable price ?

Witness : Yes, a good article, and will run as long.

Mr. Wansbrough : Is it made in Germany ?

Witness : Yes.

Mr. Wansbrough : You call it a Singer.

Witness : Yes.

Mr. Wansbrough : That's in the trade.

His Honour : And passes through the hands of the Singer Company ?

Witness : No.

Mr. Wansbrough here called attention to the fact that plaintiffs did not put their name on.

Mr. Wansbrough then read from the report of the action tried in the House of Lords, *Singer v. Loog*, Lord Watson's judgment "the legal consequence of these facts is that the appellant company have a right, an exclusive right, to use the name Singer, as denoting a sewing machine of their manufacture, and that no one has a right to use the word for the purpose of passing off his goods as theirs, or even when he is innocent of that purpose to use it in any way calculated to deceive or aid in deceiving the public." He went on to say that the Singer Company are his clients, and the defendant being a poor woman they had taken the case up for her. He asked witness if he knew that people had lately been prosecuted under the Merchandise Marks Act by the Singer Company.

Witness : Yes.

Mr. Wansbrough : You say that, although of German make, you can call the machine what you like.

Witness : We call it after a principle, as you know. I have had thirty-five years' experience of the trade. It is called a Singer.

Mr. Brighten : That would not convey that it was made by the Singer Company ?

Witness : No.

Mr. Wansbrough : This woman is not in the trade ?

Witness : No.

Mrs. Hughes was then called, and examined by Mr. Brighten. She said that she saw Mrs. Smith, the defendant, when she was about to buy a machine, and she told her she would not get it from the Singer Company, but from Mr. Madgwick next door, as she had promised him the order. Shortly after she had the machine she heard that it was damaged, and that Wrights had agreed to allow her 7s. for damages. She told Mrs. Smith that she was surprised Wrights did not put their name on their machine as on her machine, which is an F. and R. Mrs. Smith selected the machine from Wright's price list, and it was called a Singer medium.

Mr. Wansbrough here said that there was a written order.

Mr. Brighten : Do you swear she knew it was not coming from the Singer Company ?

Witness : I do. She said she was perfectly satisfied, and thought it quite as good as mine.

Mr. Brighten : Did you know that yours did not come from the Singer Company ?

Witness : Yes ; I have seen the defendant several times since, and she never complained of the machine. I swear positively that she knew she was having the machine from Wright & Co., and not the Singer Company.

Mr. Wansbrough : Have you a dispute with Mrs. Smith ?

Witness : Not about the machine. I am not in the trade.

Mr. J. Coker, manager for Messrs. Wright & Co., was next called and examined by Mr. Brighten. He deposed to having received the order for the machine through their agent. He had been fifteen years in the trade. The price charged is the usual one. The machine is known as a Singer.

Mr. Wansbrough : I suppose you call a machine by any name that sells it best ?

Witness : Certainly not. This is a medium Singer. I never knew it by any other name.

Mrs. Ann Thirza Smith, the defendant, of Oakley Villa, Peabody Road, Farnborough, was next called and examined by Mr. Wansbrough. She lived next door to the plaintiffs' agent, Mr. Madgwick. A subscription was got up for her to get a sewing machine, and she ordered a Singer sewing machine from Mr. Madgwick in October, 1887. She found out it was not a Singer through some of the gentlemen who subscribed the money calling upon

her. They said they did not think it was a Singer. She said she thought it was from the S at the side. She told Mr. Madgwick what the gentlemen said, and he said it was a Singer, but they could not buy them of the Singer Company, as they were too dear. She then got a friend to call on Messrs. Wright and ask them to take it back, and let her have a genuine Singer. She never used the machine after she found out that it was not a genuine Singer.

His Honour : But you did not return it ?

Witness : No. I knew nothing about that.

His Honour : They don't say it was sold by the Singer Company.

Mr. Wansbrough : I have a witness to prove that it is not a Singer at all.

Mr. Wansbrough then addressed the Court for the defendant. He held that the judgment of Lord Watson in the Loog case was sufficient to support his position. There was an order in writing for a Singer machine, and the question was, Is it a Singer or not ? As soon as the defendant found it was not a Singer she tried to return it. You cannot expect the same amount of intelligence in a poor woman, such as the defendant, as you would in a business man. If she tells the plaintiff to take away the machine as soon as she found out that it was not a genuine Singer, he would submit that that was all she could be expected to do. Thank goodness, the Legislature had passed an Act of Parliament to protect our manufacturers German goods are introduced here, and, paying no taxes, compete with goods made here. He would submit that the machine supplied was not of the quality or substance demanded. There was no fraud more contemptible than selling goods in this way, obtaining money by false pretences, call it what you may. As soon as she knew that the machine supplied, subscribed for by benevolent gentlemen, was not what she ordered, but German, worthless in comparison, he submitted she was entitled to the return of her money. They say it is known in the trade as a Singer. But this woman is not in the trade. The public expect to get the article they ask for, not anything that people choose to supply under the same name. "I might as well sit down and make gooseberry wine and call it Pommery's champagne. I say that when an imitation is sold as a genuine article, it is an offence, and a person is entitled to come into a court of law, and get release. These people have the impudence to say it's a Singer. What right have they to say this ? In the first place it is dishonest. It matters not if the imitation was made of gold. We know what German goods are made of. The defendant orders a specific article, and is supplied with another. I say she lost no time, but exercised the diligence you could expect in one of her position. She goes to the firm and says, 'Take away the machine ; it's not according to order.'" In conclusion, Mr. Wansbrough said that he hoped the Judge would take this into consideration.

His Honour, in giving judgment, made a lengthy speech, during which he said that, although the parties were nominally Wright against Smith, there were really the Singer Company on the one hand, and Wright, and probably a German firm, on the other.

Mr. Brighten : We know nothing of any German firm.

His Honour, continuing, said that a contract may be voidable through being obtained by fraud, and, secondly, a contract, not necessarily void, may be rendered voidable through the action of one of the parties. The legal gentleman argued fraud. The machine sold is a Singer medium sewing machine, not made by the Singer Company, but in Germany on the Singer principle.

There was no evidence on the other side contrary to the contention that machines made in Germany are not known as Singer machines. He was quite aware that this might be loose evidence. A learned judge had given it that the name Wheeler & Wilson as applied to sewing machines had come to signify not machines made by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, but for every one to make. It is a difficult question to decide as to whether persons not in the trade could be expected to know the trade customs. Authorities differ on this point, and it is a very nice question.

The Judge then went on to condemn the trickery practised in trade, and said we were all suffering from dishonesty on the part of our manufacturers.

Returning to the question of the machine, he said he

was not going to hold that it was sold by fraud. He repeated that he regretted there should be any trickery in trade. He was going to hold that the defendant had really adopted the contract. When she found out she had not got a machine made by Singers, she was bound to exercise a reasonable amount of diligence. She had the machine in October, put it into immediate use, not only paying the deposit, but seven months' instalments; he could, therefore, not allow her, or somebody else in her name, to come forward and set the contract aside. He should, therefore, give judgment for the plaintiff for £3 10s. due, with costs.

Destructive Fire at Messrs. Kimball & Morton's Sewing Machine Factory.

MESSRS. KIMBALL & MORTON are almost as unfortunate as the Westbourne Grove Universal Provider as regards the visits of the "fire fiend." On Saturday morning, the 16th February, their Manchester depôt was partially destroyed. We now have to report a more serious conflagration, and this time at their factory.

The fire broke out between ten and eleven on the night of the 14th March, and the fire brigade were at once turned out, and on arriving at Bothwell Street found that the building at which their services were required was a portion of Messrs. Kimball & Morton's works, built upon the low lying ground to the south of Bothwell Circus. The entire premises occupied by Messrs. Kimball & Morton comprised a factory and warehouse. The latter has its frontage to Bothwell Circus, and extends backwards for a distance of about 50 ft., at which point the factory—a four-storey brick building—adjoined it, and ran westward for about 120 ft. Between the factory and Bothwell Circus are a number of small buildings and sheds. It was in the upper floors of the factory that the fire originated, and the firemen, on getting to work, found that it had obtained a strong hold upon the building. The wood-work was dry, and readily ignited, and soon the flames were shooting through the roof and upper windows. Immense clouds of sparks were thrown out, and the danger to the surrounding properties was great. On the north and west sides the factory was separated from the neighbouring buildings by a narrow lane; on the east, as has already been indicated, was the warehouse; in close proximity on the south were a number of other works, among which was an oil store. The lane formed a safeguard to a tenement of dwelling-houses fronting Greenhill Street, and also to the small erections, consisting of stables, &c., on the low-lying ground between the factory and Bothwell Circus. From the stables the horses and harness were removed. The occupants of the dwelling-houses beat a hasty retreat, carrying with them furniture and bedding, and, on account of the danger of the extension of the fire in this

direction, the police refused to allow them to return. A number of children who had been carried out half clad were taken care of at the houses of neighbours.

The boilers for working the engines required in Messrs. Kimball & Morton's factory were located on the portion of the basement flat nearest their warehouse, while the engines themselves were on the flat above. The two upper floors were devoted to the plant required in the various processes of the manufacture of sewing machines and bicycles. As the conflagration progressed downwards, floor after floor, burdened with the unconsumable portions of the machinery, fell into the flats below with a crashing noise which on more than one occasion gave rise to the belief that the whole structure was coming down, and caused something of a panic among those who were in close proximity to the walls.

It is not known in what manner the fire originated. The custom is to close the factory about six o'clock, and it is believed that everyone had left before seven. Messrs. Kimball & Morton have been busier lately than they have been for years, and they are said to have had in their employment in the factory between seventy and eighty hands, all of whom will probably be thrown temporarily out of employment. Their factory was burned to the ground on a former occasion about six or seven years ago, the building they then occupied being a little to the south of that which was destroyed last night. Messrs. Wilson, Guthrie & Co. also employed a number of hands in their store, who will probably share the misfortune of being deprived of work with those in the sewing-machine factory. The shop of Mr. J. Brown, saddlery and harness merchant, which adjoins the front entrance to Messrs. Kimball & Morton's premises in Bothwell Circus, had to be broken open to enable the firemen to reach the fire from another point, and consequently the goods in the shop were considerably damaged by smoke. It is believed that the loss is entirely covered by insurance.

Since the above was written we have heard from Messrs. Kimball & Morton that on careful investigation, they find that the damage done to their factory is not quite so bad as originally reported, and will not reach the figure given in the newspapers, viz., £20,000. At the same time it was very disastrous. They are particularly pleased to state that their large and valuable stock of seasoned walnut and other wood was saved. Their French polishing, cabinet and japan shops were not injured either by fire or water, and their staff of hands in these departments are all at work. The warehouse, showrooms, and packing departments were only slightly damaged, and all the business books were saved. They are now busy erecting machinery in temporary premises to enable them to fill pressing orders.

Messrs. Kimball & Morton desire to thank their numerous customers for their kind indulgence, and hope to be able to fill all orders promptly, in a few weeks.

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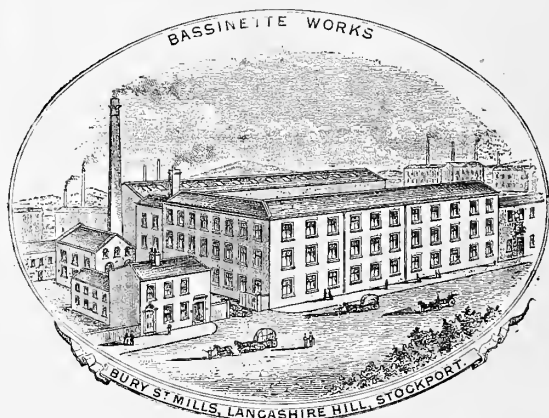
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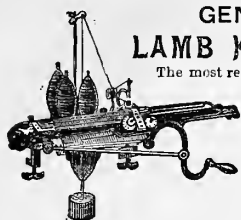
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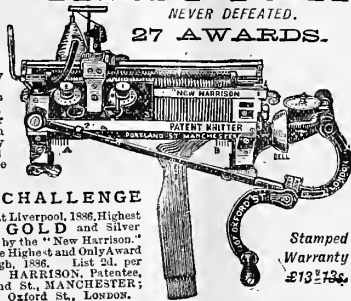
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The Sewing Machine Gazette.

APRIL 1st, 1889.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,
Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our March Number.)

CHAPTER XXII.

LEASE AND LICENCE CLAUSE.
THIRD PERSON'S HOUSE.

WE have more than once endeavoured to explain that hire agreements, so far as rights arising under the leave and licence clause are concerned, only give power to the owner to enter the house of the hirer, and that if the hired goods get into the hands of some third person the owner cannot follow the goods under the leave and licence clause and enter the house of that third person. Such a person in contemplation of law is a "stranger" to the hire agreement. That means he is not a party to it, and has not given his assent to any of the powers therein conferred upon the hirer. In other words, he has neither assented to those terms nor dissented from them; therefore he is not a party, but a "stranger," to the contract. Now a hire dealer who says that he has a right to enter the house of this stranger in whose possession the goods have come, is bound by all rules of reason to accept this proposition, viz.: He must show that either the stranger has given him express leave to enter his house for the purpose of retaking his goods, or that he has such a right as owner to follow the goods into any house in England: for if he can enter one stranger's house, why not any one's? If the former case, viz., that he has leave from the holder of the goods to enter, of course that would be a good defence on the part of the hire dealer in an action against him for trespass. That would of itself constitute a licence apart from the hire agreement, about which the holder would be entitled to say he knew nothing. But, if the owner had no licence, he must show his right to enter an Englishman's castle without his leave, by the paramount right of property. That such a right does not exist must be manifest when we come to consider the consequences that would inevitably ensue if this were law. Let us therefore, test its soundness, for if it

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leads to an absurdity, the proposition must be unsound. If A, a hire dealer, is the absolute owner of certain hired goods, and, if it be the law of England that he can follow those goods (which were originally let out to B, but who has since sold them to C) into any person's house say into the house of K, it must follow that it would be unlawful on the part of K to prevent A asserting his legal rights, and entering the house of K in order to regain his property. Therefore, if K may not lawfully resist such searches, then A has the general power to enter any house in London or elsewhere and retake his goods wheresoever he may happen to find them. Therefore, instead of a man's house being his castle, as well for his defence as for his repose, its door is to be opened and its rooms be searched by the first hire dealer who thinks that his goods are to be found there. Such results, cutting at the root of the privacy of home, and leading as they would do to all sorts of riots, show the proposition on which they are based to be false. Therefore the hire dealer who finds himself sued by some third person for entering his house without his licence cannot fall back on the proposition that he has a right to regain his goods by his own act in whosoever's house he happens to find them. It may or may not be true that he has the right to sue the holder of the goods, and in that particular sense he may be able to follow his goods into an indefinite number of holders' hands, but that is quite another matter from taking the law into his own hands, and redressing his wrongs by his own act. What is the object of courts of justice but to ascertain men's rights, and to enforce those rights on behalf of the parties in the Queen's name? It is quite true that the hire dealer when he enters a HIRER'S house under a leave and licence clause redresses his own wrong by his own independent act, apart from any assistance of the Court. But he only does that with the express leave and licence of the hirer so to do. The hirer, of his own free will and act, gives the hire dealer this extraordinary power. But when goods come into the hands of a pawnbroker or purchaser of the goods, such person has not conveyed away his rights over the threshold of his own house, and any one entering that house without authority will enter it at his own peril, excepting the Queen's officer, who is the appointed person for enforcing such rights as the courts of justice have found certain persons to have. These principles seem very elementary and simple, yet it is an undoubted fact that they are transgressed far more often than is commonly supposed.

We shall now advert to the case of *Miller v. Strohmenger* reported in No. 7 of Vol. 4 of the *Times Law Reports* 2nd December, 1887. The facts shortly stated were as follows:—The action was for trespass and assault. Strohmenger let out a piano to a Mrs. Glassey under a hiring agreement. Before the piano was paid for Mrs. Glassey pawned it to the plaintiff's employer. The plaintiff's master lent it to the plaintiff, and eventually the plaintiff bought it from his master for £10. On 17th March, 1887, the defendants, piano makers, of London, sent their men to take away the piano, claiming to be the owners of it under the said hire agreement. The defendant's men were admitted into the plaintiff's house, and found there the plaintiff's property. Mr. Tindal Atkinson, who appeared for the defence, said that the plaintiff, by being in possession of the goods, whether with or without notice of the plaintiff's title, was in the position of a wrong-doer, and that the case was analogous to that of a thief, where it was clear that the man who was robbed, finding his property on the thief, might retake it, using any necessary force.

Mr. Justice Matthew said he knew of no case in support of the learned counsel's contention, and that he could not think that it was the law. The case of a thief was not this case, for here it was clear that the plaintiff had a colourable title to the piano. He would ask the jury to say whether there had been a reasonable and proper demand made to the plaintiff for delivery of the piano before the defendant's men had forcibly removed it. If there had been no such demand, the defendants had clearly committed an act of trespass and assault, and were liable in damages to the plaintiff. Counsel having addressed the jury, the Judge summed up. He said he was sorry to observe that there seemed to be an impression on the part of persons who let out pianos, &c.,

upon hire, that they were entitled to follow their property on to whatever premises it might have been taken to, and seize and remove it, using any necessary force in so doing, and regardless of whether or not the person in whose possession it might then happen to be has a colourable title or not. That was clearly not the law of England. If it was they could easily imagine what numerous riots and breaches of the peace would occur. There was no similarity in this case with that of stolen property found upon the thief, and the principles in the latter case did not apply to this one. On the question of damages his Lordship cautioned the jury to be moderate, and not be carried too far in their anxiety to protect the sanctity of their homes. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £30.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE CASE.

The first point to be observed in this case is the observation reported to have been made by the learned Judge to the effect that he should leave the question as to whether there had been a reasonable and proper demand made to the plaintiff for the delivery of the piano before proceeding to forcibly remove it. Our readers must be cautioned against supposing that, had there been such a reasonable and proper demand, *therefore* the taking away of the piano would have been justifiable. Granted that such demand had been made, the removal would still have been illegal, as will be seen on a careful perusal of the learned Judge's summing up, where he distinctly lays down the rule that the law of England does not justify the following of goods on to any one's property. The importance, therefore, of that question was this: that if the defendant's men had proceeded to remove the piano without demand it would have aggravated the trespass and the assault. In other words, the plaintiff could expect more damages from the jury, because the defendants would not have given him the chance to give the goods up. It is to be regretted that the report of the whole case is not fuller than as given above, but our readers will be quite safe in following the principles laid down in the judgment as applicable to all cases where the main outlines of them consist of goods let to a hirer; hirer sells or pledges goods; hire-dealer enters and seizes goods in the house, shop, or building of the purchaser.

Mr. Justice Matthews' judgment will, therefore, serve as a danger-signal to all hire dealers meditating seizing goods under analogous circumstances. Another elementary principle of law is to be gathered from this judgment, viz., that the mere fact of hire dealers acting thus under the delusion that they are acting legally will not excuse their trespass; for if ignorance of law might be pleaded on such occasions, it would become the stock defence not only in all cases similar to this, but in every other case which comes before a court of justice in which the law has been infringed. The slanderer would plead ignorance as to the slander uttered by him, the man who travelled every day without a ticket would plead his ignorance, and so on *ad infinitum*. So then the law must take it for granted that people are not ignorant of its provisions; and although, in many cases, ignorance may affect the question of damages, it cannot affect the question of law.

That portion of the judgment relating to a colourable

title means this: When a person has bought a piano from a hirer, that person has a colourable title to the piano. That means the purchaser has not stolen the article, but has bought it, and until it can be shown that the hirer had no right to sell that piano, the purchaser has some sort of a show, in fact a colourable title, to that piano. Having, therefore, that colourable legal title, no matter how slight that right may be, the owner must go to law and try the question of title to the piano, and not treat the holder as if he had no right at all to the property. Therefore such a holder is not in the same position as a thief, who never had even a colourable title to the property, and whose mere possession and continued possession is a crime in itself. A purchaser of the piano goes through the well-known process of law. He gives money, and in return for that money receives the piano, and the presumption, at least in his own mind, is that he is the lawful owner of the piano, as against the whole world, whereas the thief defies the law and takes the property in defiance of it, and retains it at his peril. It was, therefore, clearly a fallacy for Mr. Tindal Atkinson to contend that the holder was in the position of a thief. There is nothing analogous between the thief and the holder. Of course, cases are different where the purchaser has conspired with the hirer and bought the piano off him well knowing that he had no right to sell it. Then it may be wise to consider if there were sufficient grounds for applying for a search warrant. It is manifest that such a case is not the same as that of a person who really thought at the time of the sale that the hirer could give him a good title to the goods.

On the question of damages, viz., £30, it will be well for dealers to observe the hints we have thrown out, and so learn the law on the subject, so far as we are able to explain it, without having to pay £30 damages and costs on both sides for one lesson in the elementary principles of law.

(To be continued.)

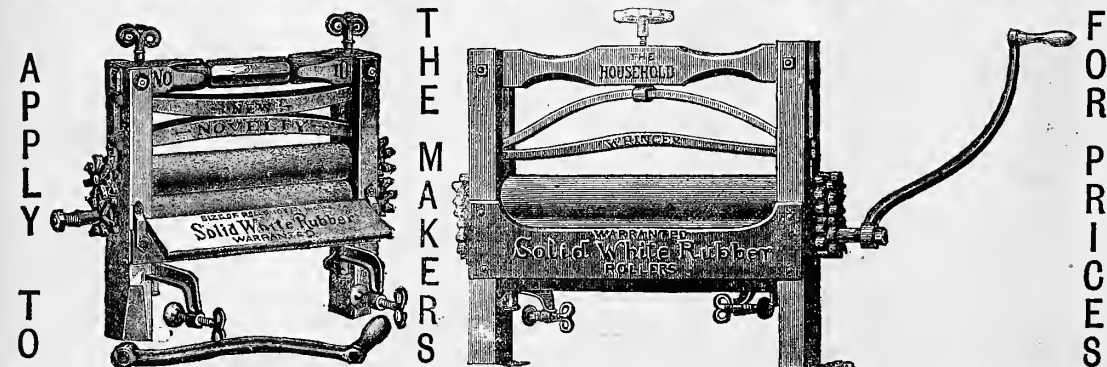
The "Cradlecar."

MESSRS. SIMMONS & CO., the well-known perambulator makers, of Tanner Street, Bermondsey, S.E., have another novelty in preparation. Mr. Thos. F. Simmons, the head of the firm, has just lodged his provisional specification for a new invention in connection with bassinettes.

We recently stated that the modern bassinette was the outcome of an attempt to place a child's cradle upon wheels. Having once got it so fixed, perambulator makers have, with a few exceptions, remained satisfied, and their ingenuity has been devoted to improving the shape and design of the body, and the more graceful arrangement of springs. Latterly the suspension of the body from above instead of its support from underneath has largely claimed their attention, and the search after means for collapsing the carriage or promptly removing the wheels appears to be abandoned.

Mr. Simmons is striking out a new line, and is really taking us back to first principles. He proposes nothing less than to make the bassinette body fulfil its original functions, viz., as a cradle, in addition to its present purpose. The argument he adduces in support of this

TWO GOOD WRINGERS.



BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

proposition is that infants out for their daily airing almost always fall asleep, and to take them out of their carriage on their return home disturbs their slumbers. Now if the body could be quickly and easily removed from the under carriage and carried indoors or upstairs, no such disturbance would occur. He further argues that the heavy parts of the carriage would not be required to enter the house at all, but could be kept in an out-house or placed right out of the way. This would be very convenient in winter, as no injury would be done to the upholstery work of the body as at present is certain to occur when the complete carriage is stored away in some damp cellar or out-house.

By a very simple arrangement *rockers* are fitted to the cradle, so that when the body is on the undercarriage they lie along each side of the cradle, without being any disfigurement, but, on the contrary, improving its appearance. On detaching the cradle from the undercarriage the rockers are moved into their usual positions transverse to the body of the carriage.

Mr. Simmons informs us that the "Cradlecar" detachable arrangement, with or without the rockers, can be fitted to any of his carriages at a slight increase on the ordinary price. He will shortly have woodcuts prepared, so that we can illustrate the cradle both attached to and detached from the car.

The Bankruptcy of Mr. J. A. Jones.

ON the 8th of last month Mr. J. A. Jones, sewing machine dealer, Staines, appeared at the Kingston County Court to undergo his public examination. Mr. Mellows, solicitor, acting for the creditors, objected to the proceedings until the debtor had obeyed the orders of the Court, and made out a complete statement of his affairs. The Registrar therefore adjourned the examination, and ordered that the debtor be allowed five shillings per day for three days for his expenses in preparing the required statement.

It will be remembered that, as reported in the *Gazette*, the Tower Furnishing Company bought out an execution

on Mr. Jones' goods and stock. The creditors, who appealed to Judge Lushington as to the legality of the Tower Company's hire contract with Mrs. Jones, and got judgment in their favour, have now sold off the stock, which fetched some £60.

The Tower Furnishing Company have appealed against the decision of Judge Lushington, and the case will be heard about Easter. The point raised is one of the most important yet tried in connection with the hire system, and we look forward to the decision with much interest.

The Howe Machine Company.

THE Howe Machine Company are showing increased vitality. They are making radical alterations in their branch offices in Manchester, Leeds, Leicester, Nottingham, &c., with a view to extending their business. In Glasgow they intend to make a particularly bold bid for trade, and they have recently taken the whole of an enormous block of buildings known as the Criterion Buildings, situated at the junction of the Trongate and Argyle Street. Those familiar with Glasgow will know these buildings to rank among the handsomest in the "second city of the empire." The internal decorations are unusually fine. A single small staircase alone cost nearly £1,000, and the whole block cost nearly £30,000. In the opinion of many persons, the interior is the finest and most artistic of any commercial building in Scotland. This will be the Howe Machine Company's Glasgow depôt in the future, and will contain a very large assortment of sewing machines kept running by power; also a full range of cycles, with every convenience for practically testing them on the premises.

The foregoing is conclusive proof that Messrs. Mignot & Fontaine, the present proprietors of the Howe Machine Company, do not intend to neglect any opportunity of developing their business. They are now turning out a very large number of cycles, which are giving every satisfaction. We recently described their new sewing machines, which, we learn, are giving the very highest satisfaction.

LLOYD & HILL,

Patentees &

Manufacturers

Perambulators,

Invalid Furniture

HOME.

EXPORT.



SECOND AWARD MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888.
 LOWER HURST STREET,
 BIRMINGHAM.

Jottings.

Mr. J. Sturton, dealer in sewing and washing machines, musical instruments, jewellery, and perambulators, is about to remove from 39, Northcote Road, Bournemouth to larger premises at 101, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth.

Mr. A. Midgley, late manager of the Singer Company's Malton branch, has been appointed manager of the Bradbury Company's Otley depot.

The Singer Company's Ilfracombe office is now located at 62, Fore Street.

The Singer Company's Diss office is now at 7, Mere Street.

The Ringwood (Hants) office of the Singer Company has been removed to South Bend, Ringwood.

Mr. S. Howarth, who for some years has carried on the business of a sewing machine dealer and general domestic machinist at 184, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent, has gone out of the trade, and the whole of his stock, comprising sewing machines, washing, wringing, and mangling machines, clocks and watches, fishing tackle, and a miscellaneous assortment of ironmongery goods, was sold by auction on Thursday and Friday, the 14th and 15th of March. The stock of machines was very small, and fetched very low prices. Mr. Howarth failed about twelve months ago, but reopened again at the same shop, and has done little or no business since. He is shortly proceeding to Texas to try his luck there, and we hope that success will attend him.

Mr. Bernhard Stoewer has recently enlarged his sewing machine factory at Stettin, and is now employing 500 hands.

Mr. Handel Beech, who for some long time past has supplied and repaired sewing machines specially for the hat trade around Manchester, has given up his business at 59, Hyde Street, Denton.

Mr. J. R. Wyllie, late at the Paisley depot of the Bradbury Company, has been transferred to their Carlisle branch, which Mr. A. Taylor has recently left to assume the command at Manchester.

Mr. Tom Houldsworth, the London representative of Messrs. Watson & Whalley, asks us to correct an error in a "Jotting" in the *Gazette*. In a recent issue we stated that he had opened an office at 150, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. This should have read 115, and NOT 150.

Mr. S. W. Johnson, formerly of the Bradbury Company's Rochdale depot, has received an appointment with Mr. John Harrop, the well-known bassinette manufacturer and general house furnisher, as manager of his Oldham depot. We wish him every success with his new and enterprising firm.

Before leaving Rochdale Mr. S. W. Johnson, late Bradbury manager at Rochdale, was at a social gathering presented by the staff of the depot with a silk umbrella, as a token of respect on his leaving the Company after five years' service. The presentation was made by Mr. Bamford, who in a few well-chosen words expressed the regret of all the *employees* at his departure, and their sincere wishes for his future welfare.

In the sewing machine department of the Paris Exhibition one of the greatest novelties will be a new fanning machine, which can be easily altered to produce any required design, and is absolutely automatic in action.

Our attention has been called to the fact that among the perambulator makers who are now doing a large export trade we omitted to mention the Star Perambulator Company. Last year they sent carriages to Australia, India, Japan, China, Africa, West Indies, France, Germany, &c., and this year look for a large increase in their export trade.

Mr. W. Williams, who opened a sewing machine depot at 193, Great Jackson Street, Manchester, a few weeks ago, has now taken up the sale of wringers, and reports thus far a good trade. In letters almost life-size he now informs the Manchester public by means of an iron sign outside his shop that they can obtain within "All Kinds of Sewing Machines."

The following we take from an American newspaper: "There is a capitalist in Washington Territory (U.S.)—A. M. Cannon by name—who, ten years ago, was selling sewing machines; to-day he has a fortune estimated at between four and six millions of dollars." Made out of sewing machines? We fear not. If so, they manage these things better in the States.

Mr. Elliott is now giving cookery demonstrations every Tuesday and Friday, between 11 a.m. and 1.15 p.m., at the Wanzer Islington depot, and Mr. Budd is now managing affairs at the Company's Cheapside establishment. All the depots are now supplied with numerous new designs in lamps, some of which are of pure silver, beautifully engraved.

On the evening of the 15th of March the *employees* of the Bristol offices of the Singer Manufacturing Company met at the Full Moon Hotel, North Street, to bid farewell to their manager, Mr. William R. Fisher, who is leaving Bristol for the Newcastle-on-Tyne district. Over forty sat down to dinner, the chair being taken by Mr. James B. Higgs, the cashier of the Bristol office. After dinner, and the loyal toasts had been given, a handsome gold watch was presented to Mr. Fisher as a mark of the esteem in which he is held. The presentation was made by Mr. George Gwilliam, who is the oldest *employee* in the district. Mrs. Fisher was also presented with a silver teapot on behalf of the young ladies of the district. The evening was spent in a convivial manner, and the speeches were interspersed with songs and recitations.

In another column will be found a special report of the Singer case. It was amusing to notice the way in which the Judge tried to avoid entering into the question of trade name, and treat the matter as an ordinary case of a claim for balance of account. Mr. Wansbrough, purely through persistency and skilful diplomacy, got the Judge to listen to the *pros* and *cons* of the use of the word Singer. Then, in his speech for the defence, he acquitted himself in a manner which would do credit to the first advocate in the land. Mr. Brighten, the solicitor for the plaintiffs (Messrs. Wright & Co.), pitted against such a man, had a difficult task to perform, but Mr. Wansbrough would be one of the first to admit that he worthily served the interests of his clients. The decision, after all, proves nothing, as the Judge decided against the defendant because she allowed so long to elapse before notifying her objection to the machine supplied.

A Music Trade Section has been formed in connection with the London Chamber of Commerce. At a meeting of the music trade to consider the subject, representatives were present from nearly all the leading makers, including Mr. Jas. S. Murdoch, of J. G. Murdoch & Co., Lim. It is divided into two sub-sections, publishers and makers and importers. Most of the leading firms have already joined and success is now assured.

Mr. T. P. Chappell, at the above meeting, called attention to the question of the registration of hire agreements as bills of sale, and pointed out that a petition from the London Chamber against a Bill for such a purpose would have great weight.

At the showrooms of the Bishop's Clusser Company, of 147, Aldersgate Street, are now to be seen samples of their new "Gloria" hand machine mounted on wood base. We referred last month to this machine as one of the lightest running and most silent yet introduced. The trade generally appear to endorse this claim, as the importers the past week or two have received an unusually large number of orders for same. The Bishop's Clusser Company have also now on show albums bound in morocco, and the leaves embellished with floral designs.

in an artistic manner. Some of these are musical, playing two airs, and all are well made and remarkably cheap.

In the piano trade the makers of cheap instruments are particularly busy, whereas firms only making high-class pianos are, for the most part, rather slack. Cheap pianos are now having a run. In this respect they take after sewing machines.

Mr. C. Lohmann, of 22, Jewin Street, E.C., the well-known importer of sewing machines, has opened a musical instrument depôt. In his showrooms are now to be seen several splendidly made instruments, which a competent and impartial authority informs us are faultless in tone and touch, and, in his opinion, rank among the finest instruments ever constructed.

Mr. T. Morris, late of Morris & Cooke, has closed his Edmonton depôt, but continues his Bruce Grove, Tottenham, establishment.

The White Sewing Machine Company intend to make a good show at the Paris Exhibition. An expert operator is on the way to Europe from America to take charge of their stand.

Mr. George Phillips, of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company, has just returned from a visit to the north of England and Scotland. He found business in most districts decidedly improving.

Mr. S. Bettmann is now on a visit to the Continent in the interests of the White Sewing Machine Company. Thus far he has done some really good business in the "King," which is the name by which the White Company, in a very unrepugnant-like manner, sometimes refer to their splendid machine.

The English makers of musical instruments will be but poorly represented at the Paris Exhibition as regards numbers. Messrs. Bishop & Sons and Brinsmead & Sons are the only piano makers who have been allotted space.

A new domestic machine depôt has been opened at 169, High Street, Uxbridge. It has been reported that Messrs. J. F. Allen & Co., of Ealing, were the proprietors, but Mr. Allen says this is not correct. Mr. A. C. Wells, who was in the former's employ for three years, has started this depôt, and, as he thoroughly understands the hire system and sewing machine business, his late employer thinks he should succeed first-class, and says that he gave him the greatest satisfaction. It does Mr. Allen great credit to so speak of an old employe who has now started in the same business a short distance away.

We understand that Mr. H. Wright, formerly of Uxbridge, has not gone out of the trade, but is shortly opening a sewing machine depôt in Uxbridge Road, Hanwell.

The extreme west of London now appears to be pretty well catered for in our particular line. The centres of the trade are Ealing, Chiswick, Acton, Uxbridge, and Hammersmith, and from these places is worked a very large stretch of country by quite a number of "live" agents. An addition to the list has just been made. A new firm has opened a sewing machine depôt at Teddington.

The Bradbury Company have opened a depôt at Nottingham, which is under the control of Mr. Williamson, their Leicester district manager. The local manager is Mr. W. Hoades, late Nottingham manager for Messrs. Jones.

The Bradbury Company have for a long time past been engaged in perfecting a new chain stitch machine. It is now at work in several of the Nottingham and Leicester factories, and is giving great satisfaction.

We chronicle the success of the Bradbury chain-stitch machine with great pleasure. This style of machine has

been almost totally neglected by English makers thus far, although it is in great demand, particularly in the hosiery trade, where lock-stitch machines are unsuitable.

We hear that the Standard Supply Company, Limited, which was registered on the 23rd January, and has offices at 17, Beaconsfield Road, Ealing, W., has already done good business. It is under the management of Mr. E. J. Munday, and undertakes the supply of all kinds of domestic appliances.

Mr. H. Raper, late West of Scotland district manager for the Singer Company, has now taken up his quarters in London. Being one of the most energetic and successful managers in the Singer service, he is expected to give a great impetus to the London business of his gigantic corporation. The new terms which the Singer Company have made with their canvassers are expected to contribute to this end.

Mr. T. E. Guard, late with the Bradbury Company at Bath, has been appointed to take charge of the Singer Company's Abergavenny district.

Mr. W. H. Dunkley has opened splendid showrooms at 58, Corporation Street, Birmingham, which he has well stocked with perambulators, rocking-horses, and all kinds of toys, including, of course, his patent suspension perambucot.

We acknowledge the receipt, from Mr. G. M. Pfaff, of a very tastefully lithographed advertising sheet. It is some 4 ft. long by 2½ ft. wide, and the design is artistically set forth in several colours, with a space at foot for agent's name.

Mr. Thomas R. Dix will shortly be calling upon many of our readers in the capacity of representative of the Bishop's Cluster Company, the well-known wholesale importers of sewing machines, &c.

Mr. J. Peckham, sewing machine dealer, Gosport, recently took up the sale of cycles, and is doing, well—a good business already.

Messrs. Turner & Son, of Cheapside, Landport, are now devoting special attention to their knitting machine department.

Mr. J. Kitson, perambulator maker, Basford, writes us that he is about removing to larger premises.

Mr. McFarlane, of Glasgow, paid his periodical visit to London recently, and as usual stopped at the Manchester Hotel, where he occupied a storeroom with his mangles, and did a fairly good trade.

We hear that Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co., Limited, have taken a lease of No. 71, Union Street, Glasgow, which premises the Wheeler & Wilson Company are leaving.

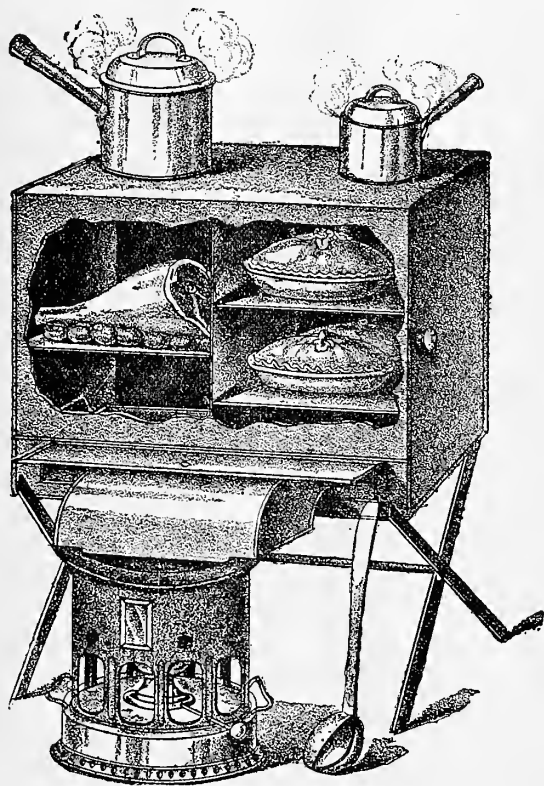
Mr. McKittrick, late city manager for the Wheeler & Wilson Company at Manchester, has been appointed manager at his Company's Regent Street, London, depôt.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company report business as being very good, particularly in machines for the shoe trade. They have just secured from the India Office the contract for fitting up an army clothing factory at Alipore, near Calcutta. They find all the benches, machines, transmitters, &c., and at special request have designed simple mechanism to enable the machines to be worked by foot power when so required.

No. 71, Union Street, Glasgow, will shortly be vacated by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, who have taken premises in Queen Street, Glasgow. Their new depôt is larger and more elegant than the one they have occupied for a long time past. Business at this depôt is, we understand, very largely on the increase, and the past quarter's trading very satisfactory.

The Defries Safety Stove and Cooker.

WE were recently invited to examine an invention of which the world has for a long time past been in need, viz., an oil stove which burns without producing any smell or smoke. The Defries Safety Lamp and Oil Company, of 43 and 44, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., claim to have in their Vagner's patent one which is entirely free from the objections found in nearly every oil stove in the market, and we must certainly say that we consider it the most ingenious and scientifically constructed stove yet introduced. In principle, it is a complete departure from anything previously attempted. A round wick is used, with a spreader in the centre, and the flame is fed with three currents of air, two of which act without any mechanism as a forced draught, and thus prevent the flame from setting fire to the wick. The flame, which resembles that of an atmospheric gas burner, gives but very little light, but is remarkably fierce. The very commonest oil can be used, and the wick can never catch fire. This is no small advantage, as, strange to say, the wick could be turned, if desired, to the maximum height



and left for hours, and no unpleasant smell or smoke would be given off. This shows conclusively that the products of combustion are all consumed.

The heat is radiated in all directions, and is so intense, from a small light, that it takes after the Bunsen burner. We really should not have thought it possible to obtain so much heat without adopting mechanical means. There are, however, no working parts in this invention; consequently it is durable, and cheap to produce. It has several uses, and will, beyond doubt, be largely adopted for heating rooms and offices, but also for cooking purposes. The woodcut given herewith illustrates it applied to the cooking of joint, vegetables, and pastry all at one time. In conjunction with the Defries cooker it is remarkably useful. The company are open to prove that they can bake bread by this means, in one and a half hours, and roast a large joint in two hours. Food so cooked does not differ in flavour to that cooked in the ordinary manner. The cooker is supplied in various sizes, and there are appliances for grilling, boiling, steaming, baking, frying, and the heating of irons, roasting coffee, &c. No doubt this invention will come in for extensive adoption, as it possesses sterling merits, and would be highly useful and economical in every household.

The Bradbury Chain-stitch Machine.

MESSRS. BRADBURY & CO., LIM., have now on show at most of their depôts their new chain-stitch machine. For the production of this machine they have gone to endless trouble and expense, as they decided, months ago, not to place it on the market until it was perfect in every respect. Having carefully examined it, we must say that it will worthily uphold their reputation, being constructed of the very best and most durable materials and finished in a first-class style. It can be run at a very high rate of speed, and is as light and noiseless as it is possible to construct such a machine. It is fitted with the automatic tension and all the latest improvements, and is, in short, so well made that it deserves to meet with a very large sale. Although only just placed on the market some hundreds have already found their way into factories and homes, and in every case they are giving great satisfaction. The Bradbury Company claim for this machine several advantages over that of the Wilcox & Gibbs Company, and the stitch produced is identical with the Wilcox & Gibbs.

T. LUCKETT,

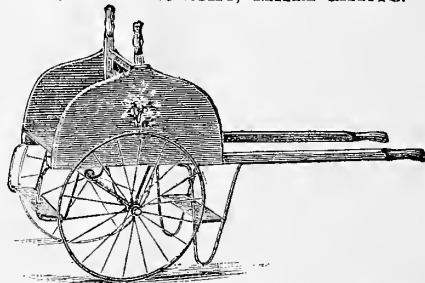
Manufacturer of all kinds of
**WOOD, WICKER, CANE, GRASS, RUSH, BAMBOO,
WIRE, IRON, PAPIER MACHE**

**BASSINETTES & PERAMBULATOR BODIES,
INVALID BODIES, PARCEL CART BODIES;**

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Jottings from Leicester.

BRADBURY & CO. have removed their Leicester depôt and district office to more commodious premises in Belvoir Street, which have been fitted up in a new and magnificent style; in fact it is considered the best machine shop in Leicester.

We understand this has been forced upon them by the very rapid increase in their factory and retail trade, in both their Rotary Wheelfeed and their New Chain Stitch Machines. They have scored a decided success with both machines, having succeeded during the past few months in fitting up several large factories, after severe competition.

This increased state of business speaks well for the perseverance of Mr. Williamson, their manager.

Mr. F. Barton (late of New Jersey, U.S.A.) has been appointed assistant manager for Leicester depôt, and will, no doubt, prove a valuable addition to their staff here.

On the evening of the 21st of March the *employés* at the Bradbury Leicester depôt met at Mr. Williamson's house, and spent a most enjoyable evening. The toast of the evening, "Success to the Bradbury Leicester District," was received with great applause, and so, too, was the reference to Mr. W. Cunliffe, the general manager of the company, who, through his indefatigable exertions and business acumen, is not only keeping the Oldham firm well to the front, but is leading it on to new conquests. "LESTER."

The Use of the Sewing Machine in the Shoe Trade.

A SERIES of capital articles is now appearing in the *Boot and Shoe Trades Journal* on the Use of Machinery in the Shoe Trade. We are indebted to our contemporary for the following:—

The sewing machine for closing uppers is almost a first necessity in shoe manufacture. Certainly without its aid no progress can be made. The chief aim is to select those which are most suitable for the class of goods manufactured. The purchase of the first sewing machine to be used is of more moment than such a comparatively unimportant matter would seem to warrant. Let this purchase be fully suitable in every respect, and prove that it is so, and then buy all the remainder of the same pattern or make. Of course this remark does not refer

to the size of the machine, or include those extra machines which are needed for special kinds of work. But as far as the general bulk of the plant of this description is concerned, those machines which are counted upon to do the bulk of the work should be all of one kind or pattern. Many reasons may be urged in favour of this practice. There is the uniformity in the style of work produced; the opportunity of changing operators from one machine to another. The constant use engenders a familiarity with all the parts, and an insight into their working among the machine hands that render the services of a mechanic almost needless. Each operator will know something about the machine she works, and, having knowledge of one, it will be knowledge of all. If the machines selected are those of a reliable and enterprising maker, all parts may readily be obtained in duplicate, with the advantage of fitting perfectly when they are required. Again, in the event of a treadle movement being superseded by power, the uniformity is a clear economy in the cost of benches and transmitters. During the last few years constant improvements have been effected in sewing machines. In the direction of increased speed there has been a remarkable advance, and it is questionable whether the limit has yet been attained. Combined with this has been a successful effort to run with less friction, diminishing noise and lasting a greater length of time. These improvements have resulted from a change in the principles of mechanism, and have been adopted with various modifications by nearly all the leading makers. The movements now most in favour are upon the rotary principle, and, in addition to greater speed being secured, a much longer length of under-thread can be carried in the bobbin or substitute for the shuttle. With regard to other machines which may be denominated as extras, these will embrace the wax thread, the cylinder button-hole herring-bone, and what are called the long stitch or embroidery machines. This latter machine, made by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, differs from all others in that the running power is to the left hand of the operator, thus leaving the right hand at liberty for the work. The machine is used for stitching what is known as "crewl work" upon the fronts and vamps of ladies' boots.

The ordinary class of machines are so widely advertised that a selection is not difficult to make. The qualifications should be ease of working and of adjustment, quickness of stitching, largest holding capacity of bobbin or shuttle, and adaptation and interchangeability of parts. Most of the sewing machine firms also make the wax thread machines that are used in connection with general classes of trade. For still stronger work, Pearson's wax thread machines are much in request, as well as those of Jones &



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Complete, as Drawing,
Upholstered, Rubber Wheels,
Reversible Hood,
China Handle,
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COMBINATION
RUSTIC & PAPIER
MACHE BODY,
WITH
PAINTED WOOD SLATS.
Will stand any Climate.

**The Halesowen Perambulator Co., Ltd.,
HALESOWEN, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.**

Company. Cylinder machines are exceedingly useful in many ways. They are, especially so for putting on goloshes on men's uppers after they have been fitted upon the block system. For closing seams special machines should be appointed, and an attachment is now made that provides for the regulation of the width of seam to be closed. Another of these aids, sold by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, provides for trimming the closed seam, so that no excess of leather is left when rubbing down the seams. The herring-bone stitch machines are not usually met with, being in request only for the stitching down to the linings of fancy top bands, or other matters of artistic ornamental details.

Button-hole machines may now be said to have culminated in the Reece, which is so rapid in its action as to be unapproachable. The cost of worked button-holes is rendered so comparatively little by the use of this machine that even common qualities of boots may be thus embellished. The improvement in appearance is so manifest that whenever it can be accomplished it is advisable to do so.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our March number.)

THE machine patented on August 10th, 1852, by Edward Joseph Hughes, to whom the details had been communicated by Messrs. Grover & Baker, was chiefly remarkable for the production of a stitch different both in its appearance and its mode of formation from that of any previous sewing machine, and for the very great improvement effected in the feed of the machine, by which this part of the mechanism was practically perfected and assumed that form which it still retains in many of our modern machines. So much has been said in the course of these articles with respect to the feed of the sewing machine, that it may appear to many that too much prominence has been given to it; but if it be remembered that the regularity upon which so much of the beauty of sewing depends, is only to be attained by the use of a perfect feed, it will be seen at once that this part of the subject has not been invested with undue importance.

As the machine, mentioned at the commencement of this article, and others of a similar description, achieved a considerable amount of success, the following detailed account is appended.

The table or bed of this machine is supported by four legs, and is fitted with an overhanging bracket which carries the mechanism for actuating the straight needle. The needle is held in a slide, which works vertically in grooves formed in the front end of the bracket. One end of a bell-crank lever, contained in the bracket, is connected to the needle slide, the other end of the lever being provided with an anti-friction roller working in a suitable cam, which is affixed to the main driving shaft. The rotation of the driving shaft causes the cam to impart a vibratory motion to the bell-crank lever, which, in its turn, and by means of its connections, gives an up and down motion to the needle slide, and consequently to the needle. The driving shaft is carried in bearings situated beneath the bedplate of the machine, and is fitted with ordinary driving pulleys, or with a flywheel and handle, according as the machine is to be driven by power or by manual labour. A second cam is fastened to the driving shaft, whose object is to give a reciprocating motion to a segmental toothed rack, whose teeth gear with those of a spur pinion which is fastened to the stem of a curved instrument, usually known as the circular needle.

The title of needle commonly given to this instrument seems somewhat inappropriate, since it has nothing to do with penetrating the material to be sewn, its only resemblance to a machine needle being that it is provided with an eye near its end or point. The use of this curved instrument or needle is to carry the under thread and engage it with the loops of the upper or true needle thread, which it accomplishes by means of a reciprocating circular motion, derived from the combination of the pinion,

toothed rack, and cam, already mentioned, the stem of the needle working in a small bracket bolted to the under side of the bed. Besides the eye near its point, the curved instrument or needle has another eye at the commencement of its curve, and the space between the two eyes is grooved for the purpose of retaining the under thread in its proper position upon the periphery of the curved needle.

The feed motion consists of a bar working by means of a slot on a fulcrum or pin in a small bracket, so that its free end is capable of being raised or lowered; at the same time it can slide bodily in a longitudinal direction for the purpose of imparting the requisite feed to the cloth. The bar is fitted with an adjustable screw, having a flat plate on its inner end nearest the driving shaft. Against this plate strikes a feeding cam or wiper, on the end of the driving shaft, and consequently the feed bar is forced back more or less, according to the distance between the plate and the cam, and by this means the length of the stitch is regulated. A second cam strikes a prolongation of the feed bar on the under side, thereby elevating the free end of the bar at each stroke of the cam. The combined effect of the two cams acting on the feed bar is to give to it both a vertical and horizontal motion, suitable springs serving to return the bar to its original position in both directions. The free end of the feed bar is curved upwards, the upper surface of the curved portion being serrated to enable it to take hold of the material when it comes in contact with it. The serrated part of the feed bar moves in an aperture formed in the bed of the machine, of a size sufficient to allow of the horizontal movement of the feed, the serrations or teeth on which are at the proper time raised through the aperture until they are slightly above the level of the upper surface of the bed-plate. The material to be sewn is laid upon the bed-plate, upon the surface of which it is held by a yielding presser-foot, which consists of a plate having an opening for the passage of the needle, a corresponding opening being made in the bed-plate, so that when the needle descends, its point and eye may pass entirely through the cloth. The presser-foot is attached to a vertical slide, and when in action is held down upon the work by a helical spring. When not in use it is held up by means of an L-shaped tumbler, jointed to the slide, and so disposed as to bear on top of the bracket.

In this machine both the upper and under threads are supplied direct from the reels, the under thread being arranged in the following manner: From the reel the thread is first inserted through the eye formed at the commencement of the curve in the circular needle. It then passes into the groove and through the eye near the point. The cloth having been laid upon the table or bed-plate, and the presser-foot brought down upon it, the driving shaft is rotated, and the straight needle descends, pierces the cloth, and forms a loop of thread on the under side. The circular needle then commences to rotate, and in so doing inserts its point with a loop of the under thread through the loop formed by the straight needle. The straight needle now rises, leaving its loop round the curved needle, and the cloth is moved forward the length of a stitch. Before the curved needle returns to its original position, the straight needle descends again and passes another loop through the one formed by the under thread on the curved needle which returns to its first position while the straight needle still remains below the cloth. This back motion of the curved needle leaves the first loop formed by the straight needle round the loop of the curved needle, so preventing it from being drawn out of the cloth by the tightening of the straight needle thread. The curved needle during its back stroke also leaves its own thread looped round the straight needle and its thread, but before the straight needle rises again the curved needle makes another advance and forms another loop through the needle loop; whereupon the needle rises, the stitch is drawn tight, the cloth is moved forward for another stitch, and the whole operation again repeated. The result of these movements is a double-chain stitch, consisting of two threads looped together below the fabric, and differing from the ordinary shuttle stitch in so far as the filling thread is double or loop formed, instead of being single. The

slack of the needle-thread is controlled by a small roller on the bracket, and a projecting-piece on the needle-slide, the needle-thread being held between these two during the time they are in contact, the formation of slack being thus prevented. The great advantage of this machine was in the means provided for allowing the feed to drop away from contact with material during its return motion, thus allowing the work to be more easily guided, and straight or curved seams to be sewn with equal facility.

The feed of Mr. Hughes' machine, afterwards well known as the four-motion feed, was decidedly a great advance upon all that had preceded it; and the writer of these articles has often been asked why the proprietors did not claim royalties from other makers, for, although it is true that it first appeared on a double-chain machine, it was still part of a sewing machine. However, about forty actions were commenced on Mr. Judkin's patent, who claimed the application of the four-motion feed to a shuttle machine. Proceedings began in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, but were stayed by Lord Westbury, then Lord Chancellor, who ordered a case to be stated before him. This was done, and after the plaintiff's case had lasted for nine days, the Lord Chancellor stated that, before the defence commenced, a delay of twelve or thirteen days should transpire, during which time he would study his notes, and give the matter his consideration. After the time had expired, notice was given to attend the Lord Chancellor's Court, and his lordship gave his decision against Judkin's patent, on account of the construction of specification. Messrs. Grover & Baker then tried to amend the specification for the four-motion feed by putting in disclaimers, but this was objected to, and the patent was lost.

(To be continued.)

The well-known *Journal de la Machine à Coudre*, now in its 12th year, published at Nimegue, Holland, has changed its title to "Le Mecanicien."

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 2,463. F. D. Nawell, for an adjustable perambulator joint.
- 2,467. W. J. Jones, for improvements in circular knitting machines.
- 2,503. E. W. Broadbent, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 2,504. E. W. Broadbent, for improvements in plaiting attachments for sewing machines.
- 2,660. G. W. Milkman, for improvements in means for use in frilling, kilting, rucking, pleating, and similar purposes, and in machinery or apparatus for producing the said means or appliances.
- 2,755. The Nottingham Manufacturing Company, Limited, J. Groves, and J. Whatnall, for improvements in knitting machinery.
- 2,945. J. Tripp, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 3,008. T. Madocor, for improvements in perambulators, invalid chairs, milk trucks, and other similar vehicles.
- 3,250. J. Taylor and E. Roberts, for an improved needle setter for sewing machines.
- 3,319. G. P. Lee, for improvements in hood-rests or supports for carriages, perambulators, bath chairs, cots, or like hooded vehicles or receptacles.
- 3,518. W. Wilson, for improvements in or relating to perambulators.
- 3,538. R. Haddan, a communication from T. Engel, of Germany, for improvements in or relating to button sewing mechanism in sewing machines.
- 3,579. R. Markham, for perambulator rockers.
- 3,597. H. Trotman, for improvements in machinery for pleating and rendering permanent upright or accordion pleating or kilting.
- 3,633. W. F. Bottomley, for improvements in wheel locking mechanism applicable for use in connection with perambulators.
- 3,750. J. Kohler, for improved method of driving the feed motion of sewing machines for knitted fabrics.
- 3,973. H. P. Garland, for improvements in and relating to sewing machines, chiefly designed for stitching sacks, carpets, and the like.
- 3,995. F. T. Simmons, for improvements in perambulators.
- 4,059. E. Patterson, for facilitating the threading of sewing machine needles.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

!POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

- 1,636. *Sewing machines* J. Thomas, of 30, Charles Street, Cardiff.
- Dated Feb. 3rd, 1888. Price 8d.

This invention relates chiefly to improvements in that class of lock-stitch sewing machines, in which an ordinary reel of cotton is placed in a carrier beneath the bedplate for the supply of the under cotton.

GRIMME, NATALIS & Co., BRUNSWICK, GERMANY.

MAKERS OF THE RENOWNED

"ORIGINAL PRINCESS" Hand Machine,

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"FAMILY" Hand or Treadle,

MEDIUM B and C, High or Low Arm,

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"NATALIS D," an elegant, light-running
Machine, with latest improvements.

WHOLESALE REPRESENTATIVE FOR GREAT BRITAIN,

CHAS. BRADBURY,

65, Guildford Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.

Part of the invention relates to means for avoiding the strain on the cotton now existing with machines of this class. A small vee-grooved wheel acting as an anti-friction roller to take the loop from the needle instead of the hooks is also employed.

3,355. *Perambulator jointed head stretchers.* W. J. Harris, of 219, Old Kent Road, and J. H. Smith, of 497, Fulham Road, London.—Dated March 5th, 1888. Price 6d.

One or both of the arms of the hood stretcher is or are made telescopic. The arm is made hollow, and contains a spiral spring which constantly presses outward a rod fitting in the arm, and when the hood is open or closed holds it firmly in position.

4,795. *Sewing machines.* C. Waldecker of Köln, and M. Sandt, of Bielefeld, Germany.—Dated March 29, 1888. Price 8d.

The improvements relate to the manner of driving the needle arm and the shuttle arm, and also to the thread-feed motion, and consists of a frame to which the driving wheel is fastened, and two arms; to the one arm is fastened a link for the thread feeder; under the face-plate is placed the shuttle carrier, which is operated by a rod.

5,841. *Driving, sewing, knitting, and other machines.* H. A. Stuart, of Bletchley Iron Works, Bletchley.—Dated April 19th, 1888. Price 8d.

This invention relates to a new and improved treadle mechanism for communicating rotary motion to lathes and sewing and other machines, which apparatus may be applied to, or detached from, such machines as desired. The treadle mechanism comprises a box containing a treadle mounted on a suitable axis, a lid carrying a fly-wheel and a slotted bar engaging with a crank pin on the said wheel, the slotted bar being adapted when the lid is raised to engage with the rock shaft.

5,892. *Sewing machines.* T. W. Müller, of 31 and 32, Mariannen Strasse, Berlin.—Dated April 20th, 1888. Price 8d.

This invention relates particularly to improvements in small toy or pocket sewing machines for the use of children, the object being to provide a machine which, owing to its great simplicity, may be readily used by any child without previous practice, and without the assistance of adults. The improvements consist essentially of a new driving device for the working parts of the machine, and secondly of an improved feed service and stitch guide. The use of toothed wheels, gearing and pinions, and also of crank, shafts, and like parts is dispensed with, and nearly every part can be readily stamped out of sheet metal or cast and fitted together by rivets, screws, and soldering.

6,208. *Sewing machines.* C. L. and H. W. Reynolds, both of Sultan Factory, and E. C. Pean, of Buckland, all of Portsmouth, Hants.—Dated April 26th, 1888. Price 11s.

This invention refers to the use of two needles in one machine to sew two lines of sewing at the same time, and is particularly applicable for stitching corsets. The usual needle bar has an addition to hold the second needle, this preferably of an adjustable character to enable the extra needle to be adjusted the distance required from the other needle. The shuttles are placed at right angles to each other, and work in opposite directions. The presser foot is made double, the

extra portion having a slot in place of a hole for the extra needles. The usual cotton feeding and take-up arrangements are duplicated.

6,384. *Automatic safety brake for perambulators and other similar wheeled vehicles.* W. H. Graham and G. R. McDonald, both of 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London.—Dated April 30th, 1888. Price 8d.

When the pressure of the hands are removed from the driving handle the brake will automatically lock the wheels, and, on the handle being depressed, the wheels will be released. The invention consists essentially in the employment of clutch boxes, specially constructed to engage with teeth on the hind wheel centres, the clutch boxes and teeth being connected and disconnected by suitable mechanism, accordingly as the driving handle of the vehicle occupies an elevated or depressed position.

12,424. *Perambulators.* C. R. Price, of 187 and 188, Gooch Street, Birmingham.—Dated August 29th, 1888. Price 8d.

This invention relates to various improvements in perambulators (1) a new construction of perambulator (or other bodies) made of wicker, wire, &c.; (2) the perch bar connecting the front and hind axles; (3) the driving or pushing handle provided with means for steering; (4) a collarless axle-tree screwed at the ends for nuts, or having holes to admit cotters to keep the wheels from coming off; and to prevent them from working backwards a cap is fastened to the hub of the wheel by screws or other fastenings, which cap covers the entire end of the axle; (5) a method of fixing the spokes of metallic wheels.

18,625. *Improved knitted hosiery goods, shirts, pantaloons, vests, and drawers, and like articles.* G. Templeman, of Wollaton Street, Nottingham.—Dated December 20th, 1888. Price 6d.

This invention consists in producing stronger selvages by splicing each selvedge for a width of eight needles more or less, being the same width from the selvages all through from commencement of making the fabric continuous through the narrowings to the end of the fabric.

18,876. *Sewing machines.* A. Anderson. A communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company of New York, U.S.A.—Dated December 27th, 1888. Price 8d.

The machine is provided with an attachment holding-bar arranged within the head at the forward end of the overhanging bracket-arm of the machine.

Means are also provided whereby an attachment or a presser-foot may be detachably secured to its bar or holder.

18,887. *Tuck creasing or marking devices for sewing machines.* A. Anderson. A communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of New York, U.S.A.—Dated December 27th, 1888. Price 8d.

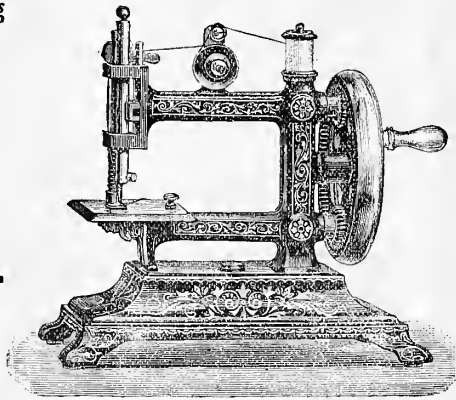
Relates to tuck-creasing or marking devices for sewing machines, the object being to provide a simple, compact, and strong creasing or marking device, which will operate in a silent and positive manner.

In one arrangement a rocking-bar or shaft, having an arm carrying a creasing roller, which is positively connected with the said bar or shaft in the direction of its movement, so as to be oscillated in the arc of a circle directly by the said arm is combined with a creasing-hip which co-operates with the roller.

* IMPROVED MAGICIAN DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE, *

With High-arm and Revolving
Tension.

Makes 1,000 Stitches per
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Size 9 by 8½ inches. Weight
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cheap practical Sewing Machine
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well. Warranted to work equal
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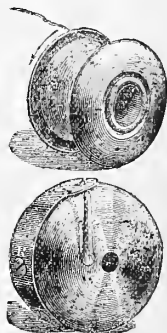
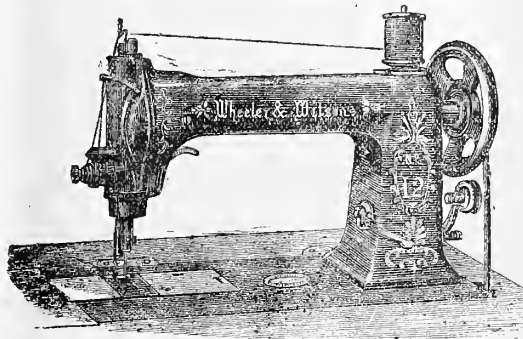
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All our lines are well adapted to the Installation Trade, of which we have had a wide experience. We are prepared to grant special credit facilities, and to allow liberal cash discounts. We can supply our customers with illustrated lists bearing their own name and address, and we shall be pleased to give estimates for all kinds of stationery used in the Credit Trade. Our Show Rooms are the largest of their kind in London, and we heartily invite a call from all members of the trade who find themselves in our neighbourhood.

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SEWING MACHINES.
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JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., LIMITED,
 91 and 93, FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

18,888. *Ruffling or gathering attachments for sewing machines.* A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company of New York, U.S.A.—Dated December 27th, 1888. Price 8d.

Relates to that class of ruffling or gathering attachments for sewing machines which are operated from the needle-bar of the machine, in such a manner that the ruffling blade is advanced to make a gather as the needle rises and is retracted for a fresh hold on the goods as the needle descends to sew the gather.

According to this invention an attachment of the class referred to is produced which is simple in construction, so that it can be made at little expense, and one in which the parts are so arranged that the power is applied to the best advantage, so that there will be but little drag on the needle-bar.

18,975. *An improved sewing machine.* J. Köhler, of Limbach, Saxony.—Dated December 29th, 1888. Price 8d.

Relates to the class of sewing machines used for making seams in hosiery and the like fabrics, and has for object to ensure a more certain action of some of the parts, and by this means to enable such machines to be worked at a greater speed, and, consequently, with increased productive capacity. Hitherto the action of such machines has been very uncertain, partly owing to the use of one-sided or open eccentrics or cams, and partly to the employment of springs acting transversely to each other for the purpose of keeping the movable parts up to the circumference of the eccentric. According to this invention, these defects are obviated by using a closed eccentric, or cam, for producing the most important movements, and thus rendering them more positive.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED JANUARY 29TH, 1889.

396,979. J. Boppal, Newark, N.J., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED FEBRUARY 5TH, 1889.

397,269. C. H. Benoit, San Jose, Cal., shuttle for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED FEBRUARY 12TH, 1889.

397,496. W. C. Foster, Jersey City, N.J., sewing machine.

397,579. J. Bartlett, Epping, N.H., and G. B. Wiggins, South New Market, N.H., sewing machines.

397,587. H. H. Cummings, Malden, Mass., button sewing machine.

397,588. H. H. Cummings, Malden, Mass., button sewing machine.

397,619. L. C. Wing, Boston, Mass., needle for sewing machines.

397,640. J. S. Gorton, New York, N.Y., automatic tension apparatus for sewing machines.

397,652. F. T. Leilich, Bridgeport, Conn., rotary shuttle sewing machine.

397,808. C. F. Littlejohn, Bridgeport, Conn., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED FEBRUARY 19TH, 1889.

397,908. H. C. Goodrich, Chicago, Ill., ruffler and gatherer for sewing machines.

397,996. F. W. Müller, jun., Berlin, Germany, sewing machines.

398,010. R. Thompson, Bridgeport, Conn., loop removing and spreading mechanism for button sewing machines.

398,057. W. R. Landfear, Brooklyn, N.Y., machine for winding sewing machine bobbins, &c.

398,193. E. Seitz, Peoria, Ill., ruffling and gathering attachment for sewing machines.

398,291. J. Tripp, New York, N.Y., shuttle operating mechanism for sewing machines.

398,300. C. H. Willcox, New York, N.Y., feed mechanism for sewing machines.

398,395. E. B. Allen, Portland, Me., channel cutting device for sole-sewing machines.

398,323. J. H. Griffin, Brockton, Mass., sewing machine.

398,344. F. W. Ostrom, Bridgeport, Conn., clamp-operating mechanism for button-hole sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED FEBRUARY 26TH, 1889.

398,433. D. A. Mooney and J. Ireland, Troy, N.Y., combined thread tension and lubricating device for sewing machines.

398,534. W. H. Palmer, jun., Norwich, Conn., locking device for sewing machine heads.

398,585. H. H. Cummings, Malden, Mass., button sewing machine.

398,586. H. H. Cummings, Malden, Mass., button sewing machine.

398,653. A. S. Richardson, Reading, Mass., wax thread sewing machine.

398,765. E. C. Bean, Buckland, Portsmouth, County of Hants, England, sewing machine.

stitch sewing machine, from which the company took its name, and stated to be now in liquidation. The plaintiff took 500 one pound shares in the company, and he alleged that he was induced to do so on the faith of certain statements in the prospectus which were not true. The defendant denied that there was any untruth whatever in the statements, and also denied that the plaintiff took the shares on the faith of the prospectus at all, alleging that what he relied on was an advertisement in the newspapers, for which the company were not responsible. After hearing evidence, the learned Judge held that there was no evidence that the plaintiff took the shares on the faith of the statements in the prospectus, or that they were untrue, and therefore gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

The Standard Supply Company, Limited.

THE above company was registered on the 22nd January, with a capital of £1,000, divided into £1 shares. Mr. E. J. Munday is the secretary, and the office is at 17, Beaconsfield Road, Ealing, W. The list of shareholders registered is as follows:—

E. J. Munday, Ealing, dealer.....	1
W. J. Hutchings, Vine Street, Uxbridge, printer.....	1
J. Dix, 20, Walham Grove, Fulham, builder.....	1
G. Godfrey, 70, Church Road, Acton, whitesmith.....	1
H. Smith, 2, Polimore Terrace, Acton, gentleman.....	1
J. C. Yabsley, 17, Keston Road, East Dulwich, bookkeeper	1
H. Downie, 17, Beaconsfield Terrace, Chandos Road, East Stratford, bookkeeper.....	1

The objects of the company are to carry on the trade of dealers in sewing machines, watches, and general merchandise, and any other business or businesses which it may be deemed advisable; to raise or borrow money from any person or company, including any director or directors of the company itself, for the purposes of the company; and to execute and issue bonds or debentures, promissory notes, and other instruments securing the repayment thereof, with or without charge upon any property of the company, including its uncalled capital, for the time being, and upon such terms as to priority or otherwise as the company shall think fit; to purchase or acquire similar businesses; to collect debts of similar businesses; to amalgamate with any limited liability company having similar objects.

Sale of Monk's Stock.

ON Thursday, the 21st March, Messrs. Bullock & Co sold by auction at Moss & Jameson's rooms, 77, Chancery Lane, E.C., the whole of the stock of Messrs. W. Monk & Co., invalid furniture and perambulator makers, of 103, Great Russell Street, W.C.

The sale was well attended, but principally by brokers, and the 130 lots were disposed of at very low prices. It must be said, however, that many of the lots were scarcely worth carting away. A large number of the perambulators were very ancient in appearance, although well-made and finished.

It may not be generally known that Messrs. Monk & Co. were the successors to Mr. Heath, the inventor of the Bath chair, and they occupy Heath's original factory in Broad Street, Bath. For some years past they have also occupied 103, Great Russell Street, but in future intend only to have one address, and that at Bath.

We noticed at the sale several members of the perambulator trade who secured a few bargains, but for the most part there was little offered of any real value, old stock predominating.

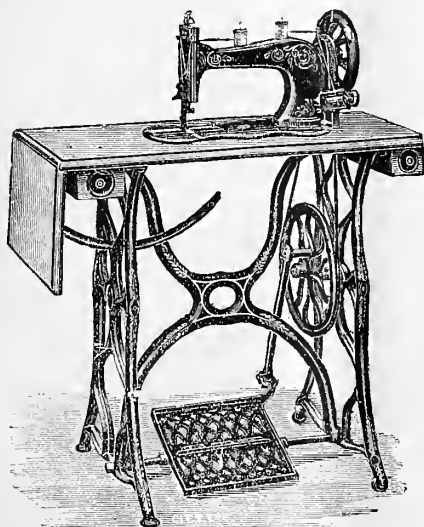
REPOLISHING OLD MAHOGANY WORK.—We gather from an authority that the best plan to pursue to polish household mahogany is to put into a bottle half a pint of alcohol, quarter of a pint of vinegar, quarter of a pint of linseed oil, and one ounce of butter of antimony. Shake them well together. Wash the work well with warm water, in which a little soda has been dissolved, and thoroughly dry it. Now roll up a piece of cotton wool into a rubber, moisten it well with the mixture, and rub this briskly over the work until dry. This is a French polish reviver, and may be used by anyone with good effect, where there is a moderate body of polish still remaining on the furniture.

The Liability of a Moldacot Director.

ON the 26th of March, a case came before Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, in the Queen's Bench Division, of an important nature to shareholders in the Moldacot Company, now in course of liquidation. Mr. Emil Nusser, a tennis racquet manufacturer, sued Mr. A. Pye-Smith, a merchant, to recover a sum of £500, which the plaintiff had paid for shares in a company of which the defendant had been a director. The defendant denied liability. Mr. E. Ford and Mr. H. Kisch were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Kemp, Q.C., and Mr. Danckwerts being for the defendant. The company was the Moldacot Pocket Sewing Machine Company (Limited), registered in 1886 under the Companies' Acts, for the purpose of acquiring the patent rights for the United Kingdom in the lock-

VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,

KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,



SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CYCLOPS IMPROVED HIGH-ARM Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines,

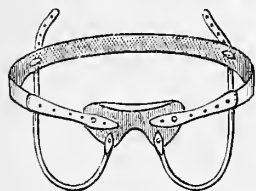
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*These Machines are made from the Best Materials and cannot be
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Shipping Orders executed on the shortest notice.

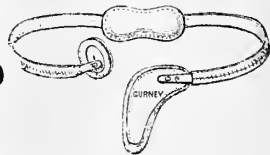


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Is the most Perfect, Comfortable, and Effective.
Has succeeded in the most severe cases when all others have failed.
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* HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. *

The peculiarity of the Soft Rubber Pad Truss is its superior adaptability to the Herniary opening, keeping up an equal pressure without enlarging the opening and causing wasting of the muscular tissue. This tends to cure the Hernia, by allowing the parts to regain their natural muscular strength, which cannot be with the ordinary pads, as they invariably produce a pitting and loss of tissue, external to the rupture, and necessitate the resort to stronger and stronger springs, to the great discomfort of the patient; whilst with the Soft Rubber Pad Truss lighter springs are used or non-metallic bands.

Thread Elastic Stockings	3/-, 4/-, and 5/-	Each	Gents' Riding Belts	from 5/-	Each
Silk	5/-, 7/-, and 9/-	"	Ladies' Belts	" 7/6	"
Patent Enema Syringes, in Box, complete	3/3	"	Indiarubber Bandages (10½ ft.)	" 4/6	"
Ladies' Chest Expanders	3/6 and 4/6	"	Leg Irons	" 15/-	"
Water Pillows, according to size	from 6/6	"	Spinal Supports	" 25/-	"
Male Urinals	" 7/6	"	Artificial Legs	" £5	"

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance by Postal or Post Office Order, payable at Vere Street, W. Further Particulars and Self-measurement Form sent on Receipt of Stamped Directed Envelope.

ALL GOODS SENT CARRIAGE OR POST FREE.

F. GURNEY & CO.,

PATENT TRUSS AND ORTHOPEDIC MECHANICIANS,
22, WOODSTOCK STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

WRINGERS.

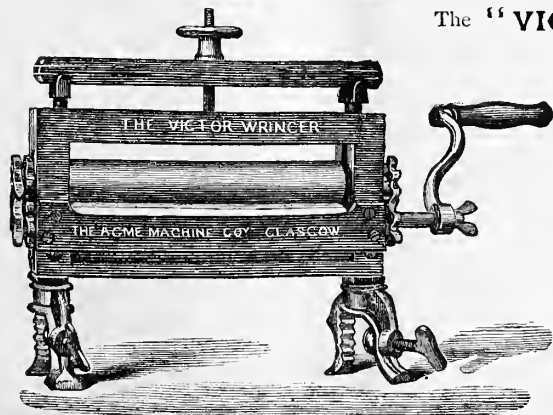
The "VICTOR" WRINGER is a Machine we can confidently recommend. It fixes with ease on to a round or square tub, and the clamp is so arranged that no matter at what angle the side of the tub may be the Wringer, when fixed, stands straight up.

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12/-	13/-	14/-	Rubber Rollers.
Cog Wheels, 8d. extra each Machine.			

The A.M.Co. are the largest manufacturers of Rubber Roller Wringers in Europe. Makers of the "Acme," "President," "Nonpareil," and "Victor" Wringers; also Knife Cleaners and Ice Cream Freezers.

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For Sewing and Knitting Machines, Physical and Surgical Instruments, Guns, Clocks, Lathes, &c., &c.

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The Special Features of our manufacture are:—We study the Dealer, we finish every Carriage with care, using Patent Split Bolts, Good Springs, Good Braids, and Solid Brass Fittings, and thus save our customers the annoyance of Repairs and Returned Carriages. For Easy Term Business no better Carriage can be turned out, and they are bound to give the Purchaser satisfaction.

Parts of every Description for Repairs, Wheels, Tyres, Handies, Hoods, Canopies, Aprons, Joints, &c.

RUGS OF EVERY SKIN AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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Shine caused by wear promptly removed from Ladies' Jackets, Gentlemen's Coats, Uniforms, &c. (any colour), by a NEW DRY PROCESS. Cannot be done by any Dyers, Cleaners, or other Tailors.—SOLE INVENTORS.

SHINE REMOVE COMPANY,

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NEW OXFORD STREET (Opposite National Guardian Assurance Co.),

Late of 63, OXFORD STREET, W.

Repairs, Alterations, and General Cleaners.

The CHERRY TREE MACHINE Co.

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 WASHING, WRINGING, AND MANGLING MACHINES,
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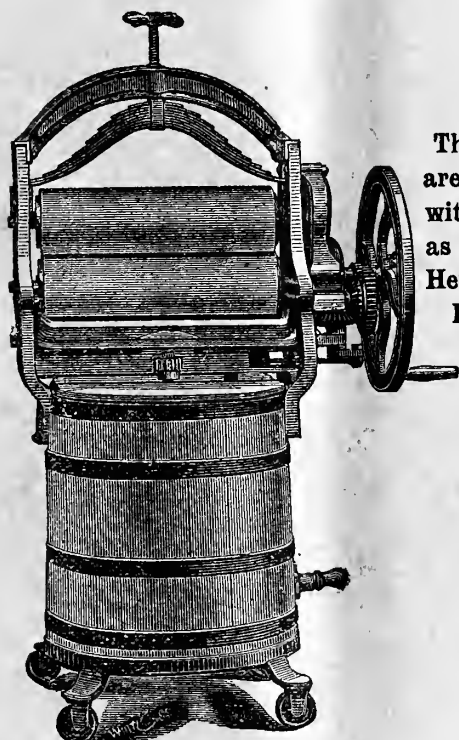
ROYAL LETTERS
PATENT.

BY HER
MAJESTY'S



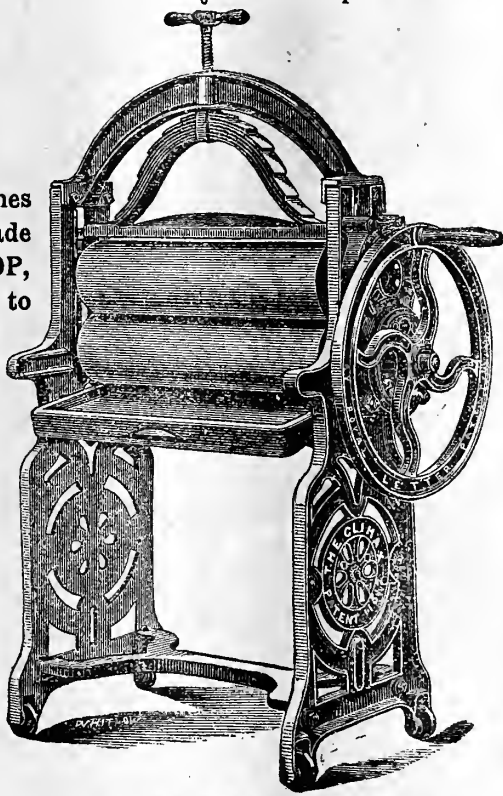
ROYAL LETTERS
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THE MODEL WASHER, Wringer and Mangler Combined. BOW TOP.



These Machines
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with FLAT TOP,
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THE CLIMAX MANGLE. With Bow Top.



We have adapted our patent “CLIMAX” Gearing to combined WASHING MACHINES, as it is stronger, easier to work, and more compact. We have also patented a new improvement in the tubs by making the bottom slope or fall towards the outlet, so that all the water runs out without it being necessary to raise one side of the Machine. This is an important advantage, as many machines have been broken when being raised by accidentally falling completely over.

With the improvements recently added, as stated above, the “MODEL” is by far the best Machine in the market, and we feel sure that the prejudice which exists in some minds against all Washing Machines would disappear if our “MODEL” Washer were given a trial.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PATENT CLIMAX GEARING.

In ordinary Wringing and Mangling Machines there are *five* cog wheels, *two* being to make the rollers rotate equally, and *three* to reduce the speed. With the “Climax” Gearing this is accomplished by *three* wheels. These wheels are all fitted at one end of the Machine, which make it more compact, and take up less room.

The wheels are strengthened by flanges, and it is almost impossible to break them.

There are no cogs on the fly-wheel.

The stud and stud-wheel are entirely dispensed with.

There is less friction and less noise in working.

Finally, it is stronger, easier to work, more durable and less liable to get out of order than any other gearing.

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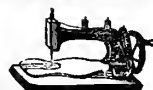
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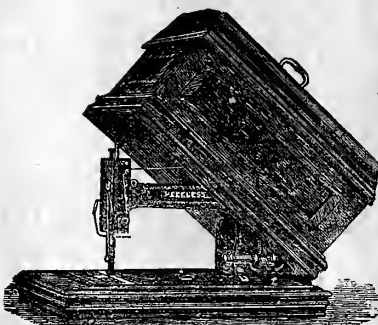
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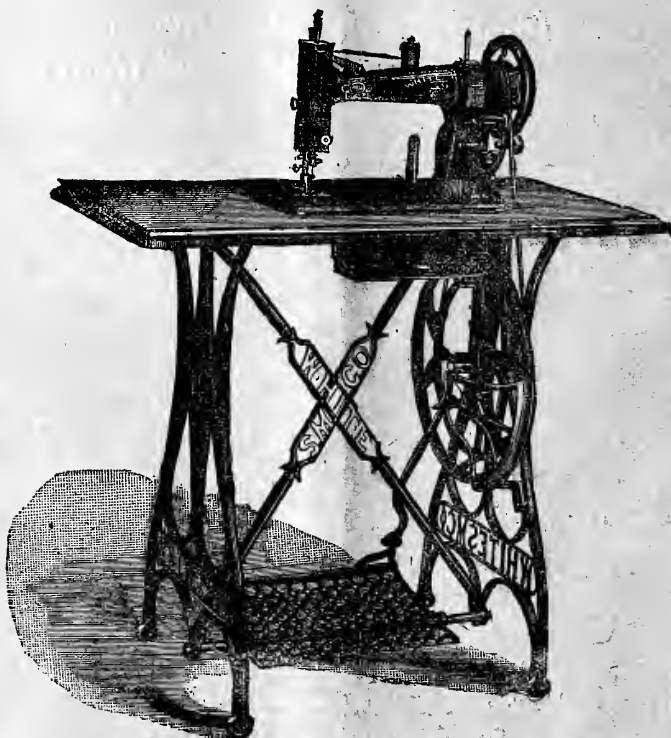
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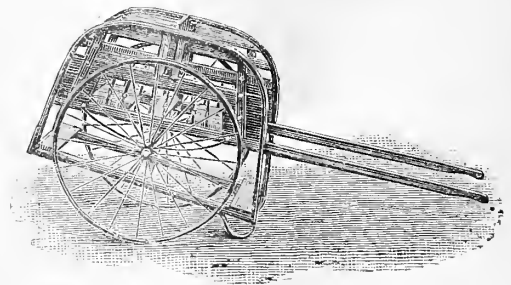
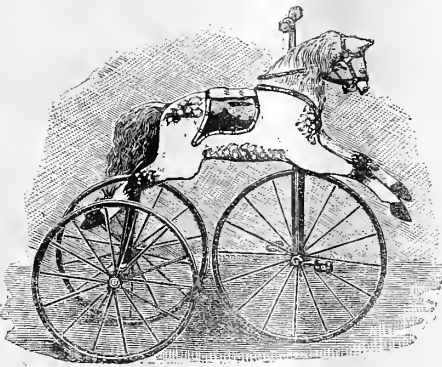


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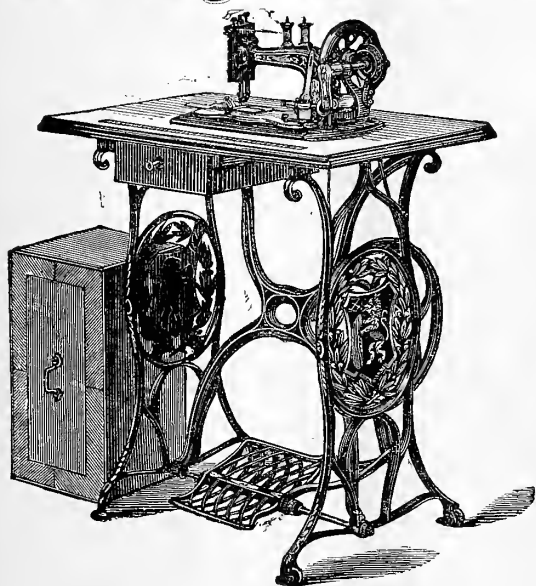


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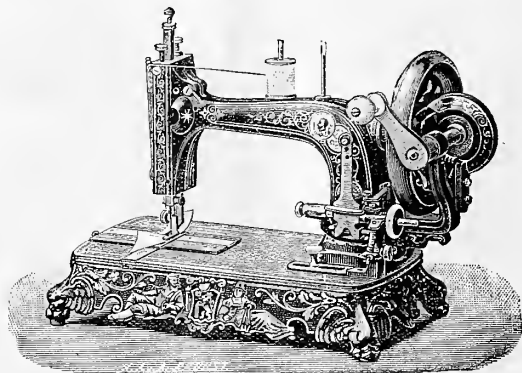
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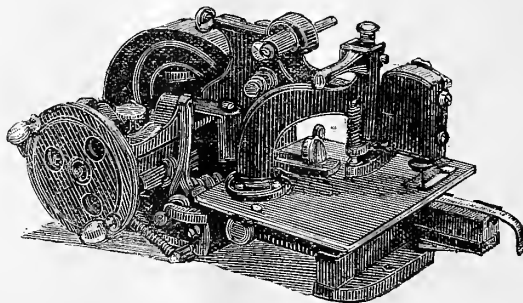
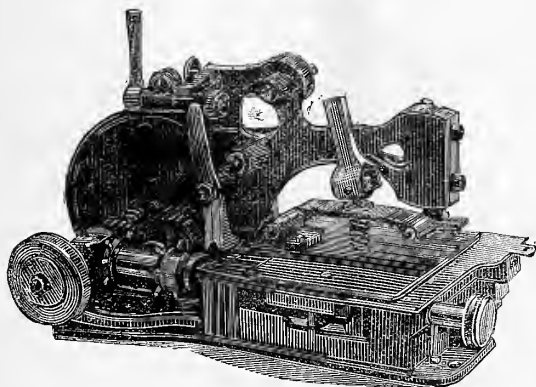
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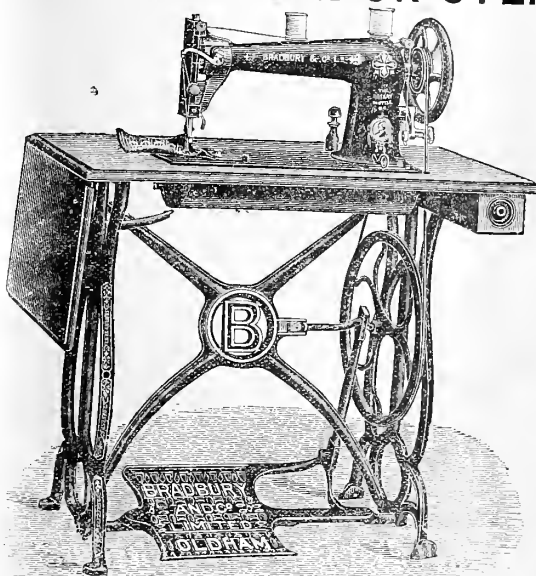
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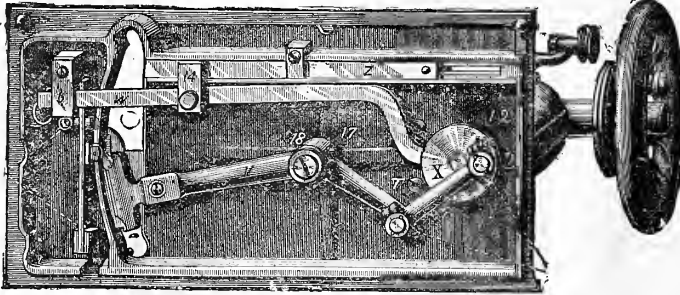
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The public will not be surprised to learn that certain parties have already imitated the World Renowned Light-Running "NEW HOME" Sewing Machine.

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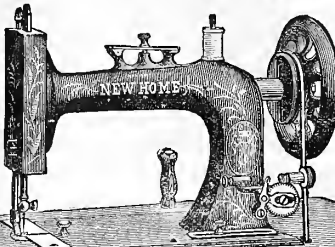
The NEW HOME Sewing Machines are constructed on the most approved mechanical principles under the immediate supervision of the BEST INVENTIVE TALENT OBTAINABLE. They make the Double Thread Lock Stitch and have all the improvements known to the sewing machine art.



They have the Automatic Equalized Tensions, Open End Cylinder Shuttle, Oscillating Shuttle Carrier, Double Direct Acting Feed, Straight Self-Setting Needle, and Loose Balance Wheel, whereby the Bobbin can be wound without Running the Machine.

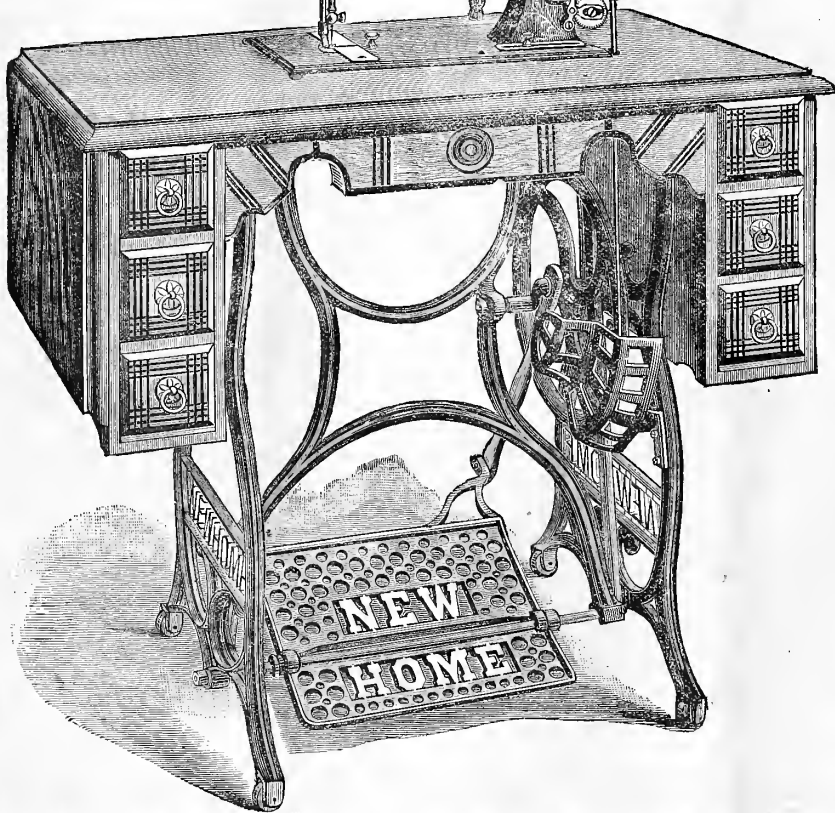
THEY ARE MARVELS OF INVENTIVE TALENT AND CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY.

The New Home surpasses all other Sewing Machines in the Varied Combinations that Constitute A PERFECT MACHINE.



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*Special Points Claimed by the
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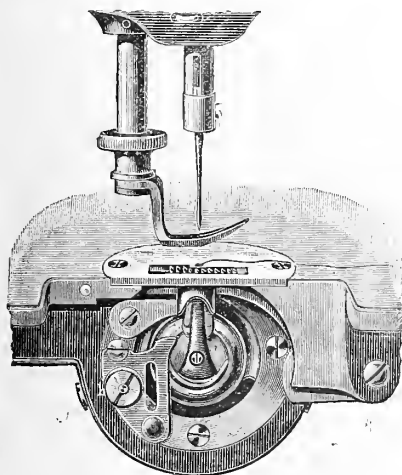
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It has the shortest Needle used in any Lock Stitch Machine.

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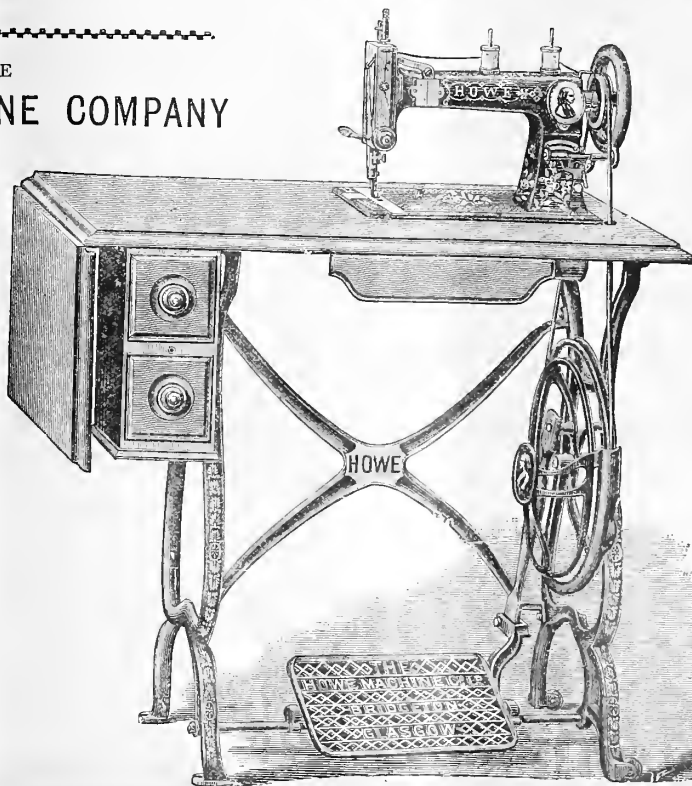
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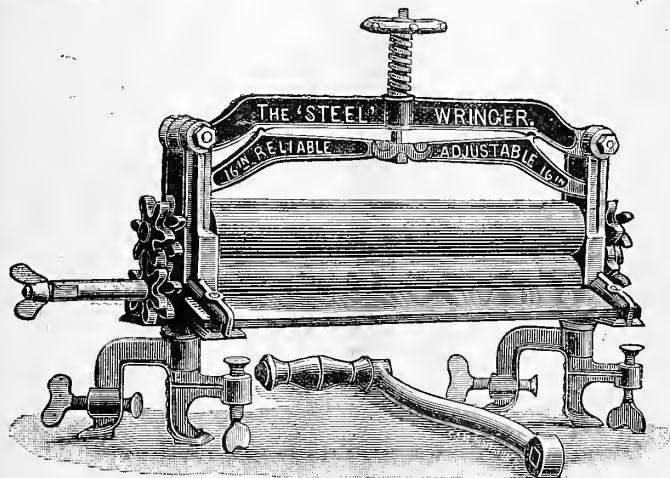
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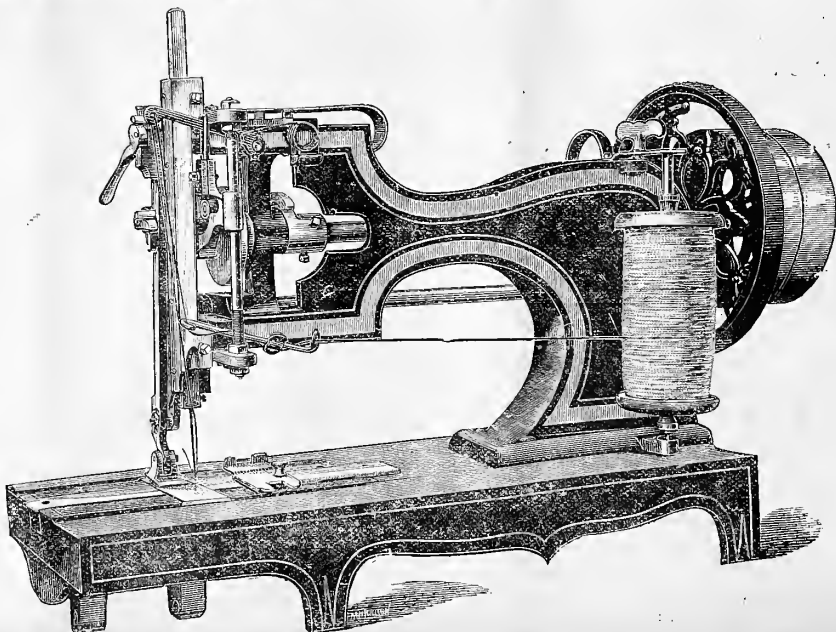
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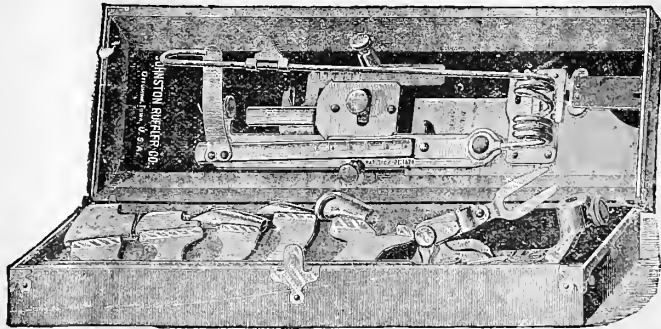
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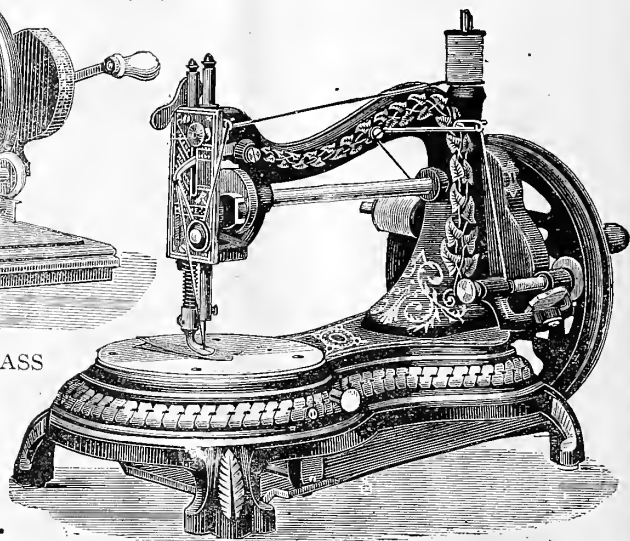
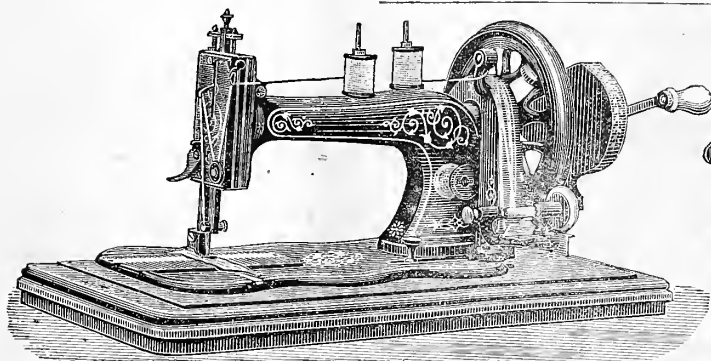
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N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

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OLDHAM SEWING MACHINE WORKS,

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All Wearing Parts specially hardened.

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REVERSIBLE
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HAVE NO MACHINE
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OF
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The most Perfect Machine in existence
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SHOULD SEND FOR
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This machine will produce
more and better knitting than
any other. We challenge
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ECLIPSE KNITTING MACHINES.

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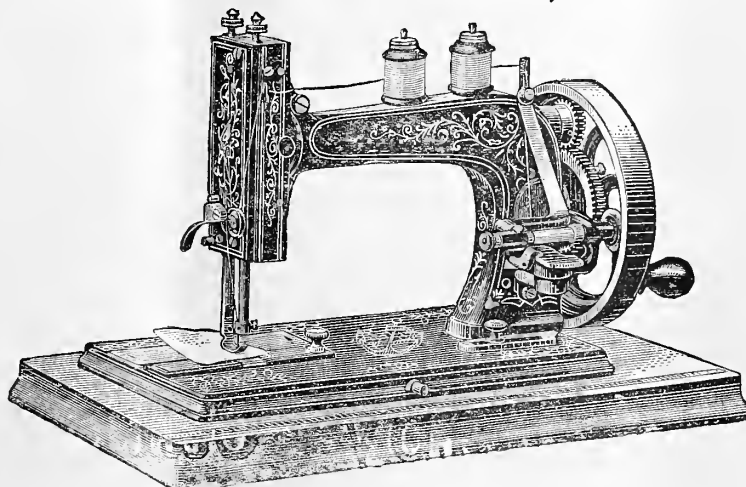
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ESTABLISHED 1872.

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A GREAT
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THE "GLORIA," ON WOOD BASE.

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KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.

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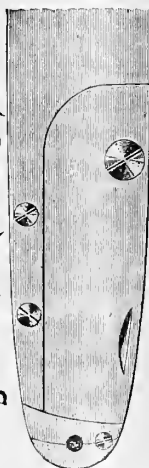
Manufactured by the

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No Shuttle
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Cylinder, natural size.



Shuttle, natural size.



No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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JOHN GRAHAM, 128, Lancaster Rd., Notting Hill, W.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances. MAY 1st, 1889.

The Hire-Purchase System.

SELLING HIRED GOODS.

That specific mode of conducting business known as the "hire system" may be very profitable to the vendor, and very convenient for the purchaser; but it has its disadvantages. Thomas Padmore stated one of them, to-day, when he was candid enough to confess that the facilities which the plan offered for obtaining goods at a small original outlay were the source of considerable temptation to a poor man. It came out that the speculative Thomas had obtained several articles of domestic furniture from a tradesman on a "hire-purchase" agreement. These goods were valued at £4 19s., and the deposit on them was 10s. Subsequent payments, to the sum of £1 1s. 6d., were made, when Mr. Padmore fell into arrears. Then it came out that he had sold the goods within two days of having obtained them. His excuse was that he had parted with them to obtain bread for himself and family, and the warrant officer who arrested him deposed to the miserable condition of the prisoner's home, and the utter destitution of his circumstances. But in spite of Padmore's offer to pay the balance by weekly instalments, Mr. Bushby sentenced him to a month's hard labour.—*Evening News*, March 29th.

BUYING A HIRED MACHINE.

On the 29th March, at the Brighton County Court, before his Honour Judge Martineau, the Singer Manufacturing Company, who have a branch in North Street Quadrant, Brighton, brought an action against Mr. Henry Mitchell, of 37, Beaconsfield Road, to recover £7 10s. for wrongfully converting one of their sewing machines to his own use. Mr. Buckwell appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Prince for the defendant. Mr. Buckwell, in opening, stated that a Mrs. Uphill obtained a sewing machine, the number of which was 6,935,223, from the plaintiffs on the hire and purchase system, the total amount of the purchase money being £7 7s. Some instalments were paid, but whilst a balance of £4 4s. 6d. was still due, it was sold to the defendant. A representative of the plaintiffs had seen the defendant with reference to the matter, and he absolutely refused to give up the machine; hence the present action. The plaintiffs did not know where

the machine was now. Witnesses having been called in support of this statement, Mr. Prince addressed the Court for the defence, and contended that defendant was not liable. He said the machine was purchased by the defendant, who was a dealer, and he gave full value on it. When inquiries were made about the machine he returned it to Mrs. Uphill, who repaid the money which she had received from him. No formal demand for the return of the machine, he contended, was made before the defendant had returned the machine to Mrs. Uphill. Defendant, on being sworn, said when an agent called on him and saw the machine, he stated that it belonged to the plaintiffs. Witness asked if there was anything wrong, and the agent said he had better see the person he bought it of, and he would call again. Witness accordingly saw Mrs. Uphill, who returned the money he had paid her and he gave her back the machine. He would swear the agent did not demand the return of the machine at this time. When the agent called again he told him what he had done, and he said this was the best thing. He did not see the notice produced until some time afterwards. His Honour held that there had been conversion, and that the defendant had no right to deliver the machine to any other except the plaintiffs. He gave a verdict for the plaintiffs, assessing the damage at £4 4s. 6d.

BANKRUPTCY TRUSTEES AND THE HIRE SYSTEM—A JUDGE'S SUGGESTION.

In the course of an interlocutor issued by Sheriff Guthrie, of Glasgow, on the 7th April, and in which he orders a trustee to deliver up to the owner a piano and furniture which had been acquired by a bankrupt under the hire-purchase system, his Lordship says:—In some circumstances there may be a hardship in enforcing a right to property in favour of one who has received in name of hire, but virtually towards payment of the price, the greater part of the value of the article which he claims. When contracts like this occasion injustice to the creditors it is for the Legislature to interfere. If I might hazard a suggestion, I would say that when so many instalments of the hire have been paid as nearly to equal the value of the thing let as upon the sale it might be reasonable to give the owner possession only on repayment of so much as is equivalent to the excess paid above the simple remuneration for he use had by the lessee.

A FAMILY HIRE DISPUTE.

At the Borton County Court on the 10th April, his Honour Judge Russel had before him the case of Wells v. Goodhead. This was an action which resolved itself into a family dispute. Defendant, who resides on the Shobnall Road, and who was represented by Mr. Bright, married a daughter of the plaintiff, who lives in Blackpool Street. The daughter, when she finally left her home, took with her a machine which her father, the plaintiff, claimed as his property, and for the value of which he now sued. The case for the plaintiff (for whom Mr. Mears appeared) was that he purchased the machine on the hire system, and that he had it for the use of the family generally. The defendant's wife, however, denied this, and said she paid the instalments for the machine out of her own earnings while she was at home, she having commenced dressmaking before she was fourteen years of age. It was admitted that the hiring agreement was in the name of plaintiff. After hearing the witnesses his Honour gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £4; this to be reduced to a nominal amount—10s.—in the event of the machine being returned.

ILLEGAL DISTRAINT ON HIRED GOODS.

At the Northampton County Court, on the 17th April, his Honour Judge Snagge was occupied some time in considering the adjourned case of George Challens Schofield, 20, Cleveland Road, Northampton, dealer, v. Henry John Payne, 12 & 14, Ash Street, Northampton, furniture dealer. Claim, £10 10s., for illegal distraint on February 25th. Mr. J. P. Kingston appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. G. J. Phillips for the defendant. The plaintiff's case was that after he had obtained an administration order from the court, by which he was permitted to liquidate his debts at 10s. in the pound, the defendant broke into his house and distrained a quantity of furniture. The defendant said that the goods had been let on hire to the plaintiff, and those were the only furniture he touched. The plaintiff stated that he had a mangle from the defendant on a hiring agreement. The defendant wanted the mangle back and he gave him authority to take it. When in the house Mr. Payne wanted to take away some bedthings. Plaintiff refused; and the defendant accordingly broke open the bedroom door, which was locked, and took away bed furniture and so valued at £1 15s. In cross-examination plaintiff said he assisted the defendant to get the mangle out of the house. He was not aware that his wife had obtained the bed-furniture on a hiring agreement. They were bought with his money. He let Mr. Payne take the mangle away because it was broken down and was absolutely worthless. The plaintiff added that he had obtained an administration order from the court under the Bankruptcy Act, and Mr. Payne was scheduled as one of the creditors. Mrs. Schofield said neither the

mangle nor the bed was obtained on hire. The bedstead was to be 24s. 6d., and she paid 22s. 6d.; the mangle was to be 30s., and she paid 16s. The mangle, it was arranged, should be taken away by Payne to pay him the difference between 16s. and 30s. Defendant swore that all the goods were on hire, though he admitted that there was no signed agreement. In reply to his Honour, the defendant said that the plaintiff did not give him permission to take the bed and furniture. His Honour believed that there was an agreement for hire. He considered that the defendant had acted illegally in making the distress, and he gave judgment for the plaintiff, damages 5s., without costs.

A PURCHASER OF HIRED GOODS.

At the Burton County Court, on April 10th (before his Honour Judge Russell), the Burton Furnishing Company sued Matilda Castledine to recover the sum of £3 3s., value of furniture detained and damage sustained. Mr. Mears was for the plaintiffs and Mr. Bright defended. Mr. Mears said the action was brought by his clients, not with any vindictive feeling, but for the purpose of asserting their right to claim the goods when disposed of to a third party. It was provided in the agreement that the goods should not be removed from one place to another without the previous consent of the owners until the whole of the instalments were paid, and the person who hired the goods in question sold them to the defendant and went to America, although he was in arrears with his instalments the defendant refused to give up the furniture—hence these proceedings. His Honour: What have you to say Mr. Bright? Mr. Bright was proceeding to say that the dealings of the defendant in the matter had been in every way *bona fide*, when his Honour intimated that the law was against Mr. Bright. Mr. Bright said the reason he had defended the case was that it was a matter of public importance, and the public should know the conditions attaching to the system. His Honour: If a man buys goods which do not belong to the seller he must suffer. Mr. Bright said he thought if the matter was brought before the public they would know that it was necessary to make every inquiry before dealing in furniture of any kind. His Honour: That is my view of the matter. In such cases there may be some amount of hardship, but that depends a great deal on whether the defendant might have known, from the position of the parties from whom the furniture was purchased, that the goods were hired. It is perfectly clear in law that there is no defence. Mr. Bright said that the defendant made every inquiry. His Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed, and Mr. Mears said if the furniture was given up there would be only nominal damages—10s.—claimed. A similar judgment was given in another case.

THE LODGERS' GOODS PROTECTION ACT.

At the Westminster Police Court on the 17th April Mr. Thomas William Price, a certified broker and managing clerk to Mr. Bradshaw Brown, auctioneer, &c., of 59, Fenchurch Street, City, appeared to an adjourned summons, before Mr. Partridge, charging him, under the Lodgers' Goods Protection Act, with unlawfully removing certain furniture and effects, the property of Ellen Pawsey, a lodger of one Maude Graham, at 3, Walpole Street, Chelsea, after service of a declaration that no rent was owing. Mr. Romain appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Scott Fox was counsel for the defendant. The case was heard at considerable length on a previous occasion, and evidence was given that the complainant took rooms at £1 a week at 3, Walpole Street, rented by Mrs. Graham. Complainant had been but a fortnight in the house when defendant, acting as the agent for Mrs. Phillips, the superior landlady, put in a distress for £24, balance of the Michaelmas rent and the Christmas quarter. Mrs. Graham had nothing to seize, and an inventory was taken and subsequent distress levied on the complainant's goods, which she had acquired a short time before for £59 on the hire-purchase system. She neglected to obtain a declaration under the Lodgers' Goods Protection Act until six days after the distress, and she alleged that she was, firstly, deceived as to her position, and that while she had gone to the court to get the paper signed, to the knowledge of the defendant's representatives, her rooms were broken open and her furniture carried out. The order was served on the defendant the morning following the removal, the goods at the time not being disposed of. Mr. Scott Fox said that since the adjournment an exactly similar case had been decided in the High Court of Justice by Baron Pollock in favour of the defendant. A Mrs. Stanley, lodging in the same house as complainant, whose goods were seized under the same circumstances because she did not make a declaration, applied and obtained an injunction *ex parte*, but upon cause being shown against it by the defendant it was dismissed with costs, upon the ground that the declaration ought to have been signed while the goods were on the premises. The decision was now under appeal, and would come before the Divisional Court. Mr. Romain said an offer had been made to complainant to return her furniture if all costs and expenses were paid, but that was a very hard condition. Mr. Partridge: You must fight out the matter in another court if you cannot agree among yourselves. I am of opinion that the distress was complete and the goods out of the house before the statutory declaration was made. Consequently the summons must fail. I dismiss it. An application for costs was refused.

WRONGFUL LEVY OF HIRED MACHINE.

At the recent Belfast Assizes Mr. McCandless and others appealed against the decision of the Recorder, who had given a verdict in favour of the Singer Manufacturing Company, with costs. It appears that the Singer Manufacturing Company hired out a machine to Thomas Branagh under the usual hire agreement, and the machine had been in his possession about eighteen months when it was seized by the instruction of the defendant McCandless on a civil bill decree for the value of drapery goods supplied, and was afterwards discovered in the office of Mr. S. Morton, auctioneer. The plaintiffs' manager, Mr. Falconer, called several times at the defendant's office and endeavoured to see him, but without effect, and eventually served a demand note on his clerk, produced the agreement, and explained the nature of the case. Subsequently one of the company's superintendents served another demand note on McCandless himself, and also the auctioneer. McCandless refused to deliver up the machine, stating that he had beaten the Singer Company before, and that their hire agreement meant nothing to him, and he should stick to the machine unless they

paid him the amount that was due. Upon the hearing of the appeal the defendant had practically no case, and his Lordship confirmed the decree in favour of the Singer Company, with all costs against the defendants.

ASSAULT AT A SEIZURE.—CONSTABLE'S PRESENCE OBJECTED TO.

On the 10th April, at the Derby Borough Police Court, before the Mayor, U. Sowter, and C. C. Bowring, Esqs., Harry Powers was charged with assaulting Richard Marbrown, a bailiff, and police-constable William Smith. Marbrown stated that on Tuesday he went to the prisoner's house to fetch away the furniture, which had been obtained on the hire system, under an agreement with a dealer named Brown. Defendant said he should not allow the upstairs things to go, as he had paid for them, but they could take the things downstairs. Witness was proceeding to move the furniture, when defendant said he should prevent anything from being taken away, after which he kicked him on the hand and arm. The policeman then came in, and defendant struck him several times and pushed him up into a corner. The document under which witness went to seize the furniture had since been lost. Colonel Delacombe said he told the man Brown that he must attend the court and produce the document, but for some reason unexplained the document had mysteriously disappeared, and Brown was not in attendance, but had sent his son to represent him. If the bench thought the constable had no right in the house he would withdraw the charge of assaulting the constable. Mr. Sowter said he should certainly refuse to act in the case unless the document were produced. The Mayor remarked that the non-production of the agreement led the bench to think that there was something in it which Brown did not wish the bench to see. There was no blame attached to the officer. Colonel Delacombe: He has been made use of improperly. Powers was discharged.

End of the Unicum Button-Hole Machine Syndicate.

AT last the Automatic Machine Syndicate has come to an end, and we are not surprised at it. We follow on with a report of the winding-up proceedings:—

A petition for the winding-up of this company, presented by F. Rosher and others, was heard before Mr. Justice North on Saturday, the 13th April. The company was incorporated in May, 1886, for the purpose of carrying on the business of dealers in automatic and other machines, and to acquire the business of the Automatic Buttonhole Machine Company, its capital originally being £2,000 divided into £5 shares, which was afterwards increased to £4,000. Beyond selling a few machines, the company had done no business, and had never paid a dividend. Besides being in arrear for rent, the company was being pressed by creditors. The assets of the company consisted of its patents, for which an offer of £700 had been made, and a few other things estimated at £50; whilst the debts exceeded £1,000, shareholders holding 165 shares, and creditors for £140, as well as Messrs. Holroyd, engineers, who have a pending action to recover £522 for goods supplied to the company, appeared by counsel and supported the petition.

Mr. Eve, who appeared for the company, said that since the petition was presented a resolution for voluntary winding-up had been passed. He asked that a supervision order might be made.

His Lordship made the usual order to wind up.

The Midland Perambulator Co.'s Catalogue.

THE numerous and elaborate catalogues of perambulator makers, which have reached us this season, would seem to bespeak increasing vitality in the perambulator trade in spite of the severe competition and low prices which have prevailed the past year or two. The catalogue now before us, issued by the Midland Perambulator Company, of Hampton Works, Birmingham, is exceptionally finely illustrated and printed. It is the most comprehensive of any we have seen, and beyond doubt has been produced at the largest cost of any in the trade. The designs here depicted are endless in variety, and give evidence of much taste on the part of the Midland Company. Every style of carriage is shown, many on a very large and detailed scale. The springs alone are of such a variety of shapes that every possible taste would be satisfied. Not only bassinettes but mail carts, invalid carriages, tricycles, rocking-horses, stool-horses, &c., of all shapes, and at all prices, are faithfully depicted. Altogether we must congratulate the Midland Perambulator Company on having produced one of the finest trade catalogues ever issued.

Action against Cookson's Company.

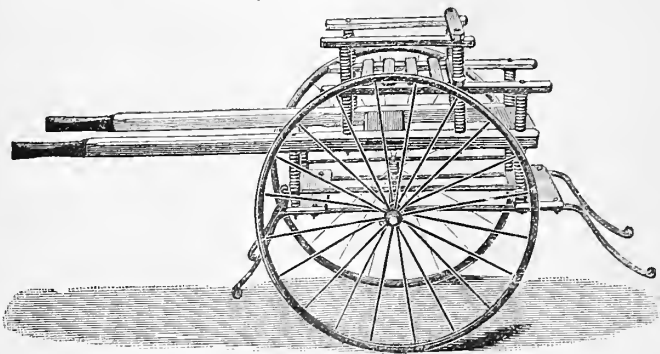
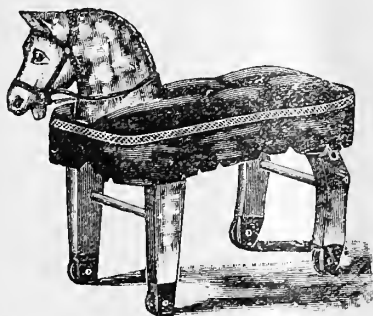
ON the 1st of April the English Watch Company, Villa Street, Lozells, Birmingham, brought an action against Mr. Samuel Jenkins, Mr. James Frederick Fairley, and Mr. Frederick Nesfield Cookson, directors of Cookson's Patent Sewing Machine Company, whose registered offices are in the Lozells, to recover £111 7s., amount due on a bill of exchange, and damages for misrepresentation and fraud.

Mr. Jelf, O.C., and the Hon. A. Lyttelton (instructed by Messrs. Parr & Hasell, Birmingham) were for the plaintiffs, Mr. Underhill, O.C., and Mr. Vachell (instructed by Mr. Rollason) were for the defendant directors and secretary, and Mr. Fitzgerald for the company.

The case for the plaintiffs was that, prior to June, 1888, the plaintiffs had supplied machinery to "Cookson's Lock-stitch Sewing Machine Company, Limited," and about the 30th of June the company being indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of £110 6s. 5d., accepted a bill drawn by the plaintiffs, and payable one month after date. At that time steps were being taken by persons interested in the company for the voluntary winding-up of the concern, and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to a new company which it was intended to form. The new company was subsequently incorporated and registered as "Cookson's Patent Sewing Machine Company, Limited." The defendants Jenkins and Fairley became directors, and Cookson, the manager of the old Lock-stitch Company, became the secretary of the new company. Shortly before the bill fell due, the defendant Cookson represented to the plaintiffs that owing to the proceedings for winding up the Lock-stitch Company and the transference of its business the bill could not then conveniently be paid. Plaintiffs consequently renewed the bill by one drawn at one month dated the 1st of August for £110 7s., which bill was duly accepted by the Lock-stitch Company. Shortly before the bill fell due the defendants Jenkins, Fairley, and Cookson represented to the plaintiffs that the new company was floated, formed, and carrying on business, that

Jenkins and Fairley were qualified directors, holding respectively at least 250 shares of the nominal value of £1, that 5,000 shares had been allotted, and that the company gave authority for the acceptance of a bill of exchange. Jenkins, Fairley, and Cookson then asked the plaintiffs to give them the cash for payment of the bill, and to take an acceptance of the defendant company at three months for £111 7s., by way of discharge of the bill. The plaintiffs, relying on the representations made by Jenkins, Fairley, and Cookson, and believing them to be true, gave them the amount of the bill in cash and drew a bill dated the 1st September at three months for £111 7s. on the defendant company, which was accepted. As a matter of fact, however, no allotment of shares with the defendant company was ever made; the company never had more than a formal existence, and on the last bill falling due it was dishonoured, and plaintiffs had never received the payment. Plaintiffs further alleged that about the 1st of September, 1888, Jenkins, Fairley, and Cookson promised the plaintiffs to pay on the 4th of December £111 7s., in consideration that plaintiffs provided them with funds to take up the bill of the 1st of August, and drew the bill dated 1st of September, and took the acceptance by the defendant company in discharge of that bill dated 1st of August. Plaintiffs carried out those conditions, but had never been paid by the defendants. The defence of the directors and company was that there was no misrepresentation with regard to the formation of the new company; that when the bill could not be met by the Lock-stitch Company the plaintiffs saw Cookson, who told them the defendant company was being floated; that the plaintiffs then requested Cookson to meet the bill for £110 17s. at maturity with funds which they undertook to provide, and to procure for them the acceptance of the defendant company in renewal of, or substitution for, the bill of £110 17s. Cookson promised to do so, and he received the cash from the plaintiffs simply as their agent; and paid it into the bank to meet the bill of £110 17s. The defendants denied that they ever promised to pay £111 7s. on the 4th of December.

L. S. HAWKESFORD & CO., 14, SAMPSON ROAD NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.



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WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. OSCILLATING SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. LOCK-STITCH. HAND MACHINE from £2. WASHING, WRINGING & MANGLING MACHINES. AMERICAN ORGANS. ORGANETTES. PIANOS. HARMONIUMS. BASSINETTES. PERAMBULATORS, &c.

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SAMUEL BEACH COCHRANE, at the above address.

DUNKLEY'S NEW SUSPENSION PERAMBUCOT.

(PATENTED JULY, 1888.)

THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!

Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.

HIGHEST AWARD, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888-9.



THE above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely New Patent Canopy, or Head, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

ORDINARY BASSINETTES from 12s. 6d.

W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—76, HOUNDSDITCH.

The bill was accepted by them as directors and manager of the company only, and in the belief that they could bind the company by their act. The defence of the company was that the bill was accepted for the accommodation of the plaintiffs and without consideration to the defendants. Upon the conclusion of the plaintiffs' case his Lordship intimated that it would be well if a settlement could be effected. His lordship and counsel on both sides then retired, and upon returning into court Mr. Jelf said a settlement had been agreed upon. Mr. Jelf added that all imputations of fraud on the part of the defendants were unreservedly withdrawn.

The Hastings Health Exhibition.

HASTINGS, April 29th, 1889.

THE Hastings and St. Leonard's Health Congress Exhibition was opened to-day by the Mayor, Councillor Stubbs. The exhibition is erected on the Hastings Cricket Ground, and there is used an iron building which cost £1,000. The exhibits in general are exceptionally good, and there was a heavy attendance on the first day. The exhibition is divided into six classes.

- I. Building materials, construction, and machinery.
- II. Water supply and sewerage.
- III. Heating, lighting, and ventilation.
- IV. Personal hygiene, domestic, labour-saving, and educational appliances.
- V. Foods, filters, drugs, and disinfectants.
- VI. Miscellaneous.

A remarkable fact is that no sewing machine manufacturer is showing; in fact, I have not seen a single sewing machine in the whole exhibition. The Bailey Company show an excellent assortment of their well-known rubber wringers, also a new knife-cleaner and table mangle, which are commanding a large sale.

Messrs. Liddiard & Wortley, of Hastings, show a fine assortment of domestic appliances, but no sewing machines.

Mr. T. Cudlipp, of 8, Church Street, Edgware Road, London, exhibits laundry machinery.

Messrs. Greenhill & Son, of Manchester, show their patent steam washers and stoves and rubber wringers.

Messrs. Smart & Sons, of Hastings, have a fine assortment of cycles, Bailey wringers, and bassinettes.

The show being an exceptionally good one, it is to be regretted that sewing machines have not been exhibited by the trade, as good business is expected to result.

NEMO.

The Reliance Perambulator Company.

WE have received from the Reliance Perambulator Company, of Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, a copy of their new bassinette list. It is tastefully printed in blue, and consists of twenty-four pages. In it we find illustrations of a number of new and handsome designs, wood bodies predominating. They state that one of their special features for this year is the lining of all their covers with the very best French cashmere of fast dye, and with every carriage they present a patent hold-fast brake.

New Patent Clothes Dryer.

WHO is there that does not retain a vivid recollection of partial decapitation through the network of clothes line which the thrifty housewife is so fond of stretching across the kitchen? The person who can abolish these confers a boon on mankind, and also, we believe, womankind. The Cherry Tree Machine Company have just patented a contrivance which effectively answers all the requirements of the average kitchen clothes line, and their south of England representative, Mr. R. J. Johns, of Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, has sent us a specimen. Although simplicity itself, without the aid of blocks we fear we cannot make a description very clear, but it resembles a row of hat-pegs, and is screwed to the wall in a similar manner. It measures some three or four feet, and is fitted with nine arms, which, when not in use, hang down parallel to the wall, and any one or the whole of the arms can be readily raised and caused to stand out straight, and upon these the clothes are hung. This clothes dryer is handsome in appearance, takes up small space, and is very simple, durable, and inexpensive.

We, therefore, prophesy for it a very large sale, which it undoubtedly deserves. It should, and doubtless will, find a place in every home.

Trade in the North of Ireland.

TRADER in Belfast has been fairly good during the past month, each and all securing their share of the retail trade, the Singer Company naturally, considering the size of their staff, some twenty-five collectors with three superintendents, securing the lion's share. We regret to say that the same fatal mistake that has swamped many a company in the past is being indulged in here at present by one of the smaller companies. We refer to the system of inducing hirers to return machines, and allowing the amount paid for them to take another of a different make, and in the cash business selling at any price. This is sure to recoil on the heads of the offenders.

We hear of the introduction of several new machines. The Bradbury Company are showing a new hem-stitch machine. The Wheeler and Wilson Company are pushing their new button-hole machine, and meeting with sterling success. The Singer Company are showing a chain-stitch machine, and will shortly place on the market their new hem-stitch machine, for the introduction of which their manager, Mr. D. J. Falconer, is responsible. However, the excitement of the month has been the introduction of an embroidering attachment, the Pentagraph, working on the Singer oscillating shuttle machine. The young German lady who manipulated the machine executed some splendid samples of embroidery, while the manager was kept busy receiving and explaining to the great number of manufacturers who visited the office the details.

The Singer have, during the month, secured and completed the contract for fitting up, for running by power, the factory of Messrs. Barron & Co., the only sackmakers in Belfast. They have also sold a number of their oscillating shuttle machines to several of the pinafore manufacturers, and have secured the contract to fit up a new factory in the same line; while as to the cuff, collar, and shirt trades, there are only two firms in Belfast who are not using the Singer machine. The Wheeler & Wilson Company have been busy in the pinafore trade also, and have secured several orders for their hem-stitch machines at good prices, while another maker of these machines, who is supposed to be going out of the trade, is offering hem-stitch machines at ridiculously low prices.

Belfast, April 28th, 1889.

T. B.

Burglary at Messrs. Murdoch's.

ON the 23rd April, at the Clerkenwell Police Court John Wells, 38, of Noble Street, St. Luke's; and William Bateman, 28, of Henry Street, Clerkenwell, were charged with breaking into the premises at 91 to 93, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., and with stealing therefrom five silver watches, two thermometers, a clock, and other articles, the property of Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co., Lim. Joseph Thomas, a cabdriver, residing in the same house as the prisoner Wells, stated that the two prisoners, on Monday and on Tuesday morning, gave him some of the stolen articles which formed the subject of the charge, and asked him to sell them. He suspected the men of having stolen the goods, and gave information to Detective-inspector Peel, which led to the apprehension of the prisoners at their lodgings. Some of the property belonging to Messrs. Murdoch was found by the police at Wells' address, and some in Bateman's possession. Detective Mathers, G division, on examining prosecutor's premises, found that a fanlight in the roof had been forced open, the burglars having apparently gained access to the house from the roof of an adjoining unfinished building. The skylight was only a short distance from the floor of the top room, so that their descent was easy, and the walls of the adjoining houses could be easily scaled. The premises had been closed from Saturday night till Tuesday morning. About twenty desks in the prosecutors' offices had been forced open, and the articles named, together with a number of musical boxes, mathematical instruments, &c., were stolen. Most of the property had been recovered. Prisoners were committed for trial.

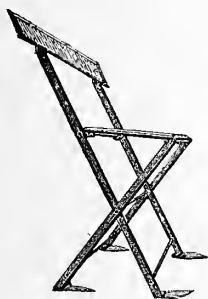
A Novel Child's Toy.

MR. ARTHUR J. AUSTIN, successor to Mr. Josiah Austin, whose works are situated in William Street, Deritend, Birmingham, has just intro-

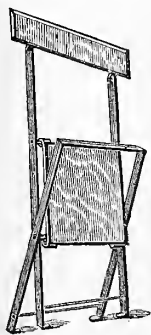


CHILD'S TROLLEY.

duced for the present season a most useful toy for children, in the shape of a trolley, or sack truck. We give an illustration herewith, showing its adaptability. It will,



FOLDING CHAIR OPEN.



FOLDING CHAIR
PARTIALLY CLOSED.

undoubtedly, meet with a large demand, more especially amongst the strong, healthy lads of the age.



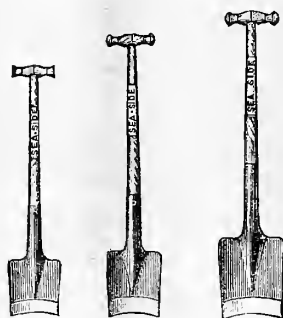
TEA TABLE.



STOOL.

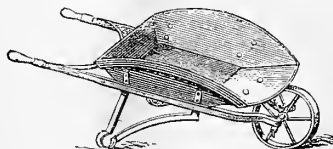
Mr. Austin is at present very busy with his registered Child's Garden and Seaside Chairs, &c.; in the

manufacture of these he lays himself out for an extensive production, as they find immense favour wherever they are introduced, and the prices at which he is supplying the trade are so low that all dealers, particularly at the seaside, should most certainly stock an assortment. Woodcuts 2 and 3 represent the Child's Folding Chair, the first open and the other partly closed. These have a painted iron frame, with wood seat and back, and are



CHILD'S SAFETY SPADE.

25 inches high, they are strong enough to carry an average adult person. Fig. 4 is an illustration of the Child's Folding Tea Table, which also is very useful as a lady's garden work-table; they are 23 inches high, with painted iron frame and wood top, stained and varnished.



GARDEN BARROW.

Fig. 5 is the Child's Folding Garden and Seaside Stool, or lady's footstool, 11 inches high. Mr. Austin has recently introduced his patent Child's Safety Spade, for seaside and gardens, which are illustrated in Fig. 6. Fig. 7 represents yet another branch of his extensive manufactures, Lady's and Boy's Garden Barrows, which he makes in all useful sizes. We might keep on enumerating, but these will suffice to show the varied character of the articles produced at this factory, and, in conclusion, we would recommend the trade to send for Mr. Austin's illustrated catalogue and price lists, and judge for themselves the taking lines which he is now offering.

The latest idea in America is to erect at the corner of the streets what are called laundry receptacles, into which are dropped small bundles of linen as the owner is on the way to business.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT.

R. J. JOHNS & CO.

ARE NOW SUPPLYING

RELIANCE PERAMBULATORS,

The All of the Trade.

SEWING MACHINES,

"Singer" System.

SEWING MACHINES,

"White" System.

SEWING MACHINES

Of any System.

At Bottom Prices.

HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS, & PIANOS.

Address—IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, Ludgate Circus, LONDON, E.C.

THE
“PHŒNIX” SEWING MACHINE
 (IMPROVED WHEELER & WILSON SYSTEM).



The Lightest Running
 Lockstitch Sewing
 Machine in the World.

MADE IN SEVERAL STYLES.

VIZ:—
 A. B. C. & D.

FOR MANUFACTURING AND
 DOMESTIC USE.

The New Phoenix D Machine combines the principles of the Wheeler & Wilson Nos. 9 and 12 Machines is specially adapted for Stay work, and has attained enormous success.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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PARKER BROTHERS,

The Old-Established Wholesale Manufacturers of
BASSINETTE, &c., PERAMBULATORS
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN

WICKER, WOOD, PAPIER MACHE, WIRE, &c.,
CHILDREN'S CARS, BABY CHAIRS, &c.

Our Goods are re-
 nowned throughout
 the World for their
 splendid Finish,
 Soundness
 of
 Material, and
 Good Workmanship.



Comparison is the
 only true test.

Inspection of our
 Goods, or a Sample
 Order, will prove their
 Superiority and
 Excellence.

Our fully Illustrated Wholesale Catalogue for present Season sent on receipt of Memo. or Business Card.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOWROOMS:

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HARROP'S

BASSINETTE

SEASON, 1889.

THE "PREMIER" BAROUCHE BASSINETTE.

"THE FORCE OF MERIT MAKES ITS WAY."

ACKNOWLEDGED
ONE OF THE
LARGEST AND BEST
MAKERS
IN ENGLAND.

Specially Manufactured

FOR THE

HIRE SYSTEM.

WHOLESALE & SHIPPERS' LIST
ON APPLICATION.

PRICES
FROM 20/- EACH.

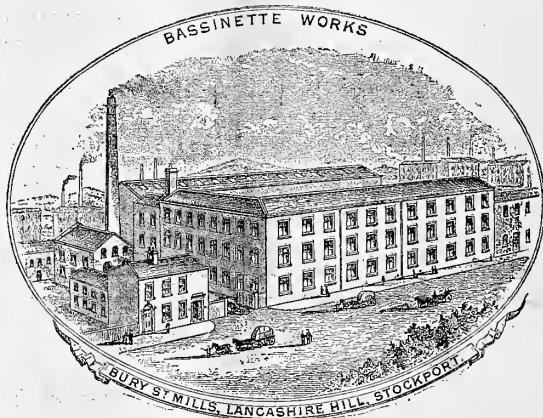
HARROP'S

CHIEF WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE:

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MANCHESTER.

WORKS;

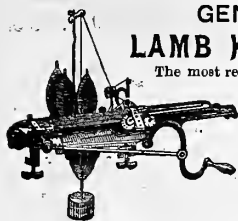
BURY ST. MILLS,
STOCKPORT.



THE LIGHT ACME.



P.S.—Buyers are particularly requested
to call and inspect all the latest Designs.
500 Carriages always on view.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,

44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

NEW HARRISON KNITTER

KNITS
Stockings
ribbed or
plain.

KNITS
Gloves, every
description
of CLOTHING
in WOOL,
SILK, or
COTTON in
100 fancy
patterns all
upon one
machine.

NEVER DEFEATED.

27 AWARDS.



Great CHALLENGE
CONTEST at Liverpool, 1886, Highest
Distinction GOLD and Silver
Medals won by the "New Harrison."
Also won the Highest and Only Award
at Edinburgh, 1886. List 2d. per
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Branch—67, Oxford St., LONDON.

Stamped
Warranty
£12 1/2

The Sewing Machine Gazette.

MAY 1st, 1889.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,
Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our April Number.)

CHAPTER XXIII.

WHAT IS A FORCIBLE ENTRY?

IT is not at all an easy matter to answer the above question satisfactorily, because it is almost impossible, in giving any definition of what constitutes a forcible entry, to cover every conceivable case, so that a person can take any case whatever, and know for himself, from the definition given, whether or no his way of entry was a forcible one or not. Therefore, we shall not attempt to give an exhaustive definition of a forcible entry, but endeavour to lay down a principle that will form some basis on which our readers may be guided. A forcible entry, then, is an entry into a dwelling-house in an *unusual* way. Assuming, for the purpose of our article, that the hire dealer has leave and licence to enter the hirer's house in case of default, but there be no mention made about breaking open outer doors or using force, and that default has been made; the hire dealer must go to the house, and, if he finds the outer door locked, he must not break it open, for that would be entering in an *unusual* way, nor may he use a false key, but if the key be in the door, we submit that he may turn it and so enter the house, for that is the *usual* way of entering, and his licence gives him leave to enter the house in the *usual* way. But supposing the key not to be in the door, but left at a neighbour's house, what then? As the key would then be in another person's possession, and not in the door, it would be clear that by the act of leaving it with the neighbour the hirer had signified his wish that no one should enter the house for a given time; and, as a man's house is his castle for defence as well as repose, any ruse or trick on the hire dealer's part whereby he got the key and took it to the door and unlocked it would be illegal. But, if the hirer finds the key is in the door, he does not know for certain if the hirer objects to his

entering or not; for the fact of the key being in the door is equivocal—that is to say, it is consistent with two meanings—A, either that the hirer does not object to the hire dealer entering at that particular time, or, B, that he does; and we submit that the hire dealer is entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

The learned editors of *Smith's Leading Cases*, Vol. 1, p. 125, state in their notes on *Semayne's case*:—"As to the means by which an entry may be effected without being considered a breaking of the door: It has been held that a landlord may, in order to make a distress, open the outer door in the way in which other persons using the building are accustomed to open it, e.g., where the door was fastened by a padlock attached to a movable staple, by pulling out the staple; and the Court of Exchequer in so deciding questioned the authority of the passage in *Comyn's Digest*—Execution, e.g., that a sheriff cannot open the outer door, though it be only latched, and said that at all events that passage only applied to a dwelling-house."

In Woodfall's *Landlord and Tenant*, 13th edition, p. 461, commenting on the mode of distress, it is stated:—"The outer door of the tenant's house cannot lawfully be broken open in order to make a distress (see *Semayne's case*), but, if the outer door be open, the person distraining may justify breaking open an inner door or lock to find any goods which are distrainable (*Browning v. Daun*, Bull. N., P. 81). A landlord is not justified in breaking open the outer door of a stable, though not within the curtilage (*Brown v. Glenn*, 16 Q.B. 254, nor in forcibly opening a padlock on a barn door, nor in breaking open gates, or breaking down enclosures. But in order to distrain, he may climb over a fence, and so gain access to the house by an open door (*Eldridge v. Stacey*, 15 C.B.N.S.; but see contra, *Scott v. Buckley*, 16 L.T., 573); he may also open the outer door by the usual means adopted by persons having access to the building, as by turning the key, lifting the latch, or drawing back the bolt; but he may not put his hand through a hole in the door, or through a broken pane of glass, and remove a bar, window latch, or other fastening, *those not being the usual or accustomed modes of obtaining admission to the premises*." Hire dealers may rest assured that what the landlord is forbidden to do, they also are forbidden to do. The learned author continues, "An entry to make a distress through an open window is lawful, but if the distrainer break open a window, or even unfasten a hasp, or open an unfastened window, it is illegal, and the distress void *ab initio*." We would warn hire dealers not to enter by a window under any circumstances. The above quotation is a good example as to how far the power of a landlord in distraining resembles the power of the hire dealer in seizing. But it also points out the difference between distress for rent and seizure under the hire system.

Now the powers of the landlord are much greater and more elastic than those of the hire dealer, from the very nature of his relationship with the tenant. The right of distress is *incident* to the relationship of landlord and tenant, that is to say, wherever the relationship of landlord and tenant exists, the landlord's right to distrain for rent in arrear arises as a matter of course; in fact, by operation of law, without any express reference to such right in the lease. In other words, although the lease is *silent* as to whether the landlord is to have such power or not, such right attaches to the landlord that moment the lease is agreed to. Now the relationship of hire dealer and hirer differs from that of landlord and tenant in this respect, viz., the right of a hire dealer to enter and seize hired goods in default is not incident to the relationship of hire dealer and hirer. The hire dealer has no such right by natural operation of law, but the law allows the parties to expressly agree to such a leave and licence should they see fit to do so. If the hire agreement (supposing it to be written) be silent on the power to enter and seize, then the hire dealer has no such right. In a case of alleged wrongful distress a landlord has to prove that he is *landlord*, not that the lease contains a right to distrain; whereas a hire dealer, when sued for wrongful seizure, is bound to show not only the existence of a hire contract, but leave and licence to do what he has done.

It is plain, therefore, that a landlord's powers in their very inception are greater than the powers of a hire

dealer, and, if hire dealers follow the rights of landlords from beginning to end, they will adopt a most perilous course. The line to be drawn is this: A hire dealer cannot enter a house in any way in which it would be illegal for a landlord to enter; therefore, the cases we have quoted illustrating what landlords cannot do are positive authorities for our asserting that the hire dealer is unable to do any one of those things, even supposing his leave and licence clause to be perfectly in order. So far, then, as to the negative powers of the landlord and hire dealer; now as to the *positive* powers. We have seen that Woodfall says that a landlord may enter to distrain by means of the window *if it be open*. Can the hire dealer do that? We say no, because such a mode of entry would be an *unusual* method, though *usual* in the case of landlords, and the leave and licence clause must be construed in a reasonable way, and we submit it would be putting an unnatural meaning on such a clause to make it mean that the hire dealer might enter by the window. But, it may be asked, if it be lawful for the landlord to enter by the window to distrain, why is it not lawful for the hire dealer to enter and seize in the same way? And, further, is it not a mere quibbling over two words, viz., "distrain" in the case of the landlord, and "seizure" in the case of the hire dealer? The answer to the above questions we take to be this: It is not a mere distinction of two words, but of two principles. The landlord's right rests on the established common law right, and is not restricted to any particular mode, so long as the mode resorted to does not amount to a breaking in; in other words, his method of entry must be a *usual* method. It may not be the *usual* way in which persons enter a house, and yet it may be legal, whereas the entry of the hire dealer must be a usual method of entry, the term *usual*, as regards a hire dealer, being construed very strictly, because his right and powers are restricted to the meaning of the leave and licence clause in his hire agreement. Therefore, although a landlord might lawfully enter by an open window, yet a hiredealer could not do so.

At this point we may take the opportunity of explaining the difference between *rent* paid by a tenant to a landlord and conditional purchase-money paid by way of *rent* by hirers to hire dealers, such rent to be considered as purchase-money if the hirer performs and observes his part of the contract. In the case of rent paid by tenants, it is, in contemplation of law, said to arise out of the land. It is a certain profit issuing yearly from the lands rented. Formerly, when land was little built upon, and most leases were of an agricultural nature, rent was often paid not in money, but in *kind*, i.e., fruit or corn, &c., that had grown out of the land. It was, therefore, strictly true that rent was a "profit" arising out of land. When rent became in arrear the landlord could forfeit the lease. Then the next change was that, instead of the lease being forfeited, the landlord might seize by way of distress goods **FOUND ON THE LAND**, e.g., goods in the tenant's house. Hence it is that, to the present day, a landlord has the right to seize a stranger's goods for rent if such goods are in the house or on the land; as the question in such cases is not as to

whom such goods belong, but whether or no they were on the land at the time of distress.

Hence comes the anomalous principle that one man's goods may be taken to pay another's debt! Now rent arising from the relation of hire dealer and hirer is quite another matter. It is not founded on old feudal principles, such as the rent of land is. It has nothing to do with the land on which the hired property is placed, like rent for a house has. It is simply a debt owing from the hirer to the hire dealer so soon as it becomes due. But it differs in this respect from an ordinary debt, viz., that it *attaches* to the article hired. And when default in payment has been made the right to the possession of the goods hired arises, as distinguished from anything, irrespective of ownership found on the land, in case of rent owing by a tenant to his landlord. It also differs from purchase money from the fact that it is only rent till all the money has been paid.

If our readers now see the distinction between rent for land and rent for goods, the difference between distress and seizure, and yet appreciate those points which both have in common, such as what is an illegal entry for a landlord is certain to be illegal for a hire dealer, they will be furnished with a key that will solve many problems relating to hire dealers' powers.

(To be continued.)

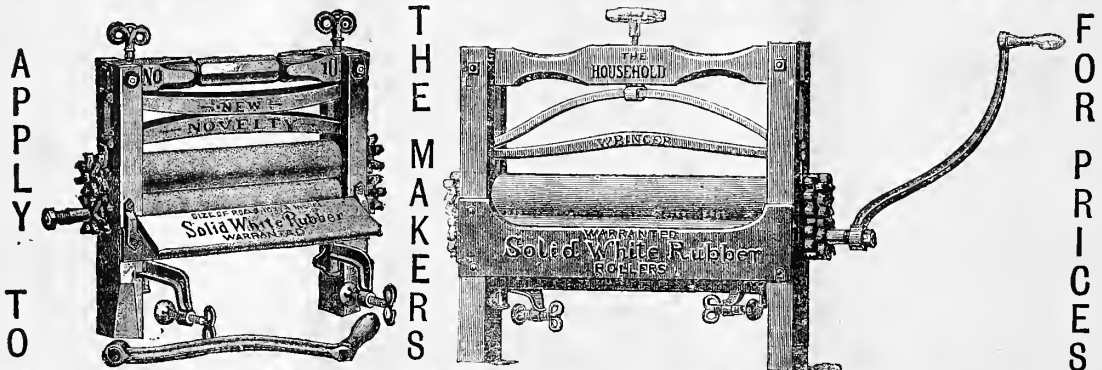
The Cradle-car and the Ovoid Spring.

IN our last issue we stated that Messrs. Simmons & Co., of Tanner Street, Bermondsey, S.E., had patented what they called the "Cradle-car." We now illustrate this carriage. From the woodcut it will be seen that the body, which is fitted with rockers, can be detached from the under carriage and used as a cradle. The change is effected very easily, and the carriage is perfectly safe in use.



The other woodcut illustrates Simmons's new registered Ovoid springs. In our perambulator supplement of March last we gave an outline drawing of this spring which scarcely did it justice. It is certainly a very handsome spring, as will be at once admitted by the trade from the illustration we are now able to supply.

TWO GOOD WRINGERS.



BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Jottings.-

Mr. George Marsden, who for several years occupied the position of Superintendent in Ayrshire and the Island of Arran for the Singer Manufacturing Company, has just been appointed Superintendent of that company's Camden Town branch at 51, High Street, N.W.

The Singer Manufacturing Company at Stafford have just completed extensive alterations at their depôt in Gaol Square by the addition of the premises next door being joined to their old premises, and, a new plate-glass front having been put in, they are now in a position to make a good display, and we notice that they are now showing a number of special machines for the Stafford trade, including button-hole, lace-hole, cylinder, and other machines suitable for shoe manufacture. We understand that their factory business is largely on the increase, and within the past few months they have supplied several factories with their machines, and the shafting and benches for driving them by power. Mr. E. Davies, the Stafford manager, informs us their new button-hole machine with barring attachment is having a good run, and is giving entire satisfaction.

Mr. John A. Smith, who is an old manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company, has been given charge of that company's Glasgow district, in succession to Mr. H. Raper. He is an experienced district manager, having previously served in that capacity at Birmingham for the Singer Company.

A new domestic machinery store has been opened at 16, Dalston Lane, Dalston, London, E., by the Dalston Machine Company.

The Hackney Machine Company have opened a depôt for the sale of all kinds of domestic machinery at 376, Mare Street, Hackney, London, E.

Mr. John Harrop, the well-known Manchester perambulator maker, writes us that he is doing double the trade this season to what he did last and that orders are reaching him from all parts. As is well known, he does an extensive retail trade through his numerous branch offices. An addition to the list has just been made by the opening of extensive premises at Hyde. This new depôt forms one of a new row of buildings in the Market Place, situated close to the Town Hall. It is attractive in appearance, and sufficiently extensive to allow of the display, on the ground floor, of a complete range of all kinds of domestic appliances and furniture, and on the first floor is a splendid showroom entirely devoted to furniture.

An important patent decision was made by Judge Blodgett in the United States District Court recently in the old case of the Singer Manufacturing Company v. the Wilson Sewing Machine Company and William G. Wilson for infringement of patent. The finding was for the plaintiff, and referred to a master for adjudication of damages. The infringement was upon the Shellenberger shuttle carrier, patented in 1866, and the rights to which patent the Singer Company claimed and proved.

In our March number we stated that the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing trade was in a highly satisfactory condition. We are pleased to hear that Mr. C. W. Bouell, the company's district manager for eastern counties, continues to book substantial orders for sewing and other machines for the local factories and others. The remark in our previous number about an order for bench 26 having just been booked after competition applied not to Norwich city, but the Norwich district under Mr. Bouell's management.

The sewing machine depôt at Bruce Grove, Tottenham, which we announced a few months ago as having been opened by Mr. T. Morris, is now owned by Messrs. Lucas & Co., of Walworth, and is managed by Mr. William Morris, brother of the late owner. We are pleased to hear that business is going on very satisfactorily.

LLOYD & HILL,

Patentees &

Manufacturers

Perambulators,

Invalid Furniture

HOME.

EXPORT.



SECOND AWARD MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888.
 LOWER HURST STREET,
 BIRMINGHAM.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Tom Morris in his misfortunes. It will be remembered that early last year he had a depôt in Kingsland Road, where he did a very fair and progressive business; possessed, however, of but little capital, he took in a partner, and they shortly afterwards removed to more extensive premises in High Street, Kingsland. Matters do not appear to have progressed at all satisfactorily under the altered proprietorship, and, consequently, a change took place, Mr. Morris retiring from the firm, and Mr. Cook carrying on the business alone. Mr. Morris, on his retirement, started the depôt at Bruce Grove, some mile and a half to two miles distant from his old premises at High Street, Kingsland. Mr. Cook objected to his late partner setting up in business in Tottenham, and a few weeks ago entered an action in the Edmonton County Court to restrain him from continuing to trade at Bruce Grove. In the meantime Mr. Morris had completed his arrangements for selling his business, and when the case came on for hearing did not appear, judgment therefore going by default.

Mr. Bettmann, who has been travelling on the Continent the past few weeks in the interests of the White Sewing Machine Company, has done some solid business. He is now in Spain, and will return home in the course of a month or two. In spite of the energetic manner in which German makers cater for the continental trade in sewing machines the American makers of first-class repute, such as the White Company, manage to secure numerous and extensive orders. Not only is the White Company's continental trade looking up, but their English demand has never been more satisfactory than at the present time.

We are sorry to hear that J. Catton, a collector at the Wheeler & Wilson Company's Regent Street branch, has been given into custody on the charge of embezzling various amounts to the total of some £100. His trial will take place to-morrow.

The Singer Company have removed their Ilkeston office from 152 Bath Street, to 126, Bath Street. Their Greenock address is also changed from 25 to 26 West Blackhall Street.

Messrs Ward & Pennick have opened a domestic machinery store, giving special attention to sewing machine repairs, at 30, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane, London, E.C.

Our hopes of an efficient and cheap motor for sewing machines have been much revived recently. The other day we were invited to inspect a diminutive hot-air engine driven from a small lamp. It is so small and simple that it could be built for a pound or thirty shillings, and only takes five minutes to develop power. At present it is not quite powerful enough to drive a sewing machine, but the inventor hopes to succeed in remedying this, and for the cost of running it to be one penny per day only.

Messrs. Lewis & Hyland, drapers, of Ashford, Kent, with branches at Pluckley, Tenterden, Canterbury, and Folkestone, have taken up the sale of sewing machines.

Mr. W. Wild has opened premises at 74, St. Aldate's, Oxford, for the supply and repair of sewing machines. He thoroughly understands every branch of the trade, has been resident in Oxford the past five years, and has served his time at the bench. With these advantages he ought to be very successful, and he starts with our best wishes for his future welfare.

Messrs. Jones & Co. have just opened a depôt at 9, Loampit Vale, Lewisham, and placed Mr. A. Price in charge. These premises were formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Webster.

Another addition to Messrs. Jones & Co.'s branches is their new depôt at 158, The Grove, Stratford, under the management of Mr. A. S. Church. These premises, however, are, we believe, only taken for a short time, until this enterprising firm can find a larger and more central building in Stratford.

Mr. R. W. Huggins, the well-known old-established dealer of Middlesbrough, has given up the sale of sewing machines, and is devoting special attention to fancy articles and toys.

That Battersea has latterly been too well supplied with sewing machine depôts is obvious to all who know the district. The number has been decreased by one the past month, although not in a satisfactory manner. Messrs. Holmes & Co. have concluded a private arrangement with their creditors.

On the 9th of April a meeting of Messrs. Holmes' creditors took place, when a statement of affairs was presented, showing liabilities £421 11s. 6d., and assets £82. Of this amount £81 was owing to one firm, and £10 7s. 6d. to another for perambulators, £10 for man-gles, £25 6s. for sewing machines and accordeons, £2 16s. for needles, and £1 16s. for cotton. The stock-in-trade was valued at £12, and the book debts at £40. On behalf of the debtor a composition of 2s. 6d. in the pound was offered and accepted.

Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Lim., have removed their depôt from 49a to 69, Newington Causeway, S.E.

Mr. E. H. Eppen, the well-known manufacturer of camp and other folding chairs, is shortly removing from Basinghall Street to Great Eastern Street, E.C.

The well-known Mr. Barnden has gone into the whisky trade, and, judging from appearances, seems to thrive better on that than on sewing machines. This is not saying very little.

Mr. A. Stripe has just opened a domestic machinery depôt at 4, Colonnade Buildings, Christchurch Road, Boscombe, near Bournemouth.

Messrs. Willox & Watt, sewing machine and cycle dealers, Aberdeen, have dissolved partnership.

Mr. J. Watt continues the business at School Hill,

BABY CARRIAGES.

NOT TRUCKS OR EGG BOXES ON WHEELS,
BUT REAL GENUINE BABY CARRIAGES.

We do not offer unlimited credit, or have a special trap in the way of so-called cheap Carriages to catch the unwary dealer, but sell a good reliable Carriage at a fair price; workmanship and the very best material guaranteed. Should advise you to get rid of the old junk and rubbish before placing ours in your warehouse, or you will never sell it while in the same square mile of any Carriages made by

THE RELIANCE PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

trading in his own name, and Mr. Willox has opened premises at 48, Union Place, Aberdeen, as a domestic machinery depôt, trading as Willox & Co.

Messrs. Wright & Archibald, the well-known drapers and sewing machine dealers, of Middlesbrough, must certainly believe in low prices. They offer Singer shuttles at sixpence each.

Mr. Arthur J. White, who has been bookkeeper at the Wheeler & Wilson Co.'s Regent Street branch for some ten years past, has resigned his position with that firm.

Mr. George Higgins, the wholesale representative for the Gritzner sewing machine, has opened offices at 12, Wardrobe Chambers, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., with warehouse at 21, City Road, E.C.

Mr. Samuel Beach Cochrane will on Saturday next open a handsome domestic machinery store at 51, Newington Butts, London, S.E., exactly opposite Spurgeon's Tabernacle. He is stocking his premises with a variety of domestic articles, including the Wheeler & Wilson and the Wilcox & Gibbs Company's machines, musical instruments, perambulators, mangles, cycles, &c.

Mr. Cochrane's name is familiar to many of our readers as one of the oldest men in the sewing machine trade. American by birth, he started, in 1857, with the Bartholf Sewing Machine Company, of 33, Gold Street, New York, a firm which made a speciality of hat and cap machines, also family and manufacturing machines. After a few years he came to England for the Wilcox & Gibbs Company. Subsequently he went into business for himself, first at 54, Aldersgate Street, next at No. 11, Newington Butts. After a time he sold his business to the Singer Company, and entered their service, where his record is as long as thirteen years. During this time he opened numerous branches for them in Kent, Sussex, and

Surrey. He then went to the Wheeler & Wilson Company, with whom he served five years, subsequently returning to his old firm, the Wilcox & Gibbs Company. A man with twenty-five years' experience with the above companies must know something of the sewing machine trade, and Mr. Cochrane intends to bring to bear upon his new business the result of his thirty-two years' experience. We wish him every success.

We have received from Messrs. R. J. Johns & Co., of Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C., a specimen of Richard Knoch & Co.'s new poster. This is some three feet by two wide, the centre displaying a sewing machine on a large scale, with a background representing Knoch's factory. Round the sides are given illustrations of the various machines made by this firm, for whom Messrs. R. J. Johns & Co. are agents. Lithographed in several colours, this is a very pretty poster.

We understand that the patent action, in which Wertheims figure as plaintiffs in respect to an alleged infringement of their patent shuttle-carrier, has now been set down for trial. It is entered in Mr. Justice Chitty's list, and is expected to be reached before the long vacation.

In the west of England there has been considerable friction recently between the representative of a leading sewing machine company and a local dealer. The latter sells a number of German-made machines, and he alleges that the company aforesaid are constantly making comparisons between their own machines and those he retails, very much to the disparagement of the latter, which are referred to as "German rubbish."

The following changes of managers have recently occurred at the after-mentioned Singer branches:—Mr. John A. Smith, Newcastle to Glasgow; Mr. W. R. Fisher, Bristol to Newcastle; Mr. Robert Hodgkinson, Hanley to Bristol.

BIELEFELDER NAHMASCHINEN FABRIK,

Late CARL SCHMIDT,

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Noiseless Action, High & Low Arm,

And every Improvement.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:

R. J. JOHNS & CO.,

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

New Vertical Feed Manufacturing Machine.

THE Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company have now on show in their head office at 24, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., their new manufacturing machine. Woodcuts not having yet arrived from America, we are unable to illustrate it in our present issue, so must content ourselves with a preliminary notice.

The feed is identical with that of this company's family machine, but there are several alterations in other parts. The take-up is worked from a roller on the cam at the front, and is therefore positive in action. The face-plate is taken off by means of a single thumb screw, and the needle and feed bars are held in position by means of two cross bars, thus the machine can be readily cleaned and oiled. For driving the machine a crankshaft is used, instead of an eccentric, and the machine is geared for two speeds. The shuttle is boot-shaped, the toe and heel being the only parts exposed to friction. A small hole is bored in the bed of the machine, close to the race, and this being filled with oiled wool, the toe of the shuttle is kept perfectly lubricated. The shuttle race is similar to that of the family machine, with this difference, that it is much shorter. Then as regards the foot, it, being fitted with a double rise, is of great advantage in sewing varying thicknesses of material.

Although this manufacturing machine is only just introduced into this country, it has stood the test of a severe trial in the States, and has been found to give great satisfaction. The speed it can be run at is high enough for all practical purposes, reaching, as it does, 1,800 stitches a minute. The flange of the bobbin is $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, which, it is unnecessary to say, means that a very large amount of thread can be carried by the shuttle. The arm is so high that the space available for manipulating the work is $11\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is needless to add that the machine is constructed of first-class material, as are all the productions of this company, and the japanning and finish leave nothing to be desired.

Jottings from the Emerald Isle.

Mr. William McKinney, late manager with the Bradbury Company in Bootle, Swansea, and Belfast, and more recently with Jones & Co., at their Bolton office, is now managing Newry for the Singer Company.

The Bradbury Company have some of their new hemstitch machines on view at their Belfast office. This adds another to the list of companies competing for this class of trade. What with the Wheeler & Wilson, Singer & Bradbury, competing now for a trade hitherto confined to about a dozen small makers, there must be a very extensive trade to be done, or the Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest will soon be amply verified.

By the way, a veteran of the hemstitch trade has been complaining to us that one of the big companies who are now catering for that trade have produced a machine essentially similar to one he submitted to them for adoption some four or five years ago, and this he considers a great injustice, in face of promises made him by various high officials connected with it. We are loth to give credence to this, as we have many recorded instances of two independent inventors producing an almost identical article.

All the companies report big sales in the north of Ireland. "Beats all previous records" is the universal response to all inquiries.

A great blow to the hand-embroidery trade, which ranks as one of the chief cottage industries of this country, is being given by the introduction, by the Singer Company, of their oscillating machines with the Von Pettler embroidery attachment. Already extensive orders are being booked for it by firms in the handkerchief trade.

"DHU."

Mr. George Milne's Factory.

INVENTIVE mechanical genius has very wisely condescended to recognise the necessity of ubiquity. It must apply itself universally to men and things as it finds them—the humble as well as the more exalted conditions of life must enter into its consideration. Mechanical genius is now not only boring mountains, creating subterranean passages, building floating palaces, and employing the electric fluid to convey its thoughts at a ratio incalculable, but we find it trying to materially lessen the labour of the housewife, by the introduction of labour-saving domestic machinery, and to remove as best they can the care and worry of a mother.

Our children are now delighted and surprised by a large variety of patent toys, &c., while their comfort and convenience—as well as that of their guardians or attendants—is thoughtfully provided for by the invention of the patent perambulator. Indeed, it requires no prophetic vision to foresee the time when the nursery will be completely furnished with articles of patented manufacture.

In the construction of this very useful conveyance for

T. LUCKETT,

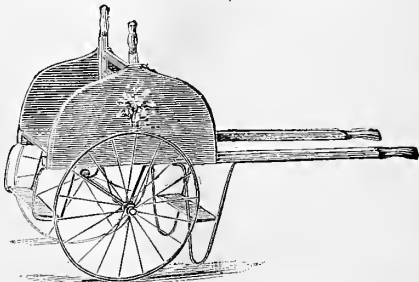
Manufacturer of all kinds of

WOOD, WICKER, CANE, GRASS, RUSH, BAMBOO;
WIRE, IRON, PAPIER MACHE

BASSINETTES & PERAMBULATOR BODIES,
INVALID BODIES, PARCEL CART BODIES;

Also Manufacturer of

TRICYCLE HORSES, MAIL CARTS.



All kinds of Iron Work made for
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Bassinettes.

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"baby," we have mechanical skill of the first order employed; but, although this is the case, it does not follow that these articles should be expensive. The coachbuilding has made such rapid strides within the last few years by the introduction of labour-saving tools and the subdivision of work, that productions have been marvellously cheapened. The interchangeable system of manufacture introduced long since extended to its use advantages. By this system of making complete articles of furniture, kitchen and washhouse utensils, perambulators, &c., in parts, each part being so perfectly finished that it will fit into its proper place in any article of the class for which it is intended, and especially by the adaptation of special tools, by the means of which much hand work is avoided. It is not, however, so much with perambulators as with wringers and mangles that I have in this article to deal, for I am anxious to include in my series of articles a descriptive notice of the very excellently appointed factory and warerooms of Mr. George Milne, who has done much in his day to make the drudgery of manual labour in the domestic affairs of life well-nigh obsolete.

I believe this gentleman commenced business twelve years ago in Watt Street, and so rapidly did his trade develop that it was found necessary four years later to build his present two-story factory in Scotland Street, about which more anon. The trade continuing to develop it was found necessary four years ago to also open a warehouse in Oxford Street, and subsequently a branch establishment at Greyfriars Place, Edinburgh. Mr. George Milne's specialities, however, especially the Lever wringer, speedily became universal favourites, and the Oxford Street premises were soon found too small, and Mr. Milne a few weeks ago very wisely acquired the two floors of the excellent premises of 136, Norfolk Street, which he has transformed into very ornate and commodious offices, showrooms, and a basement warehouse. Knowing the above to be the extraordinary commercial history of this special industry, I, the other day, obtained permission from the principal to visit his premises and criticise his productions, thinking that I might lay before my readers some interesting facts; for the natural tendency of enlightened society is ever towards improvement, and they are glad to know of any means that will minimise domestic labour. Certainly Mr. Milne has added his quota to the labour-saving appliances in the shape of wringers and mangles, which are deservedly meeting with ready purchasers. But a word about the works, their equipment, and the materials employed in the production of their specialities.

The steam-power factory is situated at 361, Scotland

Street, and is a two-story red-brick building, and appointed in a wonderfully good fashion, which is traceable to the fact that Mr. Milne was trained as a practical engineer. The ground floor of the factory has some wonderfully fine specimens of labour-saving, metal-working tools, including various types of turning-lathes, drilling, slotting, and shearing machines, special turning and screwing tools, and emery wheels by the most reputed makers, all driven by a steam engine with powerful vertical boiler, and an apparatus for super-heating the feed water. These tools are all driven by overhead gearing, and the management of this mechanical department is directed by Mr. George Milne, jun. The second floor is retained for reserved stock, and in the rear of the mechanics' shop is the smithy. Whilst here I had an excellent opportunity of examining the several parts of the Lever wringer. The cast-iron frames are made of special mixtures by the best ironfounders in Falkirk to Mr. Milne's own pattern, and it is not extravagant to say that they are, without exception, amongst the best castings for soundness, cleanness, and sharpness I have ever seen. After they come from the foundry they are very carefully galvanised, so as to prevent oxidisation. The result is rust is impossible, and all chance of the clothes being stained is obviated. Not only, however, are the standards all that could be desired, but the spindles, which carry the vulcanised rubber, are made of the very best wrought iron. I am careful to note this, for I have often seen rollers which were simply mounted upon cylindrical tubes and bushed in a very imperfect manner, with the result that the rollers were frequently warped, or else the ends were loose.

The pressure is regulated on this machine by means of two levers, and so simple is the arrangement that a child of twelve years can intelligently regulate the pressure, which is done by simply turning the hand wheel on the top of the machine. Under the rollers there is fitted a reversible drip-plate, which guides the water back to the tub, thus keeping the floor dry.

This machine is also fitted with reversible brackets and brass screws, so that it fits either a square or round tub. Great care is exercised by those who manufacture the rubber for Mr. Milne, especially in the vulcanising of the web, so as to make it impervious to atmospheric changes. On the whole, the lever is the simplest, most durable, and most efficient wringer and mangle I have seen, and though the first outlay may be a little more than other competitors in the market, it is infinitely cheaper in the end.

After examining the smithy, the stockroom, and the stables—for Mr. Milne has vans not only here, but in Edinburgh, constantly conveying goods to all parts of



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MANUFACTURER OF

PERAMBULATORS, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, &c.,

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Reversible Hood,
China Handle,**

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**COMBINATION
RUSTIC & PAPIER
MACHE BODY,**

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PAINTED WOOD SLATS.

Will stand any Climate.

The Halesowen Perambulator Co., Ltd.,
HALESOWEN, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

the city and district—I left to inspect the premises, 136, Norfolk Street. It will be readily conceded that these premises are of considerable size, for the Lever wringer is only one of the specialities of the house: yet there are about 7,500 of these alone sold per annum; but all makes of sewing machines are here displayed, both for family and manufacturing purposes, including the famed Bradbury and Howe's sewing machines, the Medium and Family treadle machines, at prices and terms that bring them within the reach of even the humblest members of society.

When I further state that there are at least twenty-four paid agents constantly calling upon customers within a radius of forty miles of the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, it will be seen that the office work, which is principally conducted by members of the principal's family, is no sinecure; but the bookkeeping is so systematically conducted as to make it a pleasant occupation, and Mr. Dunn, the manager of this department, seems to have around him a well-organised staff, not only for the indoor but the outdoor work.

In the showroom every type of perambulator, from the best Scotch and English makers, is found, with all classes of under carriages, light, graceful bodies, skeleton steel wheels, and delightfully upholstered. The turnover being a large one, the principal can buy in large quantities, and afford to sell at the lowest possible profit. Some of these perambulators are veritable little carriages, upholstered equal to park broughams, and have hoods attached to protect the little cherubs from the winter's cold wind and rain, or summer's sun and dust. The premises, 1, Greyfriars Place, Edinburgh, which is under the very able management of Mr. Creedon, is in many respects a prototype of the head establishment, Norfolk Street, Glasgow. It contains a varied stock of wringers, mangles, sewing machines, perambulators, and bassinets. This branch has made very rapid progress this last few months. The indefatigable manager has given most convincing proofs to the ladies of the Modern Athens that the Lever wringer is in every respect *par excellence*, and his educated *clientele* are sufficiently appreciative to make known their approbation of Mr. George Milne's specialities to their kinsfolk and near neighbours, with the result that thousands of families have taken into their service a lever and mangle that meets with unqualified approval. In addition to conducting a very large trade in the cities and rural districts of Scotland, a very considerable wholesale trade is done in the most important towns of England, and the export trade to the Colonies is rapidly increasing.

Personally, I am indebted to Mr. George Milne, not only for the courtesy extended to me on the occasion of my visit, but for the very great improvement effected in my home, for whereas the washing day was a thing of horror, now, by the use of mechanical and chemical helps, it is made most tolerable; and if we progress at our present ratio in the industrial and domestic arts, I can faintly believe that what used to be a good day's washing will be overtaken ere old Sol has risen to send forth his rays to bleach and dry our snow-white linen.—*The Mercantile Age*, April 5th.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our April number.)

THE second machine patented by Mr. Hughes, to whom the idea had been communicated, was, after certain modifications and improvements had been effected, destined to become, under the name of the "Singer," one of the most widely known and popular of modern sewing machines. Partly on this account, and also because of the introduction of new features of interest, this machine is worthy of a detailed description. The sewing produced was of the lock-stitch variety, and was effected by the combination of a needle and shuttle, which derived their motions from two shafts which were arranged parallel to each other, one above and one below the bedplate of the machine, and were called respectively the upper and lower shafts. These shafts were provided at one end with spur pinions gearing into a spur wheel that revolved upon a

stud, and was fitted with a winch handle by means of which motion was given to the machine. The needle slide and presser-foot were similar to those in the machine last described, but the method of actuating the needle slide was very different, and constitutes one of the chief claims to originality that this machine possesses. Upon that end of the upper shaft situated nearest to the needle slide a disc is fastened, from the face of which projects a pin that forms a stud for an antifriction roller. A curved slot, of the kind generally known as "heart cams," is formed in the back of the needle slide, and in this slot the roller on the disc of the upper shaft is engaged, and so, from the revolution of the shaft, the needle slide receives its motion. The curves of the slot or heart cam are so arranged that when the needle reaches its lowest position it rises sufficiently to throw out the loop of thread for the shuttle to pass through, and when the shuttle has advanced enough to secure the loop the needle makes a second dip for the purpose of allowing more time for the passage of the shuttle, and to prevent the needle thread from being drawn up too soon. The shuttle moves in a suitably shaped race, and is carried by a forked driver, in which the shuttle has sufficient play to allow the free passage of the needle loop; and the shuttle driver is actuated by a similarly shaped cam and disc to that employed for the needle, that part of the cam which produces the dip in the needle being used to give a slight backward motion to the shuttle driver after the shuttle had passed the loop, thus freeing the end of the shuttle from contact with the driver, and reducing the amount of friction upon the needle thread when being drawn up. The feed motion of this machine differs materially from any of those previously introduced, the mechanism consisting of a wheel working upon a fixed stud, the periphery of the wheel being cut into a number of very fine annular grooves, the edges of the projecting ribs between the grooves being serrated so as to lay hold of the cloth, which is pressed on the periphery of the feed wheel by the presser foot.

The necessary intermittent motion is imparted to the feed by the following means:—Round the periphery of the feed-wheel and near to its front edge is formed a groove, in which is placed a gut band or strong cord, which encircles the greater portion of the circumference of the wheel. One end of this band or cord is attached to a spring secured to one of the supports of the bed plate, and the other end is fastened to a screw spindle, which is connected by an adjustable nut with a lever. This lever is fast upon a rocking shaft, which carries a second lever actuated by a tappet or wiper on the under shaft. At every revolution of this wiper it depresses the second lever, the effect of which is to draw back the first lever to which the cord surrounding the feed wheel is attached, this cord being pulled to a greater or less extent according to the length of stitch to be produced. The pulling of the cord is allowed for by the spring, and as it takes place it gives a certain amount of rotary motion to the feed wheel, which thus propels or feeds the material to be sewn. A friction detent prevents the feed-wheel from moving back in the opposite direction when the tappet or wiper has passed the lever, and the spring draws back the cord to its original position, by which means the intermittent or step-by-step motion is imparted to the feed wheel in one direction only. Regulation of the length of stitch is obtained by means of the adjustable nut with which the screw spindle is provided, the alteration of the nut having the effect of increasing or diminishing the distance between the wiper and the lever upon which it acts, so that the lever may be depressed by the full stroke of the wiper, or, if the lever be maintained at any distance from the wiper, by a portion of its stroke only.

The slack produced in the needle-thread upon the descent of the needle is controlled by a friction-pad or finger which is worked by a small projection upon the disc that actuates the needle-slide, and serves to prevent the formation of loose thread above the work, and on the rising of the needle this pad or finger simply holds the thread in its proper place. It will be noticed at once by those who have a knowledge of the later "Singer" that many of the claims in the original have not been utilised in the more modern machine. For instance, the cord for actuating the feed-wheel was discontinued, and was replaced by a gripping lever, also a combination of spring and lifting wire was substituted for the thread controller,

WHEELER & WILSON'S

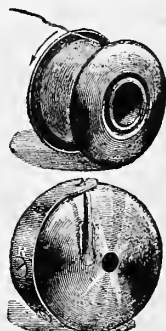
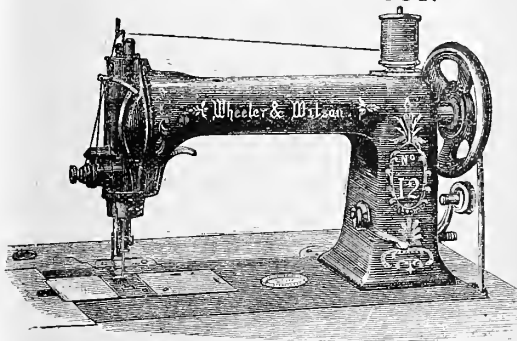
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while the heart cam was abandoned in favour of the crank, to give motion to the shuttle; but, for actuating the needle, the heart cam still holds its ground and forms the needle-motion in the majority of cheap machines at the present day. The specification of this machine does not give by any means a clear and distinct description of it, but rather furnishes us with one of the many instances in which inventors seem to have attached little value or to have entirely overlooked those details of their inventions which time and experience have proved to have been of the utmost importance.

(To be continued.)

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 4,219. W. E. Hickling, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 4,232. E. Duerden and J. Cheetham, for improvements in shuttles.
- 4,277. T. Thacker, for improvements in collapsible perambulators.
- 4,320. E. W. Broadbent, for improvements in quilting machines.
- 4,330. S. B. Cochrane and J. W. Colmer, for a travelling carpet-stitching machine.
- 4,422. F. Lehmann, for improvements in rotating shuttle sewing machines.
- 4,457. F. F. Barnes, for improvements in perambulators, bassinets, or like vehicles.
- 4,536. L. Lindley, for improvements in sewing and embroidering machines.
- 4,576. J. Köhler, for improvements in guides for sewing machines.
- 4,630. J. Keats, a communication from S. Keats, of Switzerland, or improvements in boot and shoe sewing machinery.
- 4,646. E. Edwards, a communication from J. C. Corthouts, of Belgium, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 4,727. W. Haydon, for improvements in tension releasing devices or sewing machines.
- 4,804. R. Weiss, for improvements in sewing machines to facilitate the threading of the needle.
- 4,852. H. Hartig, for method of adapting circular needle and similar sewing machines, for the production of ornamental stitching.
- 4,981. G. Percival and J. G. Merne, for improvements in knitting machines in which the needles are moved in the direction of their length, and in means for supporting and attaching and actuating such needles.
- 5,105. J. Leigh and W. Ormston, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 5,229. W. E. Hickling, for sewing machinery.
- 5,270. W. Jones, for improvements in or applicable to wheel-feed sewing machines.
- 5,296. C. W. Vosper, for improvements in or connected with sewing machines.
- 5,361. J. Moss and C. Branston, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 5,385. C. Mundy, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 5,538. W. H. Dorman, for improvements in sole sewing machines.
- 5,773. L. J. Andersen, for sewing canvas.
- 5,902. W. E. and W. Burnell, and W. Evans, for improvements in or relating to sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

3,938. *A chair or seat convertible into various articles for amusement or utility.* T. R. Weston, of 131, St. Thomas' Road, Finsbury Park, London.—Dated March 14th, 1888. Price 8d.

The object of the invention is to combine with a chair or seat certain arrangements for use, convenience, and amusement of children and others, whereby the combined article is capable of being used as chair, stool, nursery yacht, rocker, play table, &c., &c.

5,368. *Improvements in infants' chairs.* J. W. Clift, of Tan Bank, Wellington, Salop.—Dated April 11th, 1888. Price 8d.

Relates to the class of infants' chairs, which are convertible from stationary to movable chairs, and are adjustable at will to various heights and positions. Each of the four legs is provided with a curved rocker so pivoted, that either its concave or convex edge can be turned downwards, or either of its ends projected beyond the framework. The rockers are provided with wheels. The foot-rest is movable and pivoted at its rear, and serves, when raised or lowered, to release or fix the chair in its various positions.

10,502. *Device for automatically locking perambulator wheels.* G. Gopsill, of 43, Hill Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.—Dated July 20th, 1888. Price 11d.

On the hub of one of the wheels is fixed a notched or toothed wheel, and on the fixed angle is mounted a cranked lever, one end of which normally engages with the notched wheel. To the cranked lever is attached a cord, which passes through guides to a position near the handle, and the lever is held clear of the notched wheel by the person wheeling the vehicle. Should the vehicle be left unattended, the end of the lever will fall into the teeth of the notched wheel, and prevent the vehicle accidentally moving. If desired, the device can be applied to more than one wheel, and in some cases the notched wheel is dispensed with, and the cranked lever engages with the spokes of the wheel.

13,618. *Button-hole attachments for sewing machines.* E. Fletcher, of Needham, Mass., and G. W. Hills, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.—Dated September 20th, 1888. Price 8d.

Relates to the construction of a novel and simple attachment of sewing machines, and by which to stitch material, held and moved by

a clamp to form the worked edge of a button-hole; the button-hole produced by means of the said attachments has an enlarged eye at its outer end, which is strengthened in and across the centre line of the enlarged eye by stitches superimposed or accumulated at that point. Straight button-holes are commonly barred by stitching across the end of the button-hole, but by this invention a button-hole having an enlarged rounded eye is stayed at the central part of the enlarged eye, or at the extremity of the buttonhole where the greatest strain falls.

665. *Improvements in drop cabinets for sewing and similar small machines.* E. W. Rowley, of Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.—Dated January 14th, 1889. Price 8d.

Hitherto drawers have been attached to the inner side of a cabinet door, but in such a manner that access can only be had to the drawers by opening the door, so as to swing the front ends of the drawers around into position where they can be reached. According to this invention, a portion of one end of the frame is cut away and the drawers are attached to the inner side of the door in such a manner that when the door is closed the outer ends of the drawers project through this cut-away portion, and can be as freely reached when the door is closed as when it is open.

860. *Perambulators.* W. S. Dove, of 31, St. Andrew's Street, Glasgow.—Dated January 17th, 1889. Price 6d.

The framework for supporting the carriage-body is composed of a tube secured to the wheel-axes and whose ends terminate in bifurcated rods or bars, to which are attached the handles. On the rods or bars are arms, to which helical springs are adapted, which serve to obviate or diminish shocks.

1,275. *Sewing machines.* P. M. Justice, a communication from the Wardell Sewing Machine Company of New York, U.S.A.—Dated January 23rd, 1889. Price 1s. 3d.

Relates to that class of sewing machines employing two threads, an upper and under thread, in the formation of the stitches, and consists of a novel construction of machine, which is described at great length by reference to ten sheets of drawings and forms, the subject of thirty-three claims.

2,503. *Sewing machines.* E. W. Broadbent, of 261, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.—Dated February 12th, 1889. Price 8d.

Consists of a hooked looper co-operating with a needle, which looper is mounted on a rock shaft, and receives a reciprocating motion from the rock shaft, the rock shaft being longitudinally movable. A guide is provided below the needle plate, having a face approximately coincident with the wall of the hole through which the needle passes in the needle plate, but upon one side of the hole, in combination with the hooked lever and rock shaft. During the movement of the rock shaft the looper will be moved towards and from the guide. Another feature of the improvement is in the feeder and the means for operating the same, which means comprise a main shaft, a second shaft, and mechanism between the main shaft and second shaft for rotating the latter.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 5TH, 1889.

399,095. C. L. Thomas, York, Pa., spool holder for sewing machines.

399,179. W. E. Bennett, Boston, Mass., loop removing and spreading mechanism for button sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 12TH, 1889.

399,304. H. J. Williams, New York, N.Y., button-hole attachment for sewing machines.

399,310. G. A. Xander, Hamburg, Pa., method of sewing.

399,364. C. W. Weiss, Brooklyn, N.Y., sewing machine.

399,578. E. A. Stiggins, Brockton, Mass., waxing device for wax thread sewing machines.

399,638. R. Spahn, Brooklyn, N.Y., button-hole cutting attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 19TH, 1889.

399,685. L. D. Moore and W. A. Davis, Boston, Mass., take-up device for sewing machines.

399,701. L. Schultz, New York, N.Y., shuttle-driving mechanism for sewing machines.

399,744. D. R. Dawson, Dundee, County of Forfar, Scotland, over-edge sewing machines.

399,818. J. Bartlett, Epping, and G. B. Wiggins, South New Market, N.H., sewing machine.

399,873. H. C. Goodrich, Chicago, Ill., guiding attachment for sewing machines.

399,949. J. Tripp, New York, N.Y., take-up mechanism for sewing machines.

399,990. J. A. House and C. H. Dimond, Bridgeport, Conn., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 26TH, 1889.

400,037. J. Bartlett, Epping, and G. B. Wiggins, South New Market, N.H., sewing machine.

400,257. E. Seitz, Peoria, Ill., sewing machine attachment holder.

400,322. M. Gardner, Aurora, Ill., button attaching device for sewing machines.

400,355. W. A. Neely, Lynn, Mass., presser-foot for sewing machines.

All the depôts of Wanzer, Limited, are now in full operation, and number five retail establishments in the provinces, viz., 70B, Market Street, Manchester; 61, Lord Street, Liverpool; New Street, Birmingham; 80, Fishergate, Preston; and 12, Queen Street, Wolverhampton. In London they have six retail depôts, as follows:—97, Cheapside, E.C.; 4, Great Portland Street, W.; 20, Westbourne Grove, W.; 167, Upper Street, Islington, N.; and 9, The Parade, Lewisham, S.E. The Islington and Westbourne Grove depôts are magnificently fitted up, and no expense appears to have been spared in making them attractive.

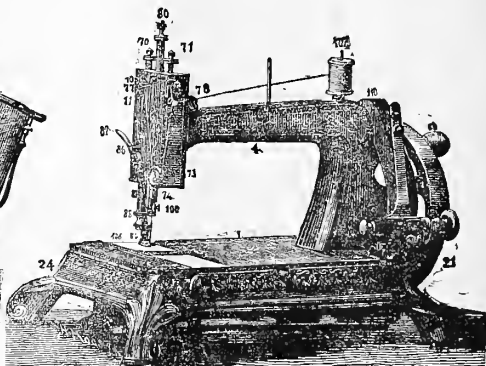
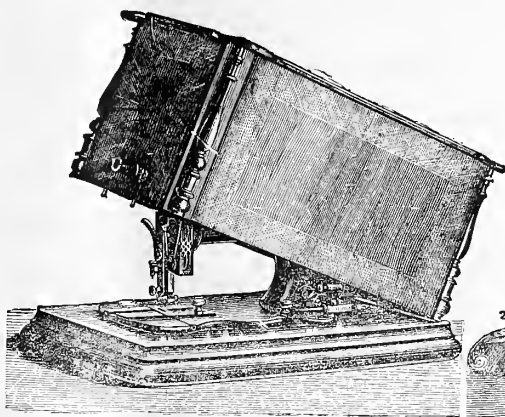


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MANUFACTORY LATE

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No. 6 GRITZNER A Family Hand Machine, with cover. No. 5 GRITZNER D Original Graziosa Hand Machine.

Gritzner's Improved Sewing Machines.

Best for **AGENTS** and **SHIPPERS**. 45,000 Machines sold Annually to work either by hand or foot. More real improvements than any other Machine.

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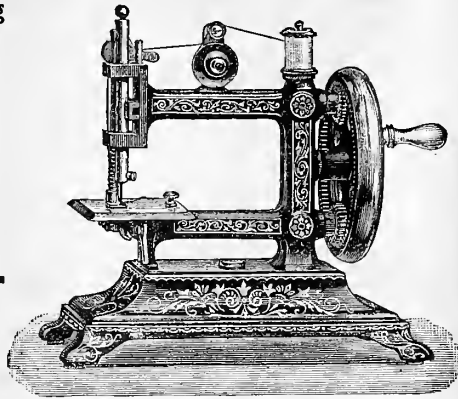
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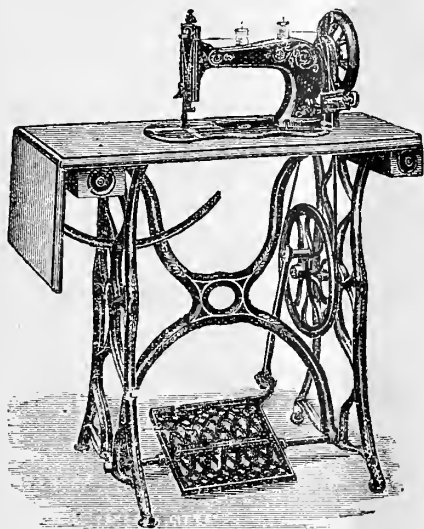
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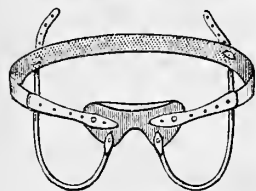
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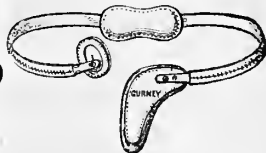


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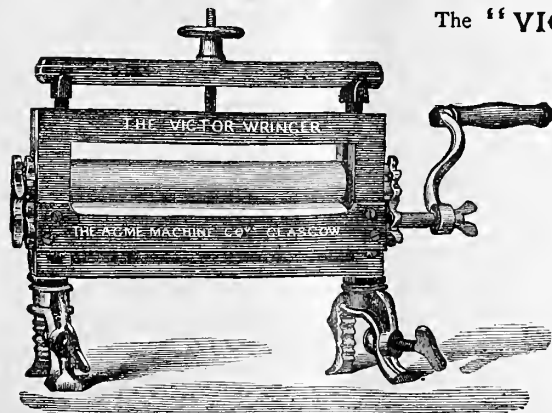
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The CHERRY TREE MACHINE Co.

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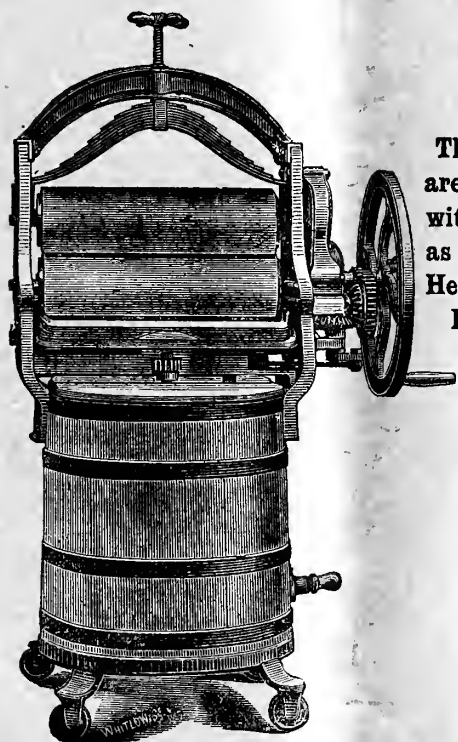
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"MODEL" - "QUEEN" - AND - "CLIMAX"
 WASHING, WRINGING, AND MANGLING MACHINES,
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ROYAL LETTERS
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THE MODEL WASHER,
 Wringer and Mangler Combined.
 BOW TOP.



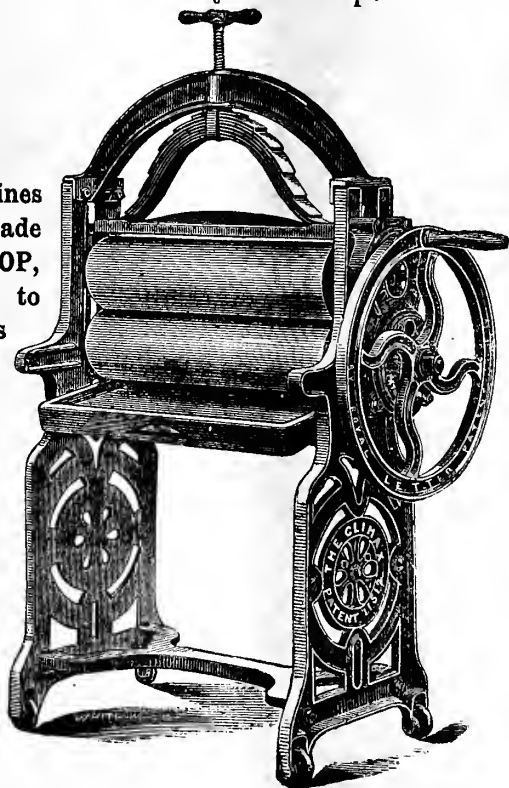
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 are also made
 with **FLAT TOP**,
 as supplied to
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THE CLIMAX MANGLE.
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We have adapted our patent "CLIMAX" Gearing to combined WASHING MACHINES, as it is stronger, easier to work, and more compact. We have also patented a new improvement in the tubs by making the bottom slope or fall towards the outlet, so that all the water runs out without it being necessary to raise one side of the Machine. This is an important advantage, as many machines have been broken when being raised by accidently falling completely over.

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ADVANTAGES OF THE **PATENT CLIMAX GEARING.**

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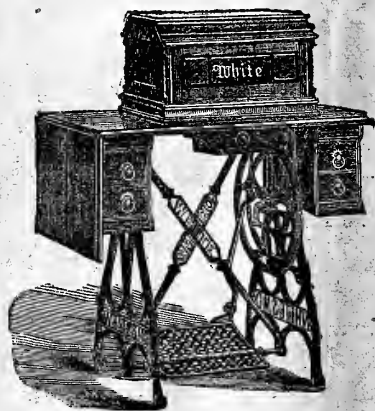


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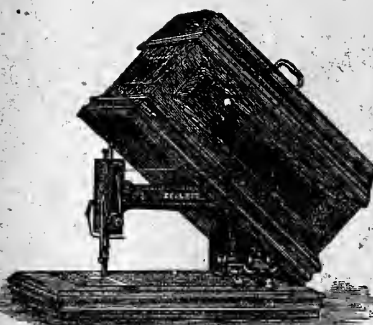
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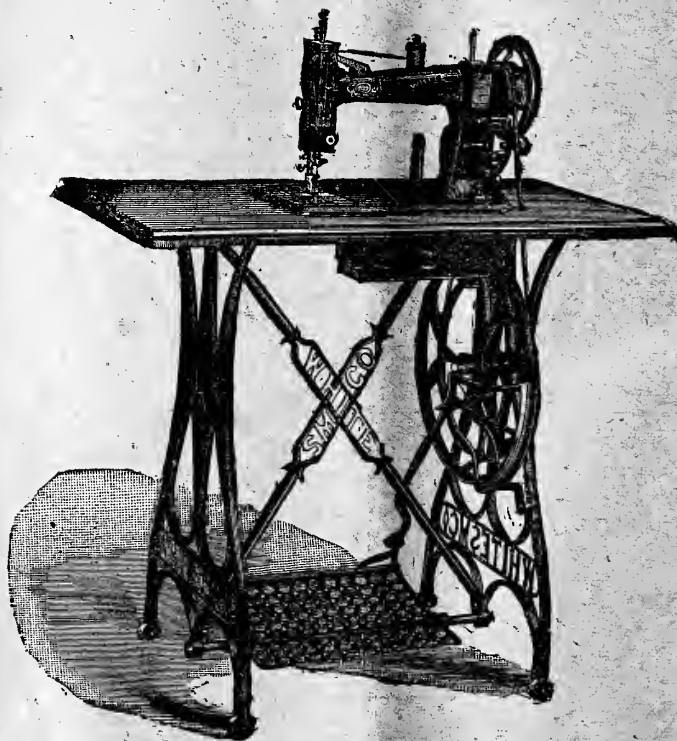


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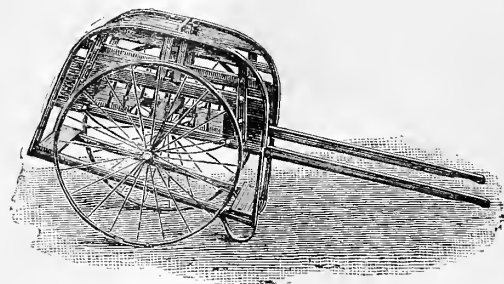
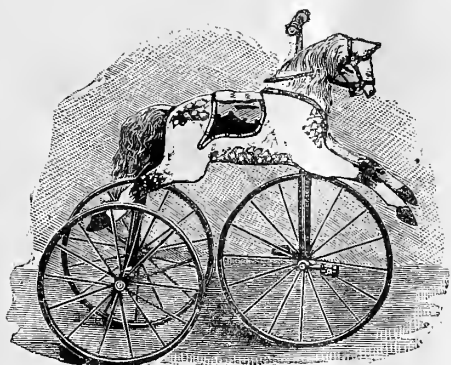


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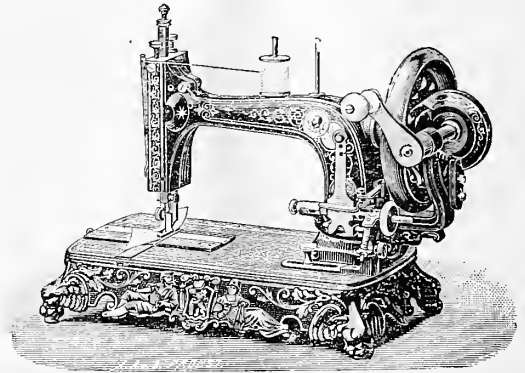
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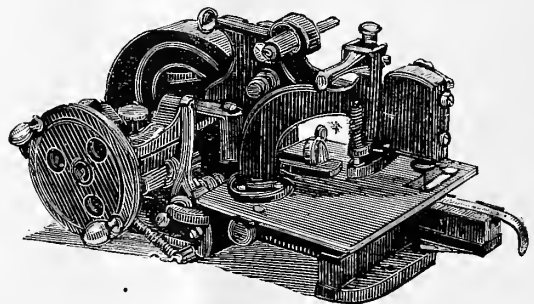
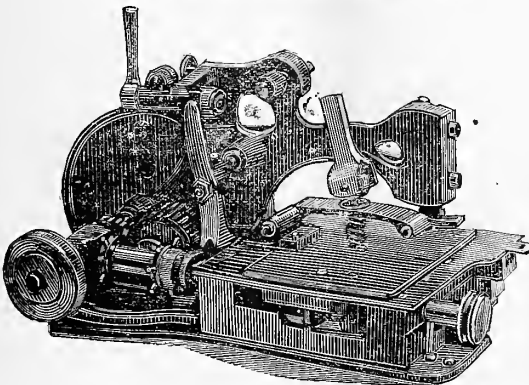
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The great advantage this Machine has over all others is in certain alterations in the mechanism for giving the "cross stitch" and "barring" motion to the table carrying the work during the operation of making the Button-hole, whereby the construction and working of the Machine is simplified, greater accuracy is ensured, and the working parts are more easily replaced when worn or damaged. The space of the Button-hole may also be varied to suit different classes of work momentarily, thereby preventing unnecessary loss of time to operator. All Machines are manufactured by Mr. F. Simmons, who has had 17 years' experience in Button-hole Machines (being patentee of five others), and are guaranteed best workmanship, and being the cheapest ever made, it is likely to be the Machine of the future.

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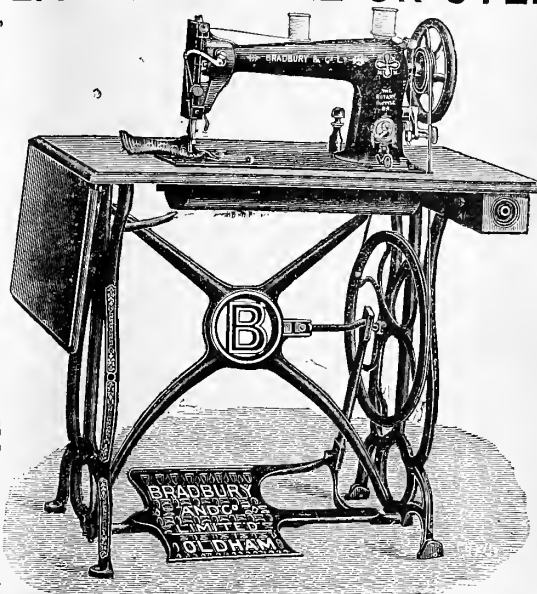
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No. 2.—Step Feed, £7.

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The Rotary is made in two sizes, and with either

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BRADBURY'S No. 8.



Rich rustic body, walnut bars, upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with adjustable back rest, china handle, three loose cushions, straps, brass jointed hood, well cover, oil caps, &c. Made with either dark body and light ribs, or light body and dark ribs

BRADBURY'S No. 15.



Elegant circular wood body, walnut French polished, upholstered in best woollen carriage cloth, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with china handle, well cover, three loose cushions, straps, and brass jointed hood, oil caps, &c. A richly ornamented, well finished and durable carriage.

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY AND FINISH.

Price Lists to be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

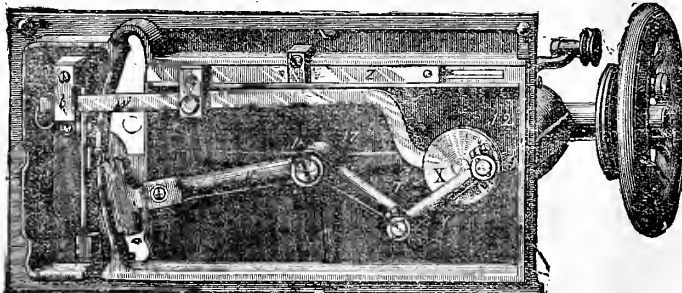
BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

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The public will not be surprised to learn that certain parties have already imitated the World Renowned Light-Running "NEW HOME" Sewing Machine.

The original "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE is PERFECT in every respect, and cannot be improved upon by imitators. The word "HOME" is registered in Great Britain as a Trade Mark; look for it on the machine and buy none without it.

The NEW HOME Sewing Machines are constructed on the most approved mechanical principles under the immediate supervision of the BEST INVENTIVE TALENT OBTAINABLE. They make the Double Thread Lock Stitch and have all the improvements known to the sewing machine art.



They have the Automatic Equalized Tensions, Open End Cylinder Shuttle, Oscillating Shuttle Carrier, Double Direct Acting Feed, Straight Self-Setting Needle, and Loose Balance Wheel, whereby the Bobbin can be wound without Running the Machine.

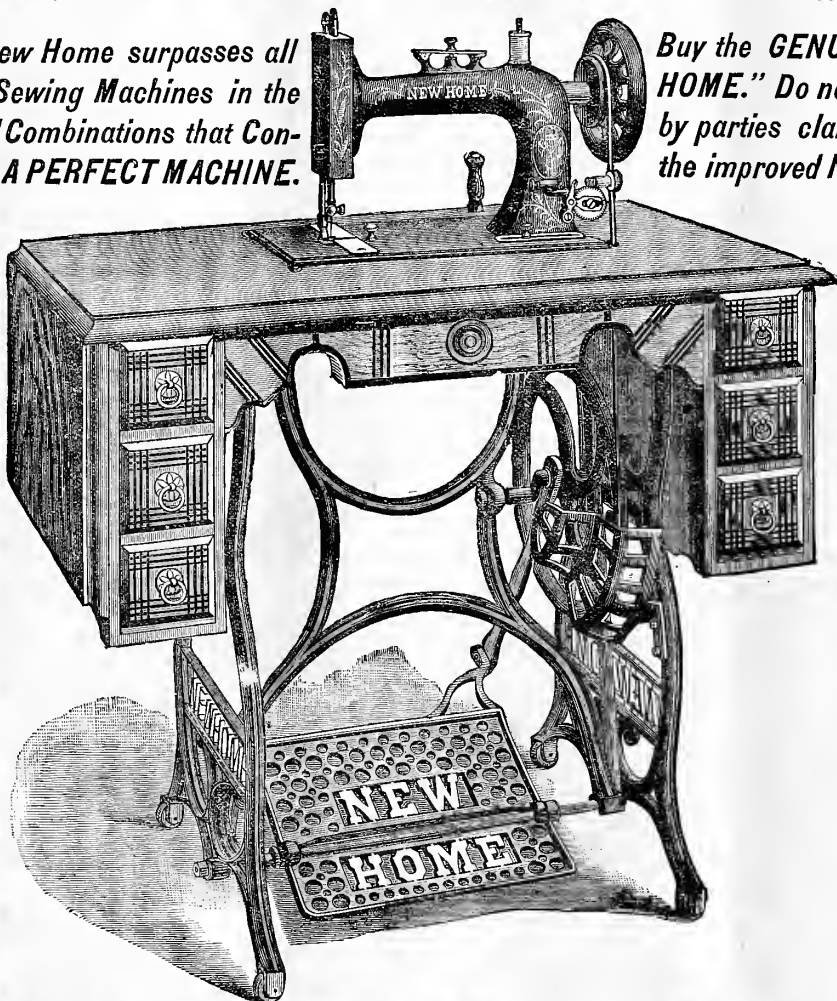
THEY ARE MARVELS OF INVENTIVE TALENT AND CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY.

The New Home surpasses all other Sewing Machines in the Varied Combinations that Constitute A PERFECT MACHINE.

Buy the GENUINE "NEW HOME." Do not be deceived by parties claiming to sell the improved New Home.

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**YOU CAN BUY THE GENUINE "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINES OF
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NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

Large and Increasing Sales of the

KÖNIG ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE.

2,500 Lock Stitches per Minute.

EXAMINE IT.

*Special Points Claimed by the
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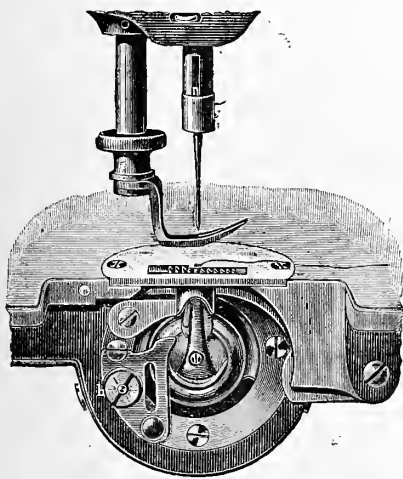
It is self-threading throughout except the Needle.

It has the shortest Needle used in any Lock Stitch Machine.

The Needle is self-setting.

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It is unequalled by any Machine
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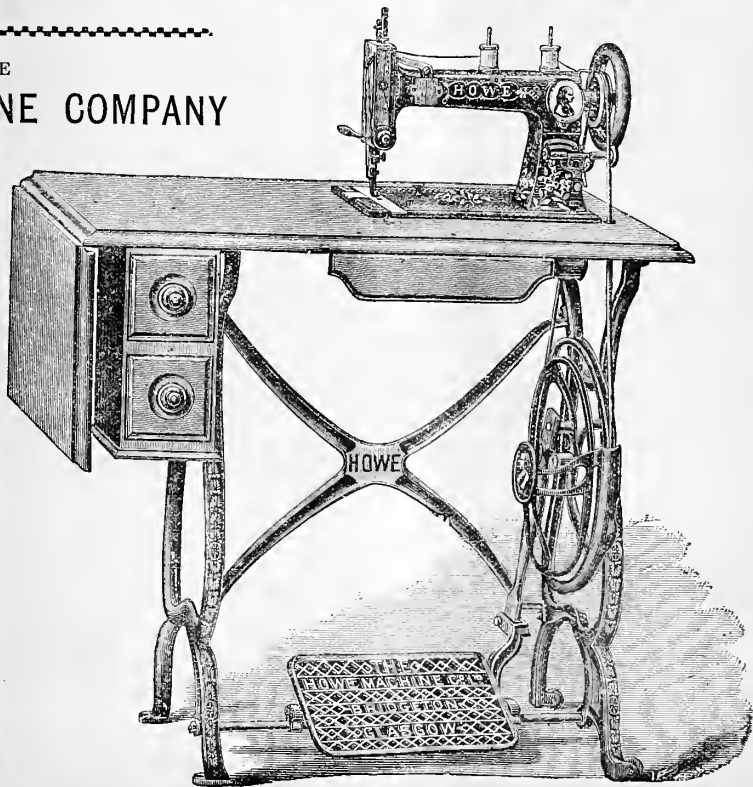
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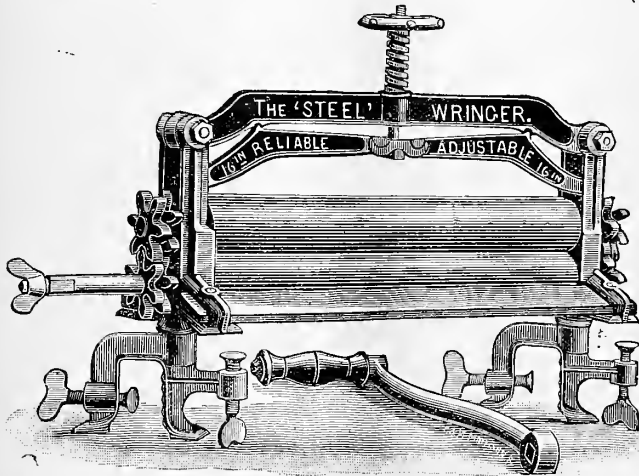
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FIXES TO TUB AND TABLE.

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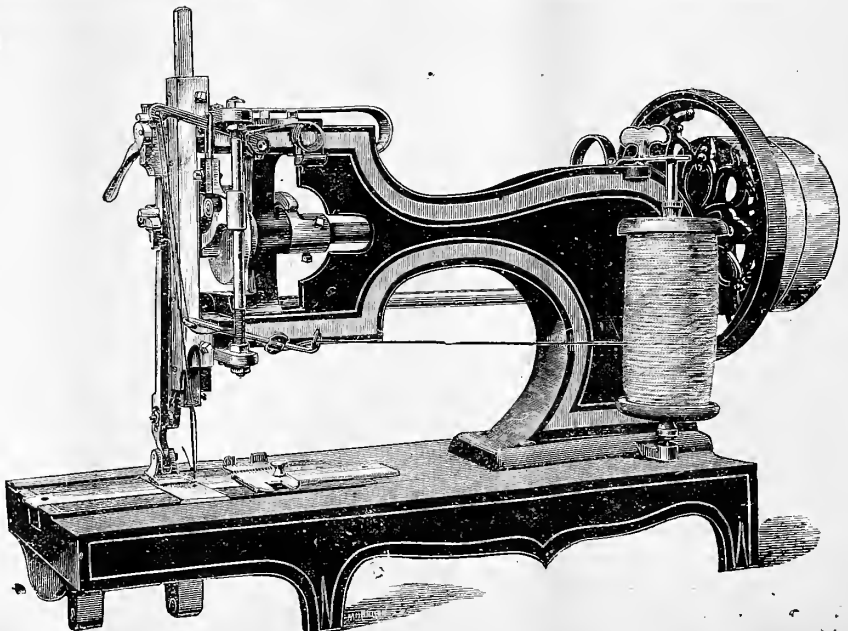
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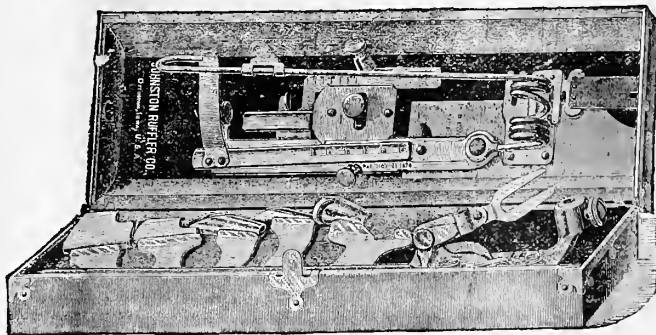
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Several leading lines for Dealers.—All sizes.—Ladies' and Gent's, in gold, silver, and metal.

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HAS been improved by making them all heavier and stronger, and by giving them a superior nickel-plated finish. The Ruffler has a detachable under Blade and a separate Shirring Plate to go into the machine in place of the Shuttle Race Cover. The Tuckmarker has a slot in the bed plate to adapt it to the use either with a long or short presser foot. It has a steel blade under the wheel to make a sharper crease, and two screws to independently adjust either the marker or gauge. All placed in a velvet-lined box made by the Johnston Ruffler Company expressly for their set. They are now prepared to furnish them for all the different kinds of sewing machines.

These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

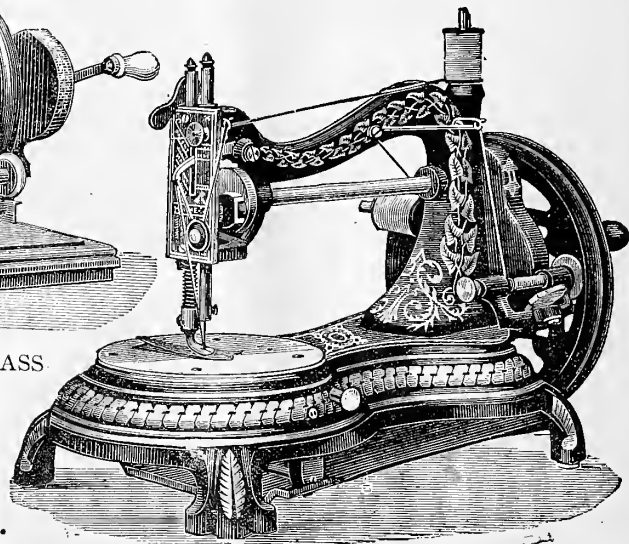
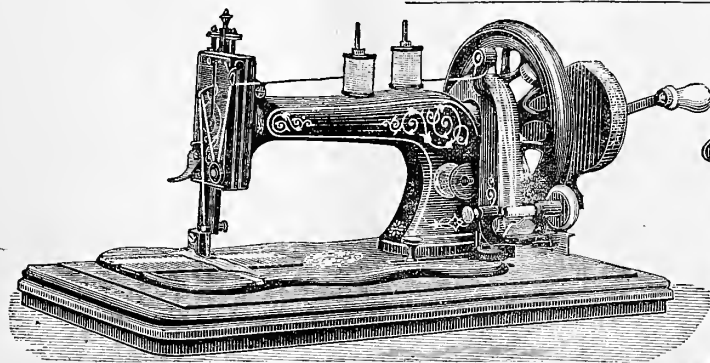
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N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine

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OLDHAM SEWING MACHINE WORKS,

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Most durable and best finished Machine in the Market.

All Wearing Parts specially hardened.

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REVERSIBLE
Diamond Cams.



**HAVE NO MACHINE
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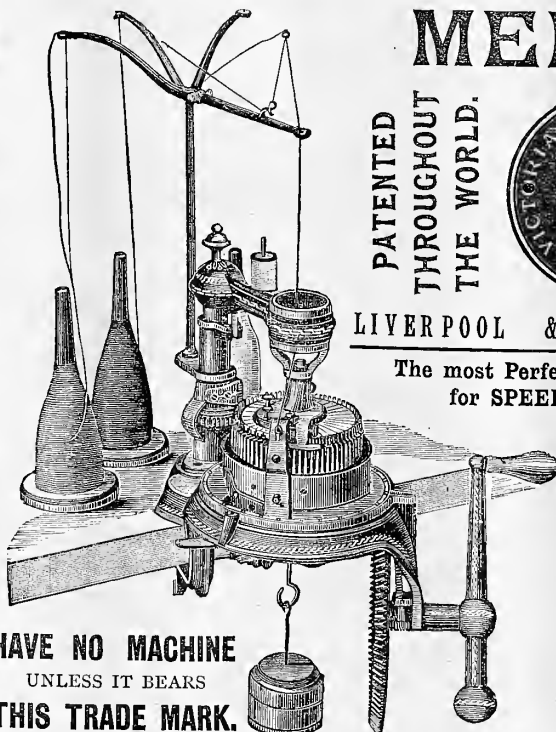


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LIVERPOOL & EDINBURGH, 1886.

The most Perfect Machine in existence
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Before making further
PURCHASES.

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This machine will produce
more and better knitting than
any other. We challenge
and defy competition.

ECLIPSE KNITTING MACHINES.

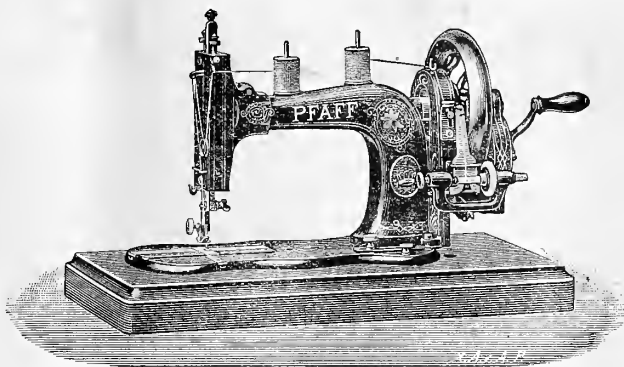
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The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

All the Important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.



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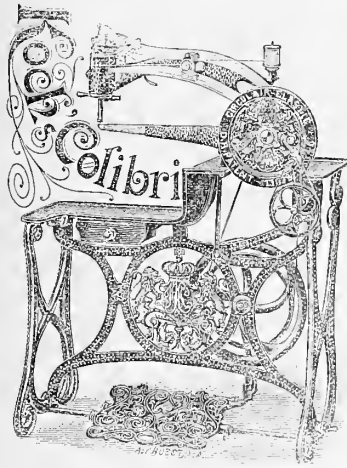
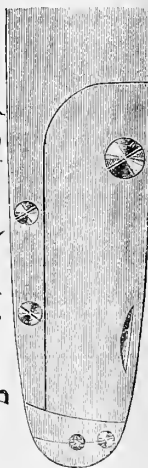
KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE. THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

Manufactured by the

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No Shuttle Carrier.

Cylinder, natural size.



No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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That the STAR CARRIAGES gave them the finest results last year; that they sold at sight; gave perfect satisfaction; yielded biggest profits; and that this year they will keep no others in Stock.

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Artistic Baby Carriages

Are absolutely the

Prettiest, Cosiest and Strongest Carriages made.

DESIGNS FOR 1889 ARE EXTREMELY ELEGANT.

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Each Carriage is made in the best style of it's class, the materials and workmanship being honest throughout, and suitable for all classes up to Royalty itself.

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Is the newest and only satisfactory Spring made. AS EASY as a FEATHER BED. DOES NOT SWAY TO AND FRO. Rides lightly over Stones and Kerbs. Cannot break or lose tension.

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more. Such a house is THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (the largest and most successful Sewing Machine Company in the world, selling more Machines annually than all the other Companies put together), and such are SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—sure every time, simple, strong, doing the widest range of work; and equipped with every valuable improvement.

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RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

WANTED by Advertiser who thoroughly understands the Hire System business, BUSINESS AGENCIES or the sale of articles required in this business. Advertiser, residing in Sussex, would be glad to work the districts of East Kent and East Sussex for manufacturers and traders, wholesale, in such goods as Furniture, Sewing Machines, Watches, Perambulators, Musical Instruments, &c. Good references, and personal interview if required.—Address, 3, Gordon Road, West Hill, Hastings.

NEEDLES for Singer Medium and Family, 2s. per gross, 3d. extra for postage. S. COX & CO., Manufacturers, Alcester.

LADY CLERK.—Wanted at a London sewing machine branch office, a Lady Clerk; must thoroughly understand the trade. Address "Clerk," care of *Sewing Machine Gazette*, 28, Paternoster Row, London E.C.

SEWING MACHINE MECHANIC.—First-class man, capable of taking charge of repairing shop, knowing modern methods, and capable of developing improvements, wanted. Must know Thomas's make well. Geo. Benson, Belfast.

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IMPORTANT TO SEWING MACHINE MAKERS AND OTHERS.

**PATENT RIGHTS OF GRAHAM'S
Self-Adjustable Sewing Machine Needle Setter
TO BE SOLD.**

With this Needle Setter it is impossible to set the needle wrong; it saves time, and is a great boon to those who are short-sighted. Highly spoken of by those who have used it. Address—

JOHN GRAHAM, 128, Lancaster Rd., Notting Hill, W.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.
JUNE 1st, 1889.

The Hire-Purchase System.

LANDLORDS AND THE HIRE SYSTEM.

At the Birkenhead County Court, last month, before Judge Wynne Ffoulkes, a case was heard in which Messrs. John Edward Rayner, Richard Kemp, and William James Winstanley sued Messrs. Crane & Sons, musical instrument makers, Scotland Road, Liverpool, for £50 in respect of a piano. Mr. Pickford was for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Taylor for the defendants. Mr. Rayner had a beneficial interest under a settlement of which Mr. Kemp and Mr. Winstanley were trustees. Mr. Rayner received the rents and managed the property. He let the house, 6, Beaufort Street, Seacombe, to a Mr. Kay, at £34 a year, payable quarterly. On January 31st last, £17 fell due. In February, Mr. Kay arranged to give up the furniture, of which Mr. Rayner took possession, removing all but a piano which was on hire by Mr. Kay from the defendants, to whom plaintiffs sent notice that they had it in possession for rent. Defendants removed the piano, entering the house to do so, and without the plaintiff's consent. For this technical trespass, defendants paid £1 into court. For the defence, it was contended that the plaintiffs could not claim for rent that had not fallen due, and could only claim, if at all, and distrain for the rent really due; that there had not been a surrender of the tenancy, and therefore, for breaking and entering, the landlord, as the relation of landlord and tenant remained, could not claim; that the legal estate of the property was in the trustees, and that they could not have distrained when there had not been an actual impounding, and without it the action by the landlord for removing the goods did not lie; that the piano was not seized under a distress, but as a security for the rent, and the £10 alleged to be deficient on the sale of the other goods could not be claimed from the defendants; that the plaintiff Rayner, acting for the trustees, really acted as bailiff, and came under the distress act of last year, and was a trespasser; that the goods were not in the custody of the law, and the defendants were therefore within

their rights, under their contract, in seizing the piano. His Honour said that the real question was whether there had been a seizure of the piano and an impounding. He held that there had been. He gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for £22 15s. 2d. and costs.

ACTION TO RECOVER FROM A LANDLORD.

In the Queen's Bench division, on Tuesday, April 9th, before Mr. Justice Wills, the plaintiff, Mr. Archibald Ramsden, piano importer and dealer, of 103, New Bond Street, sued Mr. Alfred Bennett, builder, of Wandsworth, to recover the sum of £39, the price of a pianoforte by Knauss, hired to Mr. John Cheshire (the harpist), who had gone to America and had left the piano in the house. Mrs. Cheshire wrote to Mr. Ramsden and requested him to send for the instrument; this was done, but as she had sold the furniture, and had then left the country, there was only the piano left. This the landlord (Mr. Bennett) declined to give up, although the rent had been paid, but stated that he was not in possession and, as the piano was then seen to be in the house, there was no doubt that the instrument was to be kept there until another quarter's rent was due. Mr. Ramsden sent his men on two different occasions, but without result. A third time he sent, and acting under advice, his men broke into the house, but found that the piano had been removed. After hearing the evidence on both sides, Mr. Justice Wills, without calling upon Mr. Fitzgerald (the plaintiff's counsel) to reply, gave judgment for Mr. Ramsden for £39, the value of the piano with costs. Mr. Bennett had previously brought an action in another court for damages, but failed. He thus lost both actions, which may be a warning to landlords not to wrongfully detain pianos let out on hire.

BREAKING IN AND SEIZING MACHINE.

Among the applicants for advice at the Dalston Police Court, on the 29th May, was a respectable looking woman, who told Mr. Marsham that she had had a machine on the hire purchase system from a sewing machine company. She paid £3 7s. 6d. on account of £6 7s. 6d., but failing in the instalments, two men came from the company last night and broke into the house. The machine was locked up in the bedroom, but the men broke open the door, knocked her down, and seized the machine.—Mr. Marsham: I suppose you signed an agreement giving permission for the company to break into your rooms in the event of the instalments not being kept up?—Applicant said she had done no such thing.—Mr. Marsham said before granting any process he would send a constable to inquire what the company had to say.

Embezzlement by a Branch Manager.

Philip Zull was employed as manager of a branch business—belonging to Mr. Harper Twelvetrees, laundry engineer, of 18, City Road—at 389, Mile End Road. He was paid a salary of £2 a week, less certain deductions, which brought the sum down to £1 7s. 6d. In December last Miss Annie Williams, of 179, Bow Road, purchased a washing machine, for which she paid £5 8s., on the 27th April. Mrs. Masters, of 195, Burdett Road, purchased a machine for £5 15s., and paid this amount with a cheque. Neither of the amounts, however, was received by Mr. Twelvetrees. On Thursday, the 9th of May, that gentleman spoke to Zull concerning his deficiencies, when he left the premises. On returning on the following Tuesday, he said he thought he had embezzled about £100. Last week, at the Thames Court, he received a sentence of six months' hard labour.

The Robbery at Messrs. Murdoch's.

JOHN Wells, 38, a clerk, and well educated, and William Bateman, 28, shoemaker, were last month indicted for breaking and entering the warehouse of Messrs. John Gloag Murdoch & Co., Limited, and stealing therefrom a vast quantity of property. There were several indictments against the prisoners, to most of which they pleaded "Guilty," but they all related to the one burglary. Sergeant Nash said that in 1883 Wells had four months for throwing a brick through a window. Several years ago he was in a good position on his own account in Somers Town. As regards Bateman, no previous conviction could be traced against him. The chairman sentenced Wells to 18 months' and Bateman to 10 months' imprisonment, cautioning them as to their future behaviour.

mangle nor the bed was obtained on hire. The bedstead was to be 24s. 6d., and she paid 22s. 6d.; the mangle was to be 30s., and she paid 16s. The mangle, it was arranged, should be taken away by Payne to pay him the difference between 16s. and 30s. Defendant swore that all the goods were on hire, though he admitted that there was no signed agreement. In reply to his Honour, the defendant said that the plaintiff did not give him permission to take the bed and furniture. His Honour believed that there was an agreement for hire. He considered that the defendant had acted illegally in making the distress, and he gave judgment for the plaintiff, damages 5s., with-out costs.

A PURCHASER OF HIRED GOODS.

At the Burton County Court, on April 10th (before his Honour Judge Russell), the Burton Furnishing Company sued Matilda Castledine to recover the sum of £3 3s., value of furniture detained and damage sustained. Mr. Mears was for the plaintiffs and Mr. Bright defended. Mr. Mears said the action was brought by his clients, not with any vindictive feeling, but for the purpose of asserting their right to claim the goods when disposed of to a third party. It was provided in the agreement that the goods should not be removed from one place to another without the previous consent of the owners until the whole of the instalments were paid, and the person who hired the goods in question sold them to the defendant and went to America, although he was in arrears with his instalments the defendant refused to give up the furniture—hence these proceedings. His Honour: What have you to say Mr. Bright? Mr. Bright was proceeding to say that the dealings of the defendant in the matter had been in every way *bona fide*, when his Honour intimated that the law was against Mr. Bright. Mr. Bright said the reason he had defended the case was that it was a matter of public importance, and the public should know the conditions attaching to the system. His Honour: If a man buys goods which do not belong to the seller he must suffer. Mr. Bright said he thought if the matter was brought before the public they would know that it was necessary to make every inquiry before dealing in furniture of any kind. His Honour: That is my view of the matter. In such cases there may be some amount of hardship, but that depends a great deal on whether the defendant might have known, from the position of the parties from whom the furniture was purchased, that the goods were hired. It is perfectly clear in law that there is no defence. Mr. Bright said that the defendant made every inquiry. His Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed, and Mr. Mears said if the furniture was given up there would be only nominal damages—10s.—claimed. A similar judgment was given in another case.

THE LODGERS' GOODS PROTECTION ACT.

At the Westminster Police Court on the 17th April Mr. Thomas William Price, a certified broker and managing clerk to Mr. Bradshaw Brown, auctioneer, &c., of 59, Fenchurch Street, City, appeared to an adjourned summons, before Mr. Partridge, charging him, under the Lodgers' Goods Protection Act, with unlawfully removing certain furniture and effects, the property of Ellen Pawsey, a lodger of one Maude Graham, at 3, Walpole Street, Chelsea, after service of a declaration that no rent was owing. Mr. Romain appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Scott Fox was counsel for the defendant. The case was heard at considerable length on a previous occasion, and evidence was given that the complainant took rooms at £1 a week at 3, Walpole Street, rented by Mrs. Graham. Complainant had been but a fortnight in the house when defendant, acting as the agent for Mrs. Phillips, the superior landlady, put in a distress for £24, balance of the Michaelmas rent and the Christmas quarter. Mrs. Graham had nothing to seize, and an inventory was taken and subsequent distress levied on the complainant's goods, which she had acquired a short time before for £59 on the hire-purchase system. She neglected to obtain a declaration under the Lodgers' Goods Protection Act until six days after the distress, and she alleged that she was, firstly, deceived as to her position, and that while she had gone to the court to get the paper signed, to the knowledge of the defendant's representatives, her rooms were broken open and her furniture carried out. The order was served on the defendant the morning following the removal, the goods at the time not being disposed of. Mr. Scott Fox said that since the adjournment an exactly similar case had been decided in the High Court of Justice by Baron Pollock in favour of the defendant. A Mrs. Stanley, lodging in the same house as complainant, whose goods were seized under the same circumstances because she did not make a declaration, applied and obtained an injunction *ex parte*, but upon cause being shown against it by the defendant it was dismissed with costs, upon the ground that the declaration ought to have been signed while the goods were on the premises. The decision was now under appeal, and would come before the Divisional Court. Mr. Romain said an offer had been made to complainant to return her furniture if all costs and expenses were paid, but that was a very hard condition. Mr. Partridge: You must fight out the matter in another court if you cannot agree among yourselves. I am of opinion that the distress was complete and the goods out of the house before the statutory declaration was made. Consequently the summons must fail. I dismiss it. An application for costs was refused.

WRONGFUL LEVY OF HIRED MACHINE.

At the recent Belfast Assizes Mr. McCandless and others appealed against the decision of the Recorder, who had given a verdict in favour of the Singer Manufacturing Company, with costs. It appears that the Singer Manufacturing Company hired out a machine to Thomas Branagh under the usual hire agreement, and the machine had been in his possession about eighteen months when it was seized by the instruction of the defendant McCandless on a civil bill decree for the value of drapery goods supplied, and was afterwards discovered in the office of Mr. S. Morton, auctioneer. The plaintiffs' manager, Mr. Falconer, called several times at the defendant's office and endeavoured to see him, but without effect, and eventually served a demand note on his clerk, produced the agreement, and explained the nature of the case. Subsequently one of the company's superintendents served another demand note on McCandless himself, and also the auctioneer. McCandless refused to deliver up the machine, stating that he had beaten the Singer Company before, and that their hire agreement meant nothing to him, and he should stick to the machine unless they

paid him the amount that was due. Upon the hearing of the appeal the defendant had practically no case, and his Lordship confirmed the decree in favour of the Singer Company, with all costs against the defendants.

ASSAULT AT A SEIZURE.—CONSTABLE'S PRESENCE OBJECTED TO.

On the 10th April, at the Derby Borough Police Court, before the Mayor, U. Sower, and C. C. Bowring, Esqs., Harry Powers was charged with assaulting Richard Marbrow, a bailiff, and police-constable William Smith. Marbrow stated that on Tuesday he went to the prisoner's house to fetch away the furniture, which had been obtained on the hire system, under an agreement with a dealer named Brown. Defendant said he should not allow the upstairs things to go, as he had paid for them, but they could take the things downstairs. Witness was proceeding to move the furniture, when defendant said he should prevent anything from being taken away, after which he kicked him on the hand and arm. The policeman then came in, and defendant struck him several times and pushed him up into a corner. The document under which witness went to seize the furniture had since been lost. Colonel Delacombe said he told the man Brown that he must attend the court and produce the document, but for some reason unexplained the document had mysteriously disappeared, and Brown was not in attendance, but had sent his son to represent him. If the bench thought the constable had no right in the house he would withdraw the charge of assaulting the constable. Mr. Sower said he should certainly refuse to act in the case unless the document were produced. The Mayor remarked that the non-production of the agreement led the bench to think that there was something in it which Brown did not wish the bench to see. There was no blame attached to the officer. Colonel Delacombe: He has been made use of improperly. Powers was discharged.

End of the Unicum Button-Hole Machine Syndicate.

AT last the Automatic Machine Syndicate has come to an end, and we are not surprised at it. We follow on with a report of the winding-up proceedings:—

A petition for the winding-up of this company, presented by F. Rosher and others, was heard before Mr. Justice North on Saturday, the 13th April. The company was incorporated in May, 1886, for the purpose of carrying on the business of dealers in automatic and other machines, and to acquire the business of the Automatic Buttonhole Machine Company, its capital originally being £2,000 divided into £5 shares, which was afterwards increased to £4,000. Beyond selling a few machines, the company had done no business, and had never paid a dividend. Besides being in arrear for rent, the company was being pressed by creditors. The assets of the company consisted of its patents, for which an offer of £700 had been made, and a few other things estimated at £50; whilst the debts exceeded £1,000, shareholders holding 165 shares, and creditors for £140, as well as Messrs. Holroyd, engineers, who have a pending action to recover £522 for goods supplied to the company, appeared by counsel and supported the petition.

Mr. Eve, who appeared for the company, said that since the petition was presented a resolution for voluntary winding-up had been passed. He asked that a supervision order might be made.

His Lordship made the usual order to wind up.

The Midland Perambulator Co.'s Catalogue.

THE numerous and elaborate catalogues of perambulator makers, which have reached us this season, would seem to bespeak increasing vitality in the perambulator trade in spite of the severe competition and low prices which have prevailed the past year or two. The catalogue now before us, issued by the Midland Perambulator Company, of Hampton Works, Birmingham, is exceptionally finely illustrated and printed. It is the most comprehensive of any we have seen, and beyond doubt has been produced at the largest cost of any in the trade. The designs here depicted are endless in variety, and give evidence of much taste on the part of the Midland Company. Every style of carriage is shown, many on a very large and detailed scale. The springs alone are of such a variety of shapes that every possible taste would be satisfied. Not only bassinets but mail carts, invalid carriages, tricycles, rocking-horses, stool-horses, &c., of all shapes, and at all prices, are faithfully depicted. Altogether we must congratulate the Midland Perambulator Company on having produced one of the finest trade catalogues ever issued.

Action against Cookson's Company.

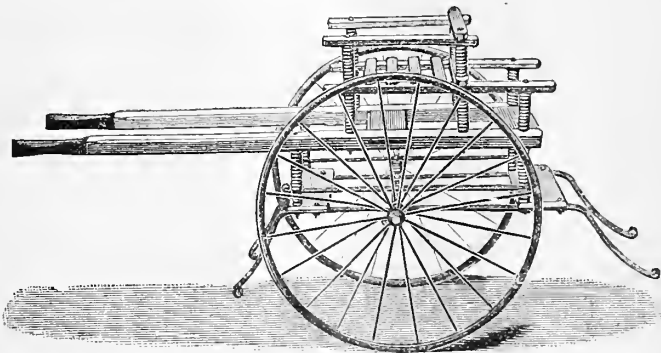
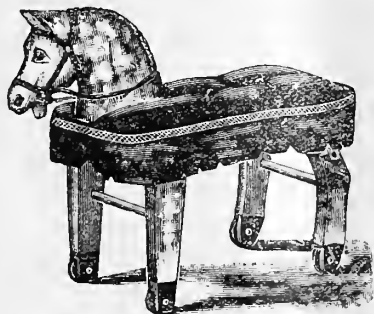
ON the 1st of April the English Watch Company, Villa Street, Lozells, Birmingham, brought an action against Mr. Samuel Jenkins, Mr. James Frederick Fairley, and Mr. Frederick Nesfield Cookson, directors of Cookson's Patent Sewing Machine Company, whose registered offices are in the Lozells, to recover £111 7s., amount due on a bill of exchange, and damages for misrepresentation and fraud.

Mr. Jelf, Q.C., and the Hon. A. Lyttelton (instructed by Messrs. Parr & Hasell, Birmingham) were for the plaintiffs, Mr. Underhill, Q.C., and Mr. Vachell (instructed by Mr. Rollason) were for the defendant directors and secretary, and Mr. Fitzgerald for the company.

The case for the plaintiffs was that, prior to June, 1888, the plaintiffs had supplied machinery to "Cookson's Lock-stitch Sewing Machine Company, Limited," and about the 30th of June the company being indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of £110 6s. 5d., accepted a bill drawn by the plaintiffs, and payable one month after date. At that time steps were being taken by persons interested in the company for the voluntary winding-up of the concern, and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to a new company which it was intended to form. The new company was subsequently incorporated and registered as "Cookson's Patent Sewing Machine Company, Limited." The defendants Jenkins and Fairley became directors, and Cookson, the manager of the old Lock-stitch Company, became the secretary of the new company. Shortly before the bill fell due, the defendant Cookson represented to the plaintiffs that owing to the proceedings for winding up the Lock-stitch Company and the transference of its business the bill could not then conveniently be paid. Plaintiffs consequently renewed the bill by one drawn at one month dated the 1st of August for £110 7s., which bill was duly accepted by the Lock-stitch Company. Shortly before the bill fell due the defendants Jenkins, Fairley, and Cookson represented to the plaintiffs that the new company was floated, formed, and carrying on business, that

Jenkins and Fairley were qualified directors, holding respectively at least 250 shares of the nominal value of £1, that 5,000 shares had been allotted, and that the company gave authority for the acceptance of a bill of exchange. Jenkins, Fairley, and Cookson then asked the plaintiffs to give them the cash for payment of the bill, and to take an acceptance of the defendant company at three months for £111 7s., by way of discharge of the bill. The plaintiffs, relying on the representations made by Jenkins, Fairley, and Cookson, and believing them to be true, gave them the amount of the bill in cash and drew a bill dated the 1st September at three months for £111 7s. on the defendant company, which was accepted. As a matter of fact, however, no allotment of shares with the defendant company was ever made; the company never had more than a formal existence, and on the last bill falling due it was dishonoured, and plaintiffs had never received the payment. Plaintiffs further alleged that about the 1st of September, 1888, Jenkins, Fairley, and Cookson promised the plaintiffs to pay on the 4th of December £111 7s., in consideration that plaintiffs provided them with funds to take up the bill of the 1st of August, and drew the bill dated 1st of September, and took the acceptance by the defendant company in discharge of that bill dated 1st of August. Plaintiffs carried out those conditions, but had never been paid by the defendants. The defence of the directors and company was that there was no misrepresentation with regard to the formation of the new company; that when the bill could not be met by the Lock-stitch Company the plaintiffs saw Cookson, who told them the defendant company was being floated; that the plaintiffs then requested Cookson to meet the bill for £110 7s. at maturity with funds which they undertook to provide, and to procure for them the acceptance of the defendant company in renewal of, or substitution for, the bill of £110 7s. Cookson promised to do so, and he received the cash from the plaintiffs simply as their agent, and paid it into the bank to meet the bill of £110 7s. The defendants denied that they ever promised to pay £111 7s. on the 4th of December.

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THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!

Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.

HIGHEST AWARD, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888-9.



THE above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely New Patent Canopy, or Head, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

ORDINARY BASSINETTES from 12s. 6d.

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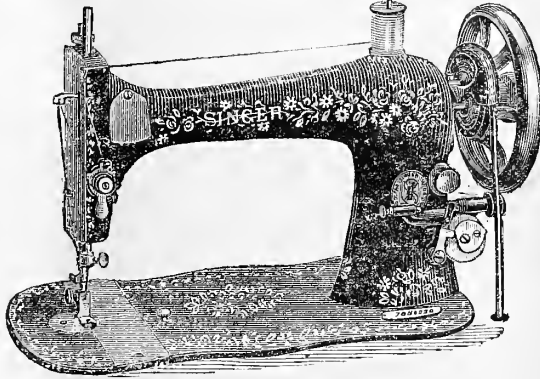
Singer's New Vibrating Shuttle Machine.

THE Singer Manufacturing Co. have just made an addition to their extensive range of sewing machinery which is destined, we believe, to quite revolutionise their trade in domestic machines. This new machine, the "V.S.," shows a complete departure in mechanical construction from the principles applied to their former machines as regards the method of operating the shuttle. The objects aimed at were simplicity of construction, combined with easy and silent running, and these have

They are wound by means of a worm on the bobbin shaft of the spool winder, which engages with a disc with a corresponding screw cut on its edge. Attached to this disc is a cam, which governs the guide for the thread, and is so arranged as to cause the winding to cease as soon as the bobbin is filled.

The take-up is positive, and is worked by a cam on the driving shaft.

The tensions for the upper thread, the arrangement of the needle bar and presser foot, and the setting of the needle are similar to the Oscillating Shuttle machines of this Company.



been attained by adopting an entirely new shuttle movement.

From the woodcuts it will be seen that there is used an upper shaft with a crank motion, and the shuttle carrier is operated by a fork engaging with the crank on this shaft. The movement is simplicity itself, and

The head of the machine is locked to the table by means of a flat spring which is released from under the table when it is necessary to fold back the machine for the inspection of the under works. A belt shifter is used, so as to enable the belt to be worked on to or be taken off the band wheel of the stand automatically, no matter at what

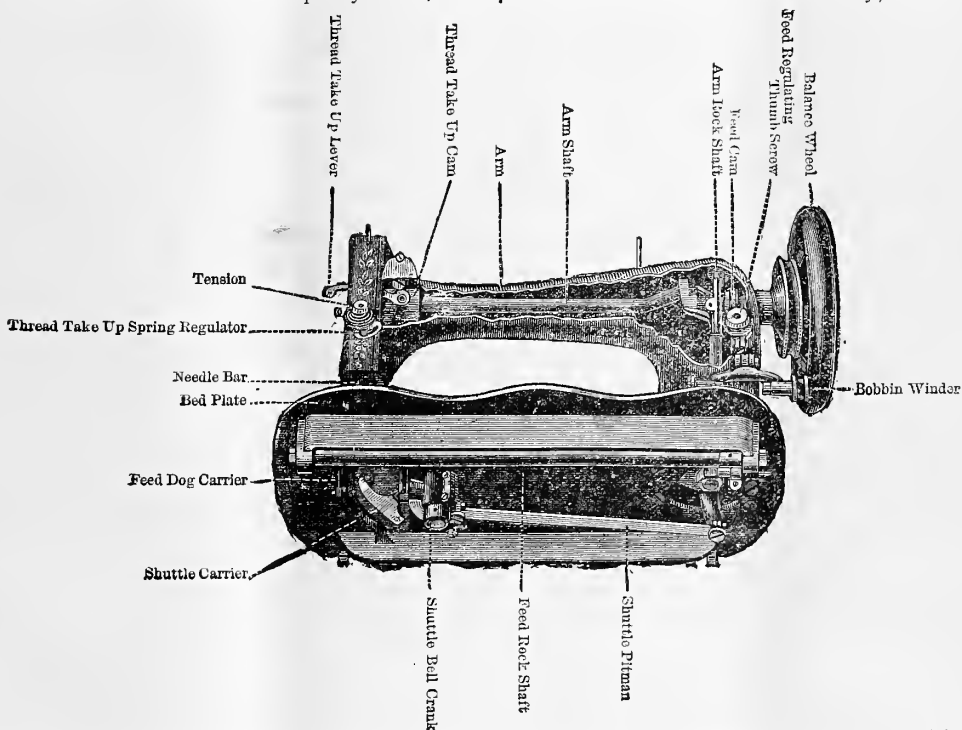


FIG. 1.

answers perfectly. It will be understood from this that the shuttle-race forms the segment of a circle, the radius of which is very short, allowing of the machine working at a high rate of speed and with a minimum of vibration and wear.

The forward and backward movement of the feed is attained by a rock shaft connected with the upper shaft, as shown, while the rise and fall of it is procured from a cam movement upon the arbor of the oscillating arm carrying the shuttle.

The shuttle, which is very easily threaded, is of cigar shape, and its point is kept lubricated by means of a felt pad inserted in a slot close to the carrier. Its bobbins are unusually capacious, and are filled automatically.

speed the machine may at that moment be driven. Cone centres and adjustable bearings are used throughout, so that all wear and tear can be taken up at once, and even by an inexperienced hand.

From the foregoing, easy and noiseless running, combined with great speed, would naturally be expected, and we find these qualities present to an unusual extent, while the quality of the work executed is perfection. Considering its mechanical improvements and structural alterations as regards increased space under the arm and the superior finish, the V.S. machine is, without a doubt, far ahead of any of the other favourite and successful styles heretofore manufactured and largely sold by this enterprising Company.

How it Happened.

A NEW weekly contemporary, called *Pick me Up*, recently gave a few lines on the sewing machine, and also an illustration of a lady working the machine. The artist shows himself quite ignorant of the shape of a sewing machine, and the versifier clearly knows very little as to purchasing such an article, but his lines are well worth repeating.

Or button or hole or rent or tear

She never would mend, my landlady ;

She'd "darn " (that is the polite for swear),

Oh, not my socks, but (unhappily) me !

I hadn't a shirt that was fit to be seen,

So I thought I'd invest in a sewing machine !

I had heard how women can worry and vex,

And, shy as a fly of a spider's den,

I dreaded to buy of the female sex ;

But vain was my search for a shop with men ;

And I blushed and stammered to sweet nineteen,

" I—madam—I—have you a sewing machine ? "

" Yes. See," quoth she, " it doth smoothly run ! "

With her dainty fingers and nimble feet,

A whirr and a buzz, and the thing was done ;

" The seam," quoth she, " is strong and neat ;

It will stitch or gather or fell or hem,

The best that is made, and a perfect gem ! "

" Is it easy to manage, this sewing machine ? "

Quoth I, as I watched her snowy hand

And the shining needle that flashed between,

Her fingers. " There's little to understand,"

Quoth she, and bit the thread of her work,

Lest on her lips a smile might lurk.

" The price " I enquired ; but she said no more,

And never a word spoke she or I ;

But her eyes were fixed on the chequered floor,

And a deepening blush was her sole reply.

" The price," quoth I, " of this perfect gem,

That will stitch or gather or fell or hem ? "

" Must I be buyer and seller both ? "

Quoth I, as apart she coyly drew ;

But I held her hand, though the maid was loth,

And less between us the distance grew.

Her answer was soft as a folding wing

When I whispered the price, " A wedding ring ! "

PRESERVING PIANOS.

Our contemporary *Iron* recently contained a short article on the above, which we commend to dealers for what it is worth.

" It is remarkable how very oddly people proceed about taking care of their pianos—from sheer ignorance. It is a popular notion that pianos ought to be kept very dry. Nothing could be more fallacious. Pianos are not nearly affected so much by heat or cold as they are by dryness, but, reversely, also by dampness. It is not generally known that the sounding board—the life of a piano—is forced into the case, when it is made so tightly that it bulges up in the centre, or has a "belly," as it is called by pianoforte makers, on the same principle as a violin. The wood is supposed to be as dry as possible, but, of course, it contains some moisture, and gathers more on damp days and in handling. Now when a piano is put into an over-heated, dry room all this moisture is dried out, and the board loses its "belly," and gets flabby, and finally cracks. Even if it does not crack, the tone loses its resonance and grows thin and tinny, the felt cloth and leather used in the action dry up, and the whole machine rattles. Now how to prevent this. Nothing is easier. Keep a growing plant in your room, and so long as your plant thrives your piano ought to, or else there is something wrong with it. It should be noted how much more water will have to be poured into the flower-pot in the room where the piano is than in any other room. In America it is the practice to keep a large vase or urn with a sopping wet sponge in it near or under the piano and keep it moistened."

Receipts for Returned Machines.

MR. EDITOR—I observe a statement in your April number, made by Judge Snagge, in the Northampton County Court, in the case of the Singer Manufacturing Company v. Eitelberg, that appears to affect all workers of the hire system. You report the learned judge to have said, " I am sorry the Singer Manufacturing Company did not cancel the first agreement and give a receipt when they fetched away the first machine. Such a system caused a muddle, and in the interests of poor people who were greatly benefited by the hire system, such as that carried on by the Singer Manufacturing Company, he was bound to draw attention to the illegality."

What does the learned judge wish to imply? Does the law demand that the owner return to the hirer the agreement when the hiring ceases, and are we to give a receipt stating the amount paid and that we make no further claim? It always appeared to me that if the owner made an agreement at his own expense, for his security, it was his private property; although you report Mr. C. Orrell to have said, " Eitelberg may have had it if he had applied for it." Perhaps that was his imagination, as I never knew such authority given by the Singer Manufacturing Company, although I have had to fetch in a few machines during the several years I have been in their employ. I have been pressed for a receipt in a few cases, but never gave one, and never knew such a thing done by any of the company's agents, but if the learned judge's statements are to be relied upon, then we often place ourselves in a very awkward position. Is it not possible to find some good author to give us an article on the above subject through your *Gazette*, as I think it would afford valuable information to many of your readers?

M. B. T. N.

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THE "PHŒNIX" SEWING MACHINE

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The Lightest Running
Lockstitch Sewing
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MADE IN SEVERAL STYLES.

VIZ:—

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The New Phœnix D Machine combines the principles of the Wheeler & Wilson Nos. 9 and 12 Machines is specially adapted for Stay work, and has attained enormous success.

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Good Workmanship.



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Goods, or a Sample
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PRICES FROM 12s. 6d.

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Hundreds of Testimonials.

Following are the Copies of a few.

Originals may be seen on application.

(1) DEAR SIR,—

Bassinette just to hand; have just unpacked and returned empties, and am quite pleased with them; they are the best carriages I have had, nicely finished. Have bought from many large makers, but have had none to equal them, and shall forward repeat order in a few days. Thanks, also, for your promptness.

Yours truly,

(2) SIR,—

Sample Bassinette reached me this morning, and must say I am quite satisfied with it; my customer is delighted with it. Enclosed another order, which kindly despatch per return.

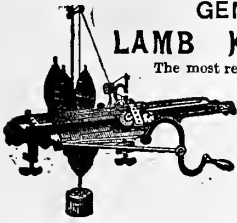
Yours, &c.

(3) DEAR SIR,—

We received the Ash Eclipse Mail Cart (I was recommended to buy) yesterday; it is the best we have had, and shall be glad to see some patterns of your manufacture per return.

Yours faithfully,

Works: BURY ST. MILLS, LANCASHIRE HILL, STOCKPORT.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

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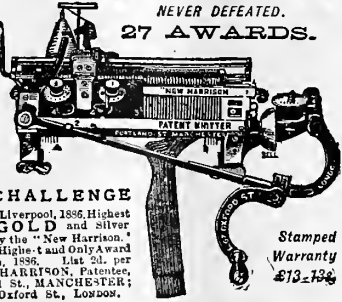
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Gloves, every
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WOOL,
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300 fancy
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Great CHALLENGE

CONTEST at Liverpool, 1886, Highest Distinction **GOLD** and Silver Medals won by the "New Harrison." Also won the Highest and Only Award at Edinburgh, 1886. List 2d. per post W. M. HARRISON, Patentee, 128, Portland St., MANCHESTER; Brauch—67, Oxford St., LONDON.



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The Sewing Machine Gazette.

JUNE 1st, 1889.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,
Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our May Number.)

CHAPTER XXIV.

WHAT IS A FORCIBLE ENTRY?

A FEW practical examples of "forcible entry" cases will illustrate better than any definitions the position of the hire dealer when about to enter a hirer's house. We have in a previous article suggested that the hire dealer should take with him persons who will be able to testify to the Court, in case of conflicting evidence, what were the facts as to the mode of entry. We also suggested the advisability of a hire dealer calling a policeman to see that no breach of the peace takes place. But there is one point, and that a very important one, which hire dealers should carefully bear in mind. They have no right to take an unnecessary number of persons, nor to get policemen to assist in recovering the hirer's property. It is no part of a policeman's duty to assist hire dealers in attempting to regain their property. They are neither the servants nor the agents of the hirer, nor have they any right to act in such capacity, neither is it the duty of the policeman to act as umpire or judge in such matters, for that would be to arrogate to himself the powers of the magistrate. His duty is to see that neither side commits a breach of the peace, and not to interfere in any way unless he has reasonable cause for suspecting a breach of the peace to take place. His conduct must not be governed by the persuasion of either party—he must simply act as servant of the Crown. A case decided in Scotland will give force to our remarks. (See *Quinn v. Bradbury and a Mr. Aitken*). The facts appeared to be these. The plaintiff sued for £12 damages for having forcibly entered his house, taking possession of, and carried away, a sewing machine, said to be his property. The plaintiff said the transaction was a sale, but the defendants said it was a hire. Aitken, after default had been made, went and tried to come to an arrangement, taking two policemen with him, as he

stated, to see that no breach of the peace took place. Sheriff Muir, in his judgment, said he was satisfied that the transaction was a hiring one. After expressing a doubt as to whether the hiring company could force its way into a man's house against his will to inspect a machine, even although stipulated for by the agreement, he continued to the effect that although the agreement entitled the Bradbury Company to resume possession of the sewing machine, that did not warrant them in going into a person's house and violently taking possession at their own hand. In his view there was no case against Bradbury & Co. But as to Aitken, it was a different matter. The Sheriff was of opinion that Aitken had summoned the two policemen there, not for the purpose of preventing a breach of the peace, but to intimidate QUINN into conceding possession of the machine. He looked upon the case as a gross one, and there was no doubt the plaintiff must have suffered damage, and he gave decree for £10 and expenses. Now, although this is a decision in one of the inferior Scotch Courts, it is undoubtedly the law of Scotland and of England. This practice of seeking the aid of policemen under the colour of obtaining their assistance to prevent a breach of peace, is far more common than the public generally suppose. We are not saying one word against Messrs. Bradbury & Co., for the Sheriff was quite satisfied that they had not sanctioned any such proceeding, otherwise he would have held them responsible for the acts of their servant. But we do make the general observation that many hire dealers seek the aid of a policeman, not so much to preserve the peace as to render assistance in getting back their property, because some people are afraid of his uniform.

There is one exception to the rule that a hire dealer has no right to enter the house of a person who has bought hired goods from a hirer who had no right to sell such; that is, in the case of the hire dealer going to the house of the purchaser, requesting his leave to remove the hired goods, claiming them as his own, and at the same time pointing out that the hirer had no right to have sold them to the purchaser. If the purchaser gives such leave, *under protest*, it will be lawful for the hire dealer to remove the goods wrongfully sold, in spite of the protest, because, in such a case, the purchaser might have said to the hire dealer that he would not allow him to enter the house for such purpose, and then the purchaser would have entered at his peril, for he would have been a trespasser. But if the purchaser chooses to give the hire dealer leave to remove the goods, but at the same time protests against his doing so, the hire dealer may remove the goods, for the purchaser is prevented from saying that he has suffered an injury by the act of such removal when he himself was a consenting party. Such a protest would be worthless; but if the purchaser can prove that he only consented through fear, or by means of threats or trickery, any such conduct would, of course, make the hire dealer a trespasser in spite of such consent, for the consent would not be the result of an independent, unfettered judgment. It might also bring him within the pale of the criminal law. As to what is an outer door, that will entirely depend on the circumstances of each case, as, for instance, where a hirer is in lodgings, we submit that the door leading into the hirer's apartments would be considered an outer door, and perhaps the outer door of the building would be considered in the same light, for the latter is a protection against the outside world, and the former is not only a protection against outside people, but people within the building as well. So that, although in the literal sense there can only be one outside door, yet we submit that, in contemplation of law, both doors would be considered as outside doors, for both would have the object of keeping strangers from entering without leave, whereas an inner door of a private house is merely for convenience. It is stated in "*Russell on Crimes*," 5th ed., vol. 1, p. 404—"Even at this present day (*i.e.*, 1877) he who is wrongfully disposed of his goods may justify the retaking of them by force from the wrong doer, if he refuse to redeliver them. However, it is clear that, in many cases, an indictment will lie at common law for a forcible entry, if it contain, not merely the common technical words 'with force of arms,' but also such a statement as shows that the facts charged amount to more than a bare trespass, for which no one can be indicted." Hawkins, in "*Pleas of the Crown*," vol. 1, p. 495, states—"And it

seems certain that even at this day (*i.e.*, 1821), he who is wrongfully dispossessed of his goods may justify the retaking of them *by force* from the wrong doer, if he refuse to redeliver them; for the violence which happens through the resistance of the wrongful possessor, being originally owing to his own fault, gives him no just cause of complaint, inasmuch as he might have prevented it by doing as he ought."

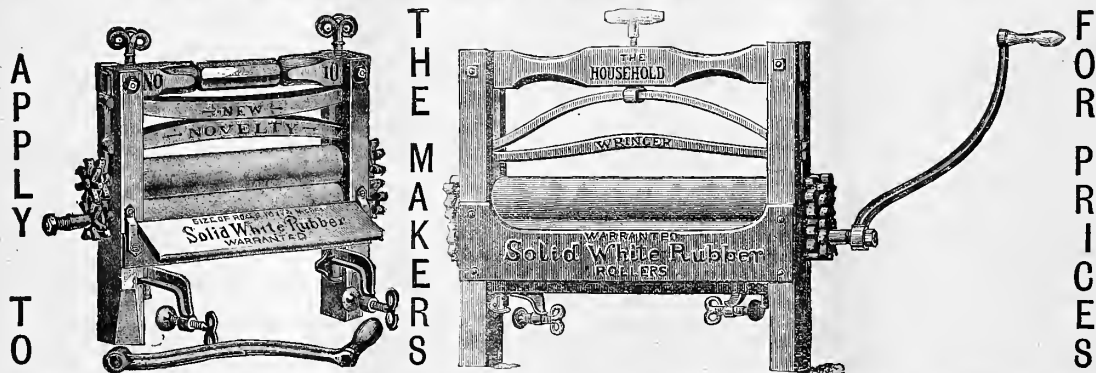
NOTES ON RUSSELL AND HAWKINS.

So we have the law as it stood up to 1821, and then as it stands now, given us by these great authorities. It must be carefully noticed that these remarks would almost always be confined to the cases of *hirers*, and would not apply to cases where a hirer had sold goods to a purchaser, as will be seen more clearly in a case we shall quote. The value of the above statements as to the law lies in the fact that they would seem to justify a hire dealer, when he has peaceably entered a house, to use necessary force in order to regain the property. We submit also that their opinions would be consistent with a hire dealer, when a hirer is in arrear with his hire money, and the hire agreement contains a leave and license clause, to break open a box or package in order to get the hired goods after a previous demand and refusal to give the same up to him: but he had better be pretty certain that the casement contains the goods in question—he must not break them open on a mere suspicion. The case of *Blades v. Higgs* and another, 10 C. B. (N. S.), 713, decided in the Common Pleas by C. Justice Erle, will give effect to what we have said. The plaintiff had in his possession some rabbits belonging to the defendants, and, as he was about to carry them away, the defendants requested him to give them up, and on his refusal used no more force than was necessary to take the rabbits from him. The plaintiff contended that the defendants were not justified in using "necessary force" on account of the danger to the public peace, but he did not cite any authority for that proposition. The learned Chief Justice said, in his judgment, "If the defendants had actual possession of the chattels, and the plaintiff took them from them against their will, it is not disputed that the defendants might justify using the force sufficient to defend their right and re-take the chattels, and we think there is no substantial distinction between that case and the present; for if the defendants were the owners of the chattels, and entitled to the possession of them, and the plaintiff wrongfully obtained them from them after request, the defendants in law would have the possession, and the plaintiff's wrongful detention against the request of the defendants would be the same violation of the right of property as the taking of the chattels out of the actual possession of the owner." At the end of the judgment comes a very forcible and practical sentence: "If the owner was compelled by law to seek redress by action for a violation of his right of property, the remedy would be often worse than the mischief, and the law would aggravate the injury instead of redressing it." Judgment for the defendants. Every hire dealer will endorse the sentiments of the learned Judge when he states that the remedy by law would be worse than the disease. It will be quite worth while to look into the principles asserted in this

case. How does this case affect hire transactions? In this way—first note that the rabbits were never legally in the possession of the plaintiff. He had no shadow of title to them, whereas a hirer originally obtains legal possession of the hired article. Up to this point, the rabbit case and the hiring one are different, but here comes the identity. The hirer makes default, and by the terms of the agreement the hire dealer is entitled to *immediate* possession of the goods. Therefore, from the moment of default, the possession of the hirer is *wrongful*. Now, the possession of the plaintiff in the rabbit case was wrongful, therefore both cases become on all fours, and the rights of the owner of the rabbits and those of the hire dealer are equal in this respect. Therefore, a hire dealer under such circumstances as we have described is justified in taking by force such goods from the hirer, but this case gives him no right to enter the house of the hirer for that purpose. To do that, the hire dealer must depend on his leave and licence clause. Therefore, if a hire dealer saw a hirer in the act of selling a hired article, he might, we submit, take it from him after demand and refusal to give it up.

But this would not justify a hire dealer in going to an auction room and there forcibly taking away hired goods lying there for sale; because the auctioneer would have a *colourable* title to the possession of the goods for the purpose of selling them; he would be the agent or servant of the hirer for the purpose of selling such goods, and he would have, therefore, a perfect right in resisting the hire dealer and forcibly preventing the latter from resuming possession of the goods. If the auctioneer sold the goods after the hire dealer had explained to him that the hirer was not the true owner of the goods, of course, the auctioneer would be personally responsible to the hire dealer for their value, as we shall have occasion to point out more at length subsequently. But that is entirely another matter. But this rabbit case cuts both ways, and it brings out clearly the position of hire dealers when, through mistake or otherwise, they have attempted to regain possession of the goods, the hirer having made no default whatever with regard to his payments or other conditions. Suppose, for instance, a hire dealer hears that a hirer is going off to America, or going to decamp elsewhere, and although he owes no hire money, the hire dealer proceeds to take possession of the goods, what would be their relative positions?—why, the hire dealer himself would be in wrongful possession of his own property, and the hirer would be entitled to use necessary force in order to make him return the goods. In other words, the positions of owner and hire would be reversed, because the hirer is practically the *owner*, so long as he performs the agreement, and during that time the hire dealer has no more right to repossess himself of the goods than any stranger would have, and the reason is, as we have explained in prior chapters, that the hirer is the only person who is entitled to the *possession* of the goods until he makes default. Therefore, supposing a hire dealer, who has wrongfully retaken possession of goods, and from whom a hirer has forcibly got back the goods, sues the hirer, we shall have the exact position of the rabbit case, and the owner will fail in his action. The question in all such cases is, who is

TWO GOOD WRINGERS.



BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

entitled to the *immediate* possession of the goods apart from the question of ownership. If a hire dealer could seize goods when no default has been made by the hirer, what security would the hirer have? What would he have in return for his hire money?

(To be continued.)

Jottings.

The firm of Durkopp & Co., of Bielefeld, has formed its business into a limited liability company, with a capital of £112,000. About 1,000 hands are employed at the factory.

Messrs. Kohler & Winselmann, of Altenburg, produced their one hundred thousandth sewing machine on the 25th of March, and, as is usual in Germany, the workmen celebrated the event by decorating the factory and presenting the last machine to the proprietors, together with several addresses. At noon a dinner was given to the workpeople and their families, followed by singing and dancing.

The *Deutsche Nähmaschinen Zeitung* informs us that Messrs. Kohler & Winselmann started their factory in 1873, and produced about 2,000 sewing machines a year up to 1879, when their trade increased to 6,000 a year. In 1881 a further improvement took place, the production reaching 8,000 yearly. In 1885 a total of 12,000 machines were constructed, and these figures have been maintained down to the present time.

Two well-known members of the German sewing machine trade now enjoy the distinction of being Commercial Councillors of the German Empire, viz., Mr. Clemens Müller and Mr. Bruno Naumann, of Seidel & Naumann. The latter has just been raised to that dignity.

Several German makers of sewing machines, not con-

tent with their extensive home and import trade, petitioned the German Government a few months ago to raise the import duty on sewing machines. We are pleased to hear that the request, signed though it was by upwards of 1,000 firms, has been refused. Surely the German makers have already more than their fair share of the sewing machine trade, and should not object to the entry of the comparatively few machines which arrive from other countries.

We received a visit from Mr. Cooke last week in reference to the paragraph in our May number referring to his dispute with Mr. Morris. He says that he had no objection whatever to Mr. Morris setting up in business at Bruce Grove, Tottenham, but what he did strongly object to, and obtained an injunction against, was his reopening the Edmonton branch of the late firm.

We hear that the North London Machine Company who opened a sewing machine depôt in the Holloway Road, close to the Midland station, a few weeks since, have done good business already, particularly in children's carriages, in which they have enjoyed a first class trade.

Messrs. Wing & Co., who have for some time past dealt in sewing and washing machines, perambulators, &c. at Clarence Road, Hackney, E., have just opened a depôt at 30, Balls Pond Road, Dalston, E.

The Singer Company's Belper address will be in future 81, King Street.

The Altrincham address of the Singer Company has been changed to 100, George Street.

Mr. Philip Pell, sewing machine dealer, 570, Manchester Road, Bradford, informs us that he will soon have ready for the market a new two-reel machine, with which can be used reels containing 2,000 yards of thread. He says that there will be no wear or tear of the upper thread.

LLOYD & HILL,

Patentees &

Manufacturers

Perambulators,

Invalid Furniture

HOME.

EXPORT.



SECOND AWARD MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888.
LOWER HURST STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

We are pleased to hear from Messrs. H. Jowett & Co. that although their depôt is located in Idle, near Bradford, they are doing a first-class trade in all kinds of sewing machines and carriages.

Messrs. Berridge & Co.'s London business, which is managed by Mr. W. F. Fair, will shortly be removed to larger and more convenient premises.

Mr. Robert Gray has re-entered the service of the New Howe Machine Co., Limited, for which company he for many years acted as manager of their Edinburgh office. His position is now that of head office representative, and his duties are to visit the different offices of the company, and to call upon their wholesale agents. He has recently "done" the greater part of Scotland, and is now in the north of England, and working southward, so that we shall soon hope to see him in London. Later in the year he intends visiting Ireland. His report of the Howe Co.'s business, in both sewing machines and cycles, is very satisfactory.

We observe that Mr. John Harrop has been elected on the Manchester Board of Guardians by some 6,000 votes, testifying in a substantial manner to the confidence imposed in him.

The Grantham office of the Singer Co. has been removed to 50, High Street.

The Coatbridge office of the Singer Co. has been removed to 7, Broad Street.

We hear from Nottingham that the Howe Machine Co.'s business in that district, under the new manager, Mr. Charles Moffatt (late with Messrs. Jones) is growing considerably, particularly as regards their new F machine.

During the past month Mr. Thomas H. White, the president of the White Sewing Machine Company, accompanied by his wife, has been on a visit to London. His experience of the sewing machine trade goes back some twenty-five years, during the whole of which time he has controlled and developed the business of the White Company, until now they sell over 1,000 machines a day, and are the second largest sewing machine concern in the world. Mr. White is a gentleman of indomitable industry, and, although the cares of this huge business are now borne in part by managers he has trained to their duties, he still takes an active interest in all that transpires at Cleveland and the branches of the company. Mr. and

Mrs. White have just started on a tour through the Continent, and intend to visit London again before recrossing the Atlantic.

Among the dealers visiting London the past month who paid the *Gazette* a visit was Mr. George Milne, of Glasgow, whose extensive business in sewing and wringing machines we noticed in our last issue. Mr. Milne's principal object in coming south was to buy several hundred perambulators. English makers will be pleased to know that he considers their productions this year are far in advance of those made across the border.

Trade of the 20th April contains a capably executed portrait of Mr. Peter Burt, the proprietor of the Acme Machine Company, of Henrietta Street, Glasgow. It also publishes a description of the factory, and states that the business was started in 1881, and has been very successful. As our readers well know, they are specially noted for rubber wringers, but also make freezing, knife-cleaning and other household machines in great variety.

We learn that Mr. James Warwick, well known as the inventor of the Warwick sewing machine, has been appointed manager of the factory of Rothwell & Co., Limited. This factory is being erected at Bolton for the manufacture of knitting machines, as reported in the December *Gazette*. No better manager could be found for this purpose than Mr. Warwick, whose experience with machinery dates back many years.

Mr. James Warwick's sewing machine business in Hilton Street, Manchester, has been taken over by Mr. L. Warwick, the son of the late proprietor.

Reports from all parts of the country bespeak a real and continuous improvement in trade, in which the sewing machine industry has its full share. Most of the perambulator factories are working at high pressure, and doing a paying business.

We hear of several Singer branch managers who owing to the great changes in the constitution of the Singer Company's London business have to seek fields afresh, and contemplate opening sewing machine depôts of their own. Among these we might specially name Mr. Smith, late of the Singer Stoke Newington branch, who is about to open a depôt in High Street, Stoke Newington.

During the past month the Singer Company have

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"UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE."



THE ABOVE SPACE IN WOOD CUT IS LEFT FOR DEALER'S NAME.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

MESSRS. LLOYD & CO. have met with extraordinary success this year with their "**ROVER**," and have sold out their whole stock. Dealers should order early to secure a supply of this famous Carriage.

The Special Features of our manufacture are:—We study the Dealer, we finish every Carriage with care, using Patent Split Bolts, Good Springs, Good Braids, and Solid Brass Fittings, and thus save our customers the annoyance of Repairs and Returned Carriages. For Easy Term Business no better Carriage can be turned out, and they are bound to give the Purchaser satisfaction.

Parts of every Description for Repairs, Wheels, Tyres, Handies, Hoods, Canopies, Aprons, Joints, &c
RUGS OF EVERY SKIN AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
LLOYD & CO. MANUFACTURERS, BORO', LONDON, S.E.

been very busy fitting up their new London district office in Chiswell Street, E.C., where Mr. Raper is in supreme command. We hold over our report until the alterations are completed, but might here state that these are very extensive premises, and are being arranged regardless of expense.

J. Catton, the Wheeler & Wilson collector attached to their Regent Street branch, was sentenced the past month to six months imprisonment for embezzlement. Another collector at this branch, named Wilkinson, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for a similar offence.

The White Sewing Machine Company were rather badly treated by Mr. Commissioner Kerr last week in the City of London Court. A landlord seized one of their machines out on hire without legally distraining on it. The judge ordered the machine to be returned, but would not allow any costs. This is manifestly unfair; the landlord surely should pay the expenses he put others to through his own illegal acts.

On Thursday last we were invited by Mr. S. Lee Bapty, the general manager, to attend a private view of the Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill, N. This gentleman will be well remembered by our readers as having been a past member of the sewing machine trade. In his new public function as a caterer for public amusements, he has already been very successful, particularly at the Manchester Exhibition, of which he was general manager, and previously at Liverpool, and lastly at Brussels. He has arranged at the Alexandra Palace a variety of entertainments, including parachute descents and a large exhibition of monkeys, with the aid of the proprietors of Brooks's soap. Judging from the opening proceedings, Mr. Bapty's latest enterprise will be a huge success. He certainly will leave no stone unturned to achieve this. It is well known he is a man of indomitable enterprise and industry, and possesses all the qualifications requisite to discharge the duties he has undertaken. We sincerely

hope that the Alexandra Palace has now entered on a career which will dispel all the fears everywhere expressed that the jerry builder will claim Muswell Hill for his own. The palace is magnificently situated, and it would be nothing less than a crime for it to be pulled down, as must inevitably happen if the public do not support it better than they have done in the past.

At the recent Horse Show, Messrs. Churchward & Co., of 282 and 284, Cambridge Road, London, E., exhibited a capital invention they have patented. It is a "galloping hobby-horse," which is ingeniously constructed to either gallop or canter. The motion is very healthful and pleasing, and children are delighted with it. The invention deserves to achieve great success. It is offered at a low price, and is within the reach of all.

As many sewing machine dealers are now handling with great success the Crescent Carpet Sweeper, we might mention the fact that the company have removed from Northwich to 26, Tabernacle Walk, London, E.C.

The Pontardulais General Supply Stores have been opened at Pontardulais, a town of some 3,300 inhabitants, in Glamorganshire. The proprietors are two experienced sewing machine men, who are going to devote special attention to domestic machinery.

Mr. T. Potter, wholesale agent for the König machine, informs us that his firm have engaged the services of Mr. M. Vogel, late manager of the Pfaff factory. As is well known, Mr. Vogel is one of the most skilful sewing machine experts in Germany.

Mr. W. T. Miller, trading as the North London Perambulator Manufacturing Company, at 60, Chalk Farm Road, and 14, Wellesley Mews, Kentish Town, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities are stated to exceed £400, and assets nil. This firm must not be confounded with H. Miller, of Kentish Town Road, N.W.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle

SEWING MACHINES

Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm.

Encouraged by the unparalleled success which has attended this Machine, and the satisfactory manner in which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, the PATENTEE HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS secured by new Patents, and trusts that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Saleable Machine in the Market.

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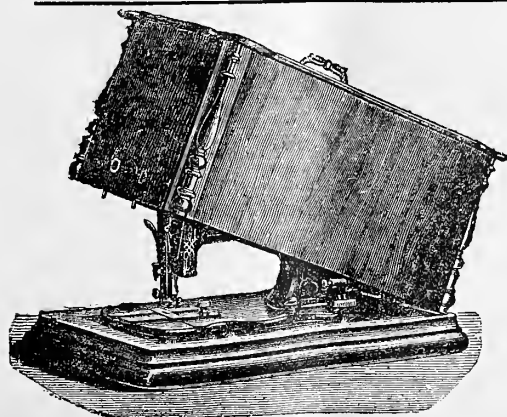
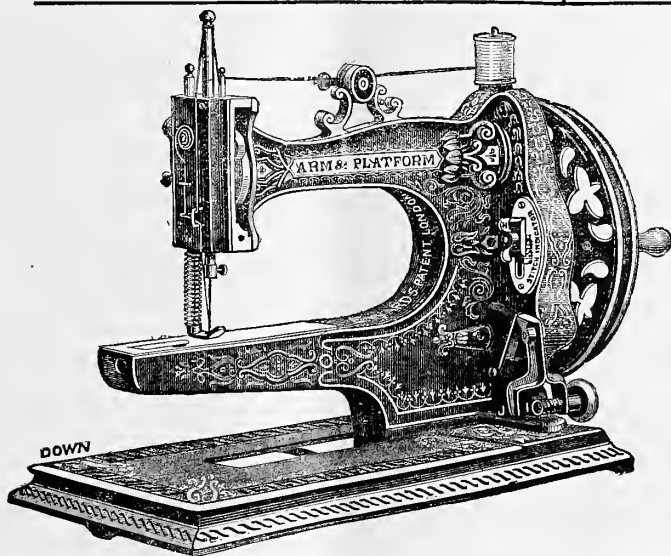
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THE LIGHTEST RUNNING SHUTTLE MACHINES OUT.

Illustrated Price List on application to

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The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our May number.)

BEFORE concluding that part of the subject which embraces the machine introduced by Mr. Hughes, a short description will be given of a third machine patented by him. This machine would scarcely be worthy of comment, either for its intrinsic merits, or for the share it has had in the development of the sewing machine, but, owing to the fact that it has but recently been again invented and brought before the public as something quite novel, notice is taken of it here for the purpose of emphasising the remarks made in the introduction to these articles, as to the necessity which arises, both for inventors and investors, that they should endeavour to obtain some knowledge of what has already been done, so that the energies of the one should not be expended upon doing that which has already been accomplished, nor the capital of the other be wasted on those things which have been proved not to possess the qualities necessary for success.

In Mr. Hughes' third machine two straight needles were used, fitted to adjustable needle-bars or carriers. These needles were situated one on each side of the fabric to be sewn, and each alternately penetrated the material at an angle of about 45 degs., thus working at or about right angles to each other. After the upper needle had passed through and formed a loop, the under needle, before entering the fabric, engaged the loop formed by the upper one, which is thus retained. The under needle then pierces the work, and, the upper needle having been withdrawn, it passes through the loop of the under needle before again entering the material, which is then moved forward the desired length of stitch. As during the operation of sewing either one or the other of the needles was always in the material, provision was made for withdrawing both the needles when it was required to take the work from the machine.

It will be seen that the stitch produced by this machine consisted of loops formed alternately upon each side of the material, and, although it is essentially a chain-stitch machine, all the merits of a lock-stitch were claimed for it by the re-inventor. At this time (1852) the lock-stitch machines were not held in very good repute either by manufacturers or their employes, many of the latter openly boasting of unfair means taken by them to foster the prejudice against this class of machines. On the part of the manufacturers it was supposed that in the lock-stitch machine the shuttle thread would lay straight on the under side of the work, and thus cause the sewing to lack the elasticity necessary for durability.

The endeavour to overcome this objection exercised the minds of many inventors, and on September 10th, 1852, Mr. Julian Bernard patented a machine which certainly went a great way towards a solution of the problem. In this machine that kind of sewing known as back-and-fore stitching is produced, and to effect this it is necessary that a peculiar motion should be imparted to the material being sewn.

The needle, having passed into the material and formed the stitch, is withdrawn, and the work is then moved forward the length of two stitches; the needle then again pierces the fabric, forms another stitch, and is again withdrawn, and the work is then moved backward the length of one stitch; the next forward motion of the material is again double, followed by a backward motion equal to the length of one stitch.

Disregarding the mechanical details of this machine, the feed motion above described at once attained the desired end by giving to the lock-stitch an elasticity which, up till that time, it had not possessed, and the kind of sewing produced by Mr. Bernard's machine has found great favour with sack-makers and others who require great elasticity in their seams.

A patent, dated October 19th, 1852, was taken out by Mr. W. E. Newton for a machine, the details of which had been communicated to him from abroad, and which was so similar to the circular needle machine of Mr. Hughes already explained as to need no description here, excepting for that part which relates to the method of producing the tension or drag on the thread, which is effected in the following manner:—A spindle, round

which is a helical spring, is provided with a cone of suitable angle, and is fixed to one end of the machine; the reel is placed on the spindle, and the point of the cones enters one end, and a second cone is screwed on the spindle until it presses against the other end of the reel with sufficient force to produce the required degree of tension, while to prevent any movement of the second cone, owing to the friction of the reel, it is securely fastened by means of a lock-nut.

In the specification concerning this machine, a description is given for the first time of a horse-shoe shaped folder for binding the edges of fabrics.

(To be continued.)

An Important American Decision as to Warranty.

A CASE, involving points of great interest to sewing machine companies, came up on the trial of an action of Elizabeth Durst against the White Sewing Machine Company in Part II. of the New York City Court, before the Hon. Edward Browne, justice, on Wednesday, March 20th.

It appears that in April, 1883, the White Sewing Machine Company leased to Elizabeth Durst, the plaintiff

T. LUCKETT,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

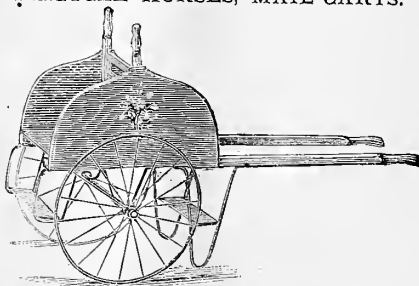
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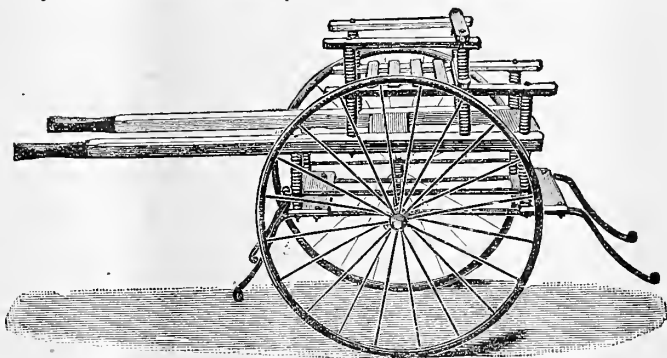
in that action, a family sewing machine, upon condition that if she paid 50 dols. the title to the machine should vest in her. She paid this 50 dols., and the machine became her property. With the machine there was delivered by the White Sewing Machine Company to Mrs. Durst a written warranty, that they would warrant the natural wear and tear of the machine for family purposes, and keep it in repair for the space of five years free of charge. The plaintiff used the machine about four years and a half, and then requested the defendants to repair the same. The White Sewing Machine Company made the necessary repairs upon the machine, for which they charged the sum of 2 dols. 94 cents, and tendered the machine to the plaintiff, requesting the payment of their bill for repairs. She declined to pay, claiming that under her warranty the repairs were to have been made free of charge, and upon the defendants absolutely declining to deliver the machine she brought suit against them for the possession of the machine or its value, which she claimed was 50 dols., and 200 dols. for its detention by the White Sewing Machine Company.

Upon the trial of the action the claim for damages was immediately stricken out by the learned justice, and the question narrowed down to one of construction of the contract. Upon the question of the value of the

Messrs. Lehmaier & Williams, No. 132, Nassau Street, New York City, are the counsel for the White Sewing Machine Company.

Mail Carts, Stool Horses, &c.

"MAIL carts to the right of us, mail carts to the left of us, mail carts in front of us. They are made and they are sold." The rage of the present day is undoubtedly for mail carts, and, recognising this fact, numbers of firms in various parts of the country are laying themselves out for extensive production to meet the ever-increasing demand. Amongst these may be mentioned Messrs. L. S. Hawkesford & Co., 14, Sampson Road (North), Camp Hill, Birmingham, who are at present very busily engaged in their manufacture. The design, workmanship, and materials used leave nothing to be desired in the carts turned out by this firm. We illustrate herewith one of their new designs for the present season. The firm under notice are also manufacturers of perambulators, bassinettes, wood coal vases, &c., and they are just issuing their new illustrated price-lists, which we think will compare favourably with other firms in the same line. Yet another class of goods which



machine at the time of the delivery to the Sewing Machine Company for repairs, which question was submitted to the jury for the purpose of fixing the value, the jury found that the value was 30 dols.

The defendants' counsel made two distinct motions to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the warranty was a conjunctive one, and that it had been clearly shown, by the plaintiff's own testimony under cross-examination, that the machine had been used by her for dressmaking purposes, and dressmaking was a manufacturing business, and something not contemplated by the warranty.

The justice took this question under advisement, and on Saturday, March 23rd, rendered his decision, sustaining the defendants' position in every particular.

The learned justice states, in his decision, that the warranty relied upon by the plaintiff extends only to damage resulting from the natural wear and tear of a machine when used for family purposes; that by no possible rule of construction can it be connected with an obligation to repair the machine where it has become out of repair after use for manufacturing purposes. That its use in dressmaking, a business carried on by the plaintiff, was not contemplated by the warranty, and hence the repairs made by the defendant were the subject of charge to the plaintiff, and until paid the defendant had a lien upon the machine. There was no dispute as to the value of the repairs, or as to the fact of tender of the machine to the plaintiff, and her refusal to pay the amount of the defendant's claim for repairs, and that on the whole case judgment absolute was directed for the defendant.

they turn out in great quantities just now are stool horses, which appear to be having a large run at the present time. We would mention that the whole of the manufactures are produced under the personal superintendence of Mr. Hawkesford, who is a thoroughly practical man in every detail.

The Oiling of a Sewing Machine.

A SEWING machine should be oiled every day when in constant use, or once for every second or third day's occasional use. If a machine stands still a few days it should be oiled before using. Do not use sperm oil as it will almost invariably gum a machine. Use only good sewing machine oil put up expressly for that purpose by an experienced sewing machine dealer.

It is surprising what people will daub on their machines as a lubricant. We know of the following to have been used on a machine either by mistake or from mistaken economy: Castor oil, sweet oil, kerosene oil, lard, linseed oil, soothing syrup, hive syrup and varnish; and the woman that applied Mother Winslow's soothing syrup gave her machine a very mild dose to what some do. People often ask us if we do not think their machine should be all taken apart and cleaned. If good oil is used it is hardly necessary ever to take out the main shaftings, etc., of most of the machines. It is better



G. R. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
PERAMBULATORS, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, &c.
187 & 188, GOOCH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

G. R. P. has had over 20 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perambulators.

not to disturb the adjustment and screws more than is absolutely necessary, as the screws especially are more liable to work loose. With a very stiff paint brush the feed of most machines can be cleaned out so that removing the needle-plate, and perhaps the face-plate, is about all that is necessary. We have found a good cleaning solution, not giving an unpleasant odour, to consist of $\frac{1}{2}$ kerosene, $\frac{1}{4}$ turpentine, $\frac{1}{4}$ alcohol; this put in all the oil-holes and the machine run very rapidly will work out the dirt quite effectually. We have known the old style Singer machine when badly gummed, if treated to a dose of kerosene alone, would only tend to swell the gum, so that the only alternative was to remove everything and scour out the shaft-boxes with emery cloth wound around a small round stick or rat-tail file. A machine treated in this way, however, should be wiped very clean of particles of emery, and should be taken apart only by a person thoroughly acquainted with its adjustment.

Knows English, and Desires a Berth in the Trade.

ENTIRELY unsolicited, Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, received last month at their Newgate Street depôt the following letter from France:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I have twenty years; I shall not be a soldier. I have the ardent desire of doing me a position, and for that I will not hesitate to go in England.

I know the English language enough for writing and translating it, and speaking it in a few time. To eighteen years I have received a pretty great instruction.

It would then be very facil for me to detain in England a French and even German correspondence.

In France I have not found places which have satisfied me. I *vegetate*.

I come, gentlemen, to put myself at your disposition.

In hope of a favourable answer,

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly."

We might add that Messrs. Bradbury have not at present made any arrangement with the writer whereby he might "vegetate" in their service.

Mr. W. Whittet's Sewing Machine Depot.

THE editor of the *Mercantile Age* has recently been describing Mr. William Whittet's depôt at 39, Castle Street, Dundee. From his report we extract the following:—

Mr. William Whittet began business as a sewing machine maker in Exchange Street, Dundee, in 1865, and continued to make for five years three different types of sewing machines, with movements entirely different from all others that I have examined. They certainly were strikingly original and extremely serviceable, proving the inventor to be most thoroughly versed in the technique of his trade. In October, 1870, however, finding the American competition so very severe, for we must remember that this wonderful invention, the sewing machine, is peculiarly American in its origin, and its development has been backed not only by inventive skill, but marvellous enterprise and unlimited capital. Wisely, therefore, I say, Mr. Whittet resolved to become a dealer in all the foremost machines of the day, and keep duplicate parts for all the machines in stock, personally testing by standard gauges and otherwise, immediately on receipt, so as to have everything absolutely perfect. The consequence is, that on the occasion of my recent visit I not only found a very large stock of sewing machines of unusual variety, from the most deservedly popular makers, but an extraordinary assortment of parts, needles, threads, oil, and general sundries, from which many of the retail dealers in all quarters of the globe are supplied.

In addition to sewing machines, Mr. Whittet keeps the New Harrison and the Lamb and automatic clothing knitting machines, which are too well known and highly appreciated to need any further comments from me. Casting my eyes around the saloon, I observed the walls, especially to my left hand, were lined with very pretty mahogany and other cabinets. These, I was informed, held a legionary stock of

DUPLICATE PARTS.

I could not at first understand why such a large and varied stock should be requisite, but it was soon pointed out to me that the proprietor was agent for almost every well-known machine in the market, and that in these cabinets there were found duplicate parts for such machines as Alberta, Agenoria, American, American No. 7, American Button-Hole Machine, Bradbury, Britannia, Cleopatra, Cyclops, Domestic, Florence, Grover & Baker, Howe, Henderson, Household, Jones, Kimball & Morton, La Silencieuse, Leader, Newton, Wilson, New Home, Penelope, Pendleton, Pitt Brothers, Princess of Wales, Queen of Hearts, Raymond, Remington, Robinson, Sellers, Singer, Simpson, Standard, Smith & Starley, Shakespeare, Taylor's Patent, Wanzer, Weir, Wheeler & Wilson, Wilcox & Gibb, White, Waverley, Warwick, Weed, Whitmore, New York, &c., and still continuing my inspection, I found two cabinets arranged in the most methodical manner for sewing machine needles; there being kept in stock needles for upwards of 260 different kinds of sewing machines, each of them having from five to ten different sizes, and this enormous stock is so well arranged that even a child could be taught in five minutes to correctly supply a customer at once with any needle wanted. I must confess that I was altogether taken by surprise at the splendid system of keeping stock, a system which obviates confusion and loss of time, and ensures to the purchaser the very needle required. To some this may seem a trivial matter, but a poor machinist or a manufacturer certainly knows it is not, for experience has taught them that by dealing with such a house as Mr. Whittet they can rely upon obtaining any needle that they may require, be it either for the finest cambric work or the heaviest cloth or leather.

There is yet one other item that concerns machinists of which I would like to speak—namely, sewing machine oil. Mr. Whittet used to obtain all his oil from England, but at length his experience taught him that, however much British refiners and users may regret it, the United States oil was far ahead as a lubricant for the finest mechanism. Mr. Whittet certainly is an extensive importer of these oils, and the manner in which they are refined, put up, labelled, and packed reflects the greatest possible credit upon Mr. Nye. One thing was most patent to me whilst in this saloon, and that was, that only the very best needles and the very finest quality of machine oil were permitted to enter these premises.

Beyond the show-room I found a very perfectly-appointed machine-repairing room, fitted with lathes, drills, and all other labour-saving metal-working tools for expediting and perfecting all kinds of repairs, which come in from all quarters of Great Britain.

In the whole course of my experience I have not found such an enterprising machinist as Mr. Whittet, and what is better, his push is guided by his prudence and experience. He knows the best machines and how to buy them, and therefore has little difficulty in selling. Understanding the machines thoroughly, he is in a position to repair them, and not only so, but his family, especially his eldest son, is receiving the best of technical training, so that when his father, in years to come, should retire from the active management of the business, he can be succeeded by members of his own family.

One thing I certainly learnt whilst on my visit to this sewing machine establishment, and that was that the progress made of late years in the higher branches of mechanics has certainly benefited not only those in the higher region of scientific industry, but in the lower sphere of domestic drudgery. The labours of our housewives have been lessened by the introduction of mechanical aid, amongst which foremost must ever stand the sewing machine—a machine which is to-day found in every well-ordered home of even limited means. It would certainly afford me great pleasure if I have said anything that will induce my northern readers to visit Mr. William Whittet's establishment and inspect his machines. To do this will convey to them the fact that I have withheld much that is of interest and profit, for my poor pen could not adequately describe, in the space at disposal, the very beautiful assortment of marvellously ingenious machines found in Mr. Whittet's establishment, 39, Castle Street, Dundee.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 6,055. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Co., of the United States, for improvements in tuck creasers or markers for sewing machines.
- 6,068. L. O. Michael, for improvements in perambulators.
- 6,149. O. & J. Sanders, for an improved machine for reducing and shaping the ends of rods or tubes used in the manufacture of perambulator fittings and other similar articles.
- 6,254. C. Welch, for improvements in or applicable to sewing machines, more especially relating to the stitch-regulating devices thereof.
- 6,366. S. Ogden and W. Toplis, for improvements in and connected with shuttles for sewing machines.
- 6,444. H. F. Ainley, for improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.
- 6,483. T. S. Percy, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 6,539. A. A. Webb, for improvements in sewing or other light machines, which is a balance lever to assist the treading of sewing machines.
- 6,903. S. Loewe and J. Fox, for improvements in shuttle carriers or drivers for sewing machines.
- 6,911. B. Naumann, for an improvement in sewing machines.
- 6,924. C. Lee and E. E. Sleath, for improvements in perambulators.
- 6,947. W. Campion, for an improved stitching and trimming machine.
- 7,074. J. C. Fell, a communication from B. B. & H. W. Friedenwald, of the United States, for improvements in machines for trimming embroidery.
- 7,091. F. Simmons, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.
- 7,221. J. Briggs, for facilitating the threading of sewing machine needles.
- 7,277. B. Drinkwater, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 7,460. E. A. Bramble, for aiding the threading of sewing machine needles.
- 7,608. W. H. Clayton and C. A. Soring, for improvements in motors for sewing machines and the like.
- 7,681. H. A. Oldersbaw, for improvements in and relating to sewing machines.
- 7,736. A. V. Deshayes, for an improved universal sewing machine.
- 7,758. E. R. Peyman, for a spring motor-suitable for use to keep in motion sewing machines, washing machines, and other light machines.

7,828. A. Anderson and R. A. F. Pollock, for improvements in sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

3,846. *A vehicle for children's amusement or for conveying parcels.* G. Bullus, of Brown's Field Mill, Binn's Place, Great Ancoats, Manchester.—Dated March 13th, 1888. Price 6d.

Consists in combining a tricycle horse with a child's male or go-cart.

7,330. *An appliance for facilitating the darning of stockings and other articles of wearing apparel.* B. Thompson, of 152, Upper Street, Islington, London.—Dated May 17th, 1888. Price 8d.

The appliance consists of a block of wood or the like of any convenient size and shape, preferably with one end larger than the other, so that it may be utilised for large and small articles, the corners being rounded or curved to enable the user to stitch the stocking or sock over the same, and thus enable the article to be repaired without placing the hand inside.

7,552. *Improvements in machines for sewing straw, braid, and other materials.*

7,552a. *Improvements in sewing machines, &c.* B. Willcox, a communication from the Willcox & Gibb Sewing Machine Company, of New York, U.S.A.—Dated May 22nd, 1888. Price 11d.

Both specifications refer more particularly to certain improvements in Patent No. 5,926 of 1886, which can only be properly described by reference to the drawings.

7,556. *Basket for perambulators or other vehicles.* R. Phillips, of Hadleigh House, Bridge Road, Red Hill.—Dated May 23rd, 1888. Price 6d.

The basket or holder is for attachment to perambulators, tricycles, &c., is so constructed as to be adapted to be set against the perambulator or tricycle frame, and has a tubular part to receive a walking-stick, umbrella, or the like.

7,593. *Sewing machines.* W. R. Goodbody, partly communicated by A. M. Barber, of New York, U.S.A.—Dated May 23rd, 1888. Price 8d.

Relates to certain improvements in hand-sewing machines, and has for object the furnishing of a machine adapted to be operated by a lever and hand pressure after the manner of shears, a machine in which a straight needle may be used, in which the parts shall be simple and positive in their operation, and which shall possess the same certainty of action as the larger machines which are mounted on a table or stand and are operated by rotary motion.

8,013. *Improvements in sewing machines.* F. Fontaine, of 128, Avenue Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow.—Dated June 1st, 1888. Price 8d.

Relates to sewing machines adapted for bootmaking and similar work, and ordinarily made with a hollow arm, sometimes termed a "shuttle box," to project inside of a boot or shoe or other article, the object being to render a single machine capable of operating on articles of different sizes and which ordinarily require separate machines.

The SEWING MACHINE TRADE

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All our lines are well adapted to the Installation Trade, of which we have had a wide experience. We are prepared to grant special credit facilities, and to allow liberal cash discounts. We can supply our customers with illustrated lists bearing their own name and address, and we shall be pleased to give estimates for all kinds of stationery used in the Credit Trade. Our Show Rooms are the largest of their kind in London, and we heartily invite a call from all members of the trade who find themselves in our neighbourhood.

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FARRINGTON WATCHES.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS.

JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., LIMITED,
91 and 93, FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

8,024. *Feed mechanism for sewing machines.* L. Gundelach, of Katharinenstrasse, Leipzig.—Dated June 1st, 1888. Price 11d.
The principal distinctive feature of the improved cloth feeder or feed motion consists in the fact of it being operated directly from the shaft which drives the shuttle.

8,209. *Hood joints for perambulators and carriages.* H. S. Whitehouse, of Birmingham, and C. Marlow, of Sadler Street, Sparkhill, Worcestershire.—Dated June 5th, 1888. Price 8d.

According to this invention the manufacture of the hood joint is much economised as the parts of the joint can be made from stamped work and consequently little finishing is required. Further, a very strong joint is produced and the meeting parts of the joint are not exposed as in the ordinary knuckle joint, and hence the punching of or injury to the fingers which frequently occurs in the use of the ordinary hood joint is avoided.

8,231. *Improvements in embroidery machines.* H. E. Newton, a communication from J. J. Rieter & Co., of Winterthur, Switzerland.—Dated June 5th, 1888. Price 8d.

The object of the invention is to so improve the construction of embroidery machines that several designs, patterns or pictures, of large extent, or repetitions of the same, may be produced at one time independently of the needle distance (repeat) and with a considerable number of needles per machine, and the invention consists in an arrangement of vertical rollers applied to the frame of the embroidery machine, on which rollers the cloth or woven material to be embroidered is wound, so that for each needle employed a separate piece of cloth or woven material is stretched out between two rollers.

9,529. *A combined chair and perambulator.* J. Brown, of 183, Dalmarock Road, Bridgeton, Glasgow.—Dated June 30th, 1888. Price 6d.

The chair resembles the common camp chair used at all sea-coast towns, and can be loded up so as to occupy little space in transit. The chair is provided with wheels.

2,945. *Sewing machines.* J. Tripp, of 64, East 11th Street, New York, U.S.A.—Dated February 19th, 1889. Price 8d.

Refers to rotary oscillating shuttles, particularly to the class of such shuttles that are bodily carried by the shuttle operating shaft without the assistance of a race. The principal object of this construction is to obviate the well-known difficulties incident to the employment of a race in connection with a rotating shuttle.

2,947. *Devices for holding and guiding the thread on spools, &c.* H. H. Lake, a communication from S. B. & C. B. Pratt, of Boston, U.S.A.—Dated February 19th, 1889. Price 8d.

The device consists of a thin narrow strip having a perforation and adapted to extend around a loaded or wound spool, and a band or piece of elastic material secured to the strip at two points and extending across the joint, whereby the strip is contracted on the spool as the thread is unwound therefrom.

3,538. *Button sewing mechanism in sewing machines.* R. Haddon. A communication from F. Engel, of 21, Graskeller, Hamburg, Germany.—Dated February 27th, 1889. Price 6d.

The button is inserted into a sheath or holder, which has an edge or flange projecting below, upon which the button rests. The sheath is open in front, and is movably secured to a metal plate by means of an arm, so that it may be lifted in front upon insertion of the button, in order that the button may be easily put in, and the material adjusted exactly in the position where the button is to be sewn on without altering the position of the button. The sheath which receives the button replaces also the presser foot of the machine.

3,750. *Method of driving the feed motion of sewing machines for knitted fabrics.* J. Kohler, of Limbach, Saxony.—Dated March 4th, 1889. Price 8d.

This invention relates to machines for sewing knitted fabrics, the object being to provide an improved arrangement of mechanism for feeding the materials to be sewn past the needle of such machines.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 2ND, 1889.

400,432. C. M. Boland, New York, glove sewing machine.

400,439. W. Comey, Westborough, Mass., boot or shoe sewing machine.

400,608. G. D. Spielman, Cincinnati, Ohio, button-hole attachment for sewing machines.

400,693. G. Mandeville, farmer, Texas, quilting attachment for sewing machines.

400,744. E. Bruncker, Sieglar, near Troisdorf, Germany, sewing machine.

400,751. A. A. Crawford, Austin, Texas, tuck creasing and marking attachment for sewing machines.

400,833. J. W. Dewees, Philadelphia, Pa., feed mechanism for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 9TH, 1889.

400,914. G. S. Hill, Lynn, Mass., sewing machine for finishing button-hole pieces.

400,975. A. L. Traver, Philmont, N.Y., button-hole cutter for sewing machines.

401,029. J. M. Griest, Bergen Point, N.J., tuck creaser or marker for sewing machines.

401,182. F. T. Leilich, Bridgeport, Conn., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

401,271. L. Gundelach, Leipsic, Saxony, Germany, feeding device for sewing machines.

401,294. L. Muther, Chicago, Ill., and R. G. Woodward, Waukegan, needle-vibrating mechanism for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 16TH, 1889.

401,393. J. H. Vinton, Boston, Mass., button-setting machine.

401,399. C. F. Wilcox, Ipswich, Mass., thread-cutting mechanism for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 23RD, 1889.

401,776. J. W. Dewees, Philadelphia, Pa., sewing machine.

401,966. A. Ortmayer, Chicago, Ill., method of sewing.

401,989. G. A. Xander, Hamburg, and J. G. Xander, Reading, Pa., sewing machine.

402,047. J. H. Vinton, Boston, Mass., button-setting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 30TH, 1889.

402,213. C. E. Weyand, Brooklyn, N.Y., glove embroidering attachment for sewing machines.

402,259. F. T. Leilich, Bridgeport, Conn., feeding attachment for sewing machines.

402,280. A. Scholz, Brooklyn, N.Y., button machine.

402,337. C. E. Lipe, Syracuse, N.Y., broom sewing machine.

402,429. J. L. Follett, Brooklyn, N.Y., oscillating loop-taker and spreader for sewing machines.

402,432. M. Gardner, Aurora, Ill., sewing machine.

402,497. W. Webster, Armley, Leeds, Yorkshire, England, overedge sewing machine.

The Meanest Man.

IN the April number of our excellent American contemporary, the *Sewing Machine News*, appears a letter, signed "Fair Play," under the above heading. He goes in for plain speaking, and much of what he says will be highly approved of by the trade on this side of the "herring-pond." We therefore reproduce his letter:—

"The meanest man in the world; the man of all others who should be ostracised by every decent, upright, business man; the man with a soul so small that a thousand such would find as ample accommodation in a mustard seed as a handful of pebbles in Lake Superior, and with even less brains than soul, is the man who goes about reaping where he has not sown. I refer to the man who follows where others more honest and respectable have canvassed and effected a sale by fair dealing, and then by a combination of cheek and untruth tries, and sometimes succeeds, in undoing their work, getting his machine into the house, and thus spoiling the conditions for the first parties. He doesn't stop even there, but by flattery and misrepresentations tries to induce the customer to give up the machine purchased, allowing her the 5 dols. paid on the same, and then putting his own machine at a price still lower than what the balance of the first man's price would have been.

Is that fair competition? Would he consider it as such were it directed against him? No, indeed.

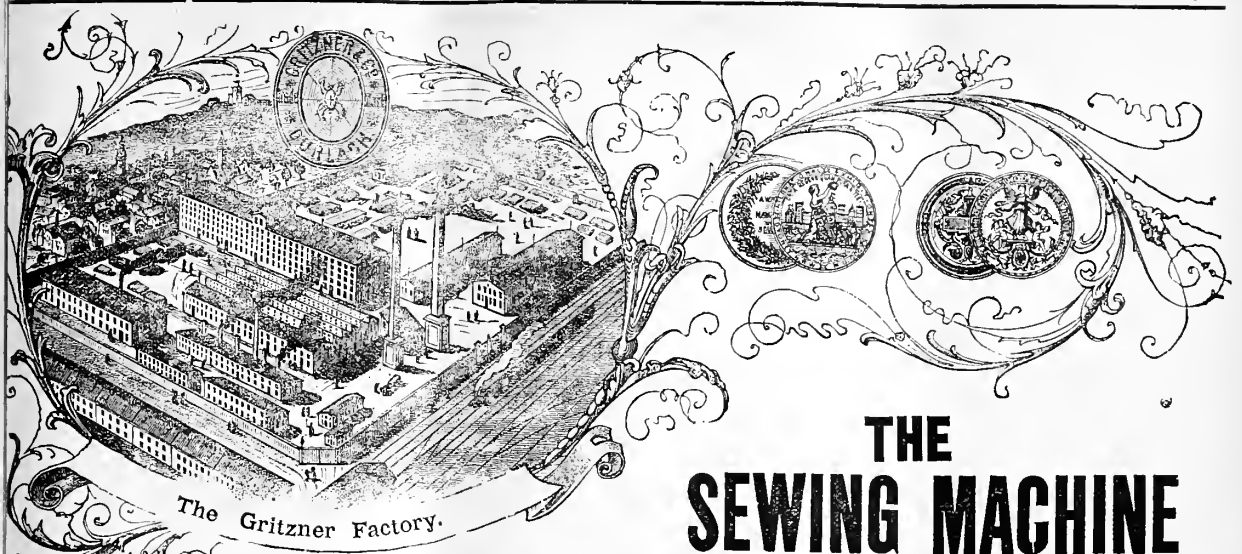
To offer a 55 dols. machine, the cash price of which is 45 dols., for 35 dols., and give the buyer a year to pay for the same, is not sustaining the reputation of that machine, nor of the company producing it, neither can a machine under such circumstances be considered as competing on its merits, but must surely make people suspicious of the dealer. Still, there are people who buy machines on such terms, and agents of companies who claim protection to their agents, especially in the maintenance of price, are selling first-class machines at these figures, at the same time talking very loudly about keeping up the price.

As I said before, these men do not look on trade themselves at these prices, but where somebody else has worked up a case at regular prices they sneak in and try by these dishonest methods to destroy his prospects and gain a sale themselves, though their profit be as nothing.

Such methods are expected of the dealers in poor machines, whose value as machines is overbalanced by the price of the old iron contained in them, but first-class machines should certainly enter into competition on their merits. The man who has a good machine can dispose of it at a good price, and to do a prosperous business it is absolutely essential that he should do so, and in dealing honestly with his customers he will not conflict with others who pursue a like course.

Our laws do not prevent a man from stealing another's labour, though they punish him for stealing his purse, while the latter theft is certainly less heinous when said purse has been kept at a very low ebb by the theft of the endeavours to honestly replenish it. To call such a person the "meanest man on earth" is putting it very mildly indeed, and it is to be hoped that the Brotherhood, now so much talked of, will soon be an established organisation, when, by standing up for each other's rights as brothers, we may be able to correct these evils. Let us try it, by all means.

May the time soon come when all will strive to place the sewing machine business on an honest basis.



The Gritzner Factory.

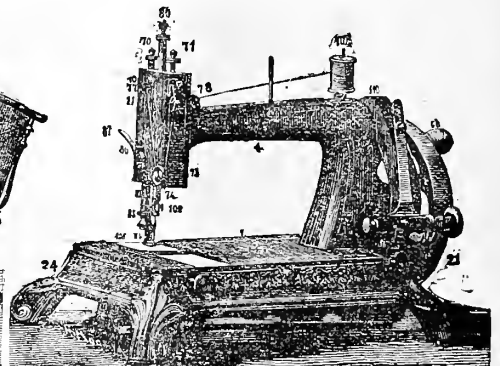
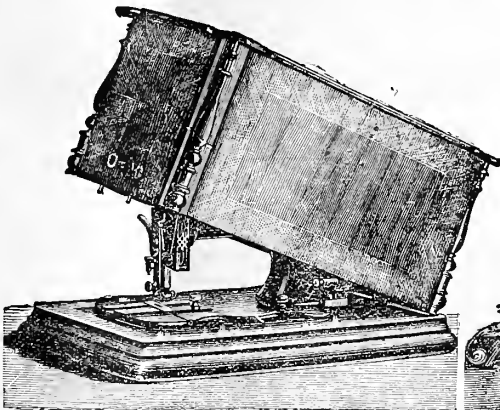
THE SEWING MACHINE

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(GERMANY).



BARMEN 1875.
LEIPZIG 1876.
ELBERFELD 1877.
DRESDEN 1877.
BRIMMERHAVEN 1877.
KARLSRUHE 1877.
PARIS 1879.
ARNHEIM 1879.
MANNHEIM 1880.
SYDNEY 1880.
STAVENHAGEN 1881.
FRANKFURT/M 1881.
PERTUIS 1882.
FOIX 1883.
HANNOVER 1884.
ZINTEN 1885.
LONDON 1885.
U.A.M.



No. GRITZNER A Family Hand Machine, with cover. No. 5 GRITZNER D Original Graziosa Hand Machine.

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Best for **AGENTS** and **SHIPPERS**. 45,000 Machines sold Annually to work either by hand or foot. More real improvements than any other Machine

1879.

Sydney, 1880.

London, 1885.

VENTY OTHER
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LOYING 600 HANDS.



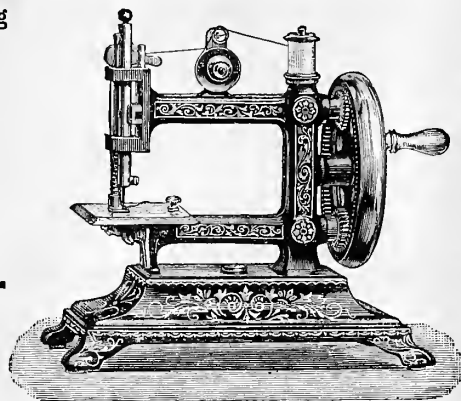
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High Arm.
Elegantly Finished.
Most Selling Points.
Every Machine Warranted.

Write for terms to Sole Agent for Great Britain and Ireland,
GEORGE HIGGINS, 12, WARDROBE CHAMBERS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

* IMPROVED MAGICIAN DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE, *

With High-arm and Revolving
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Makes 1,000 Stitches per
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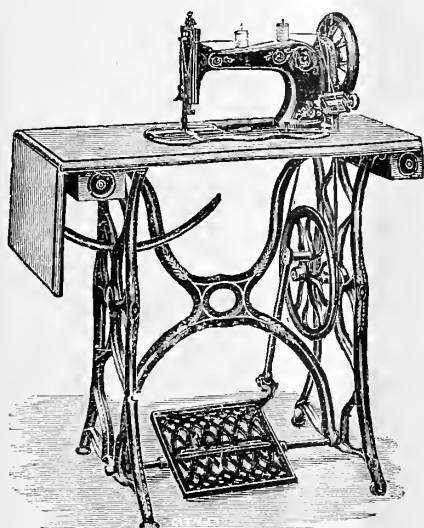
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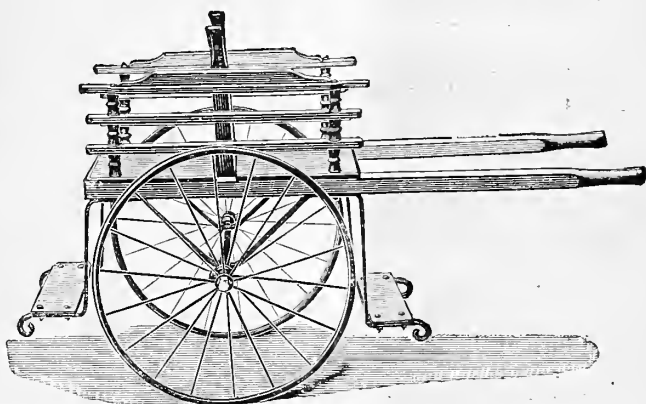
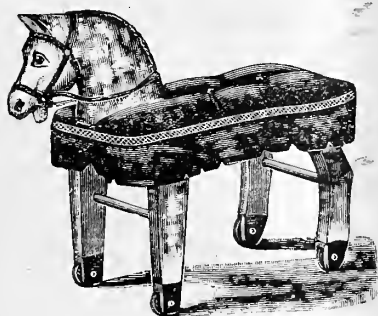
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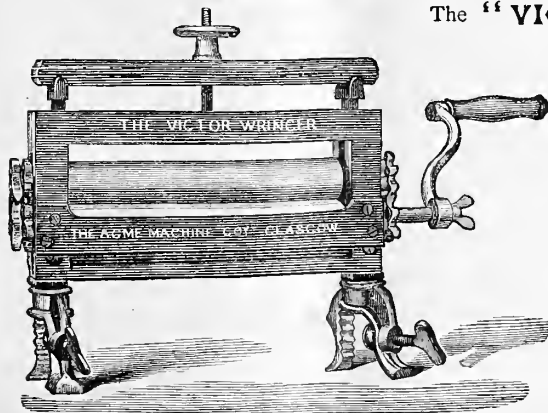
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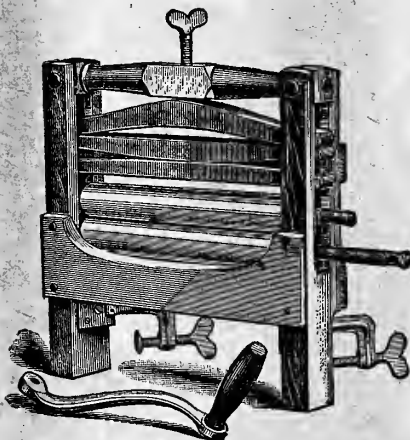
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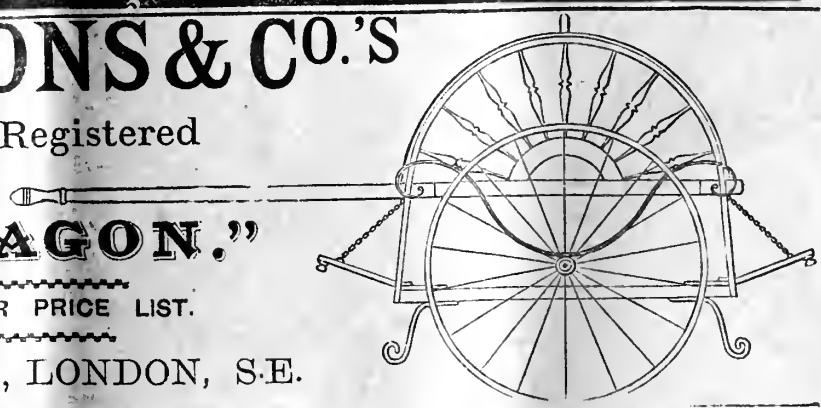
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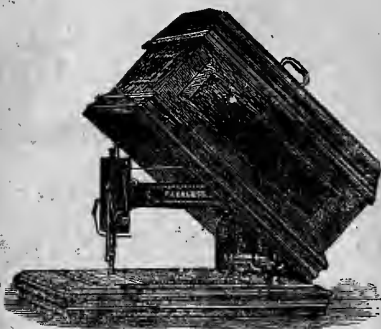
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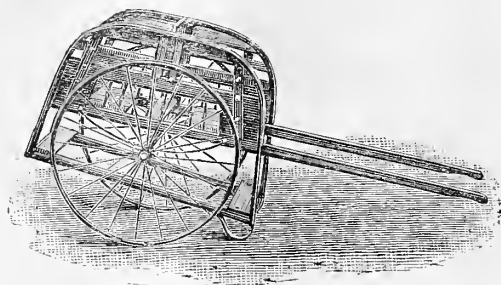
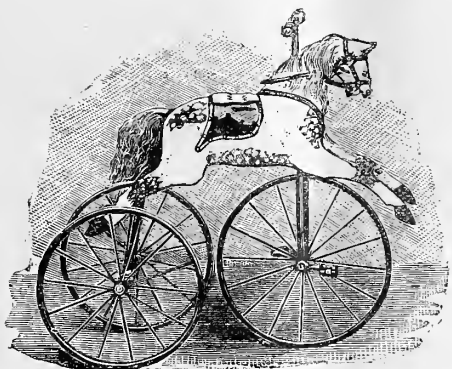


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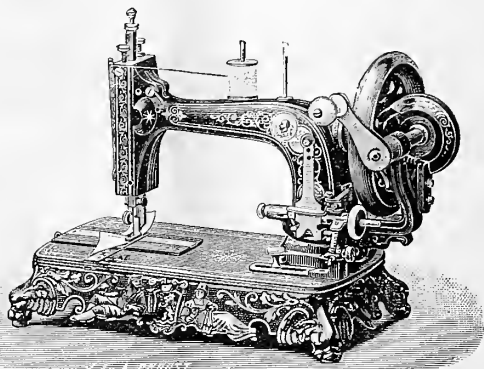
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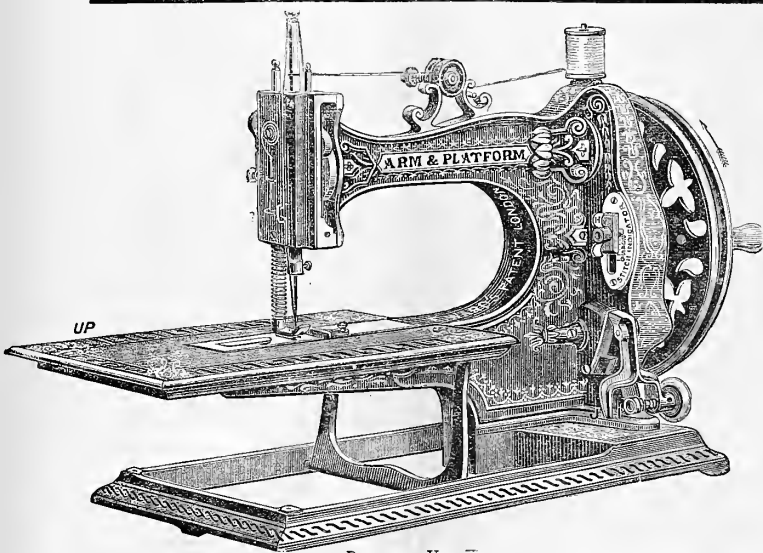
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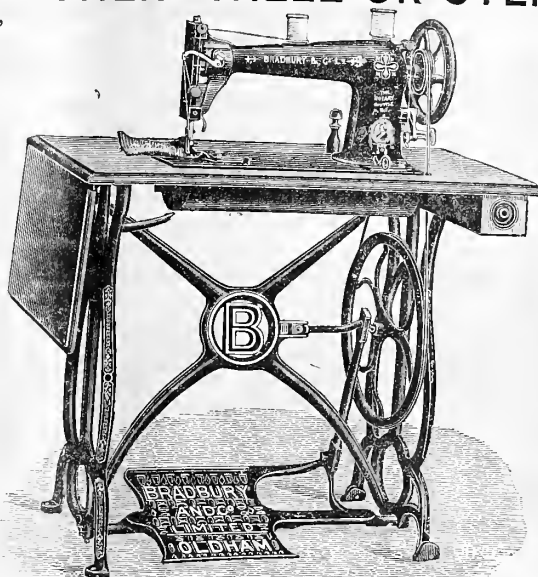
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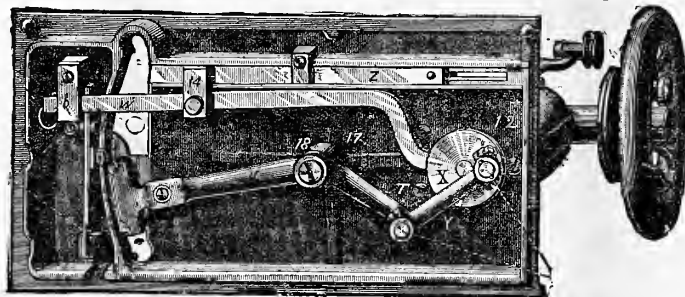
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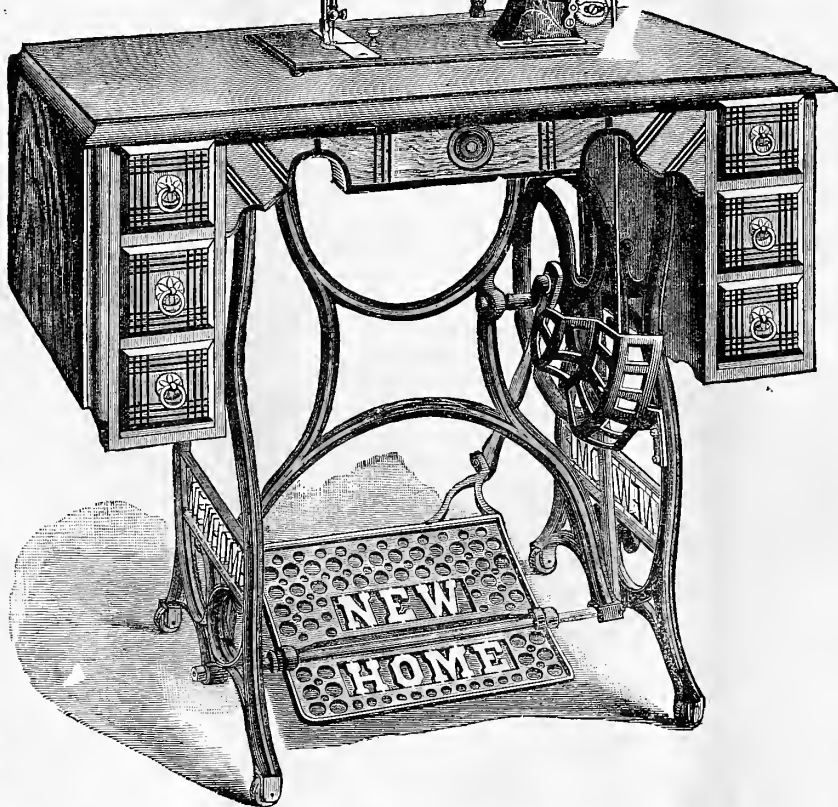
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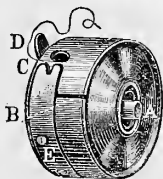
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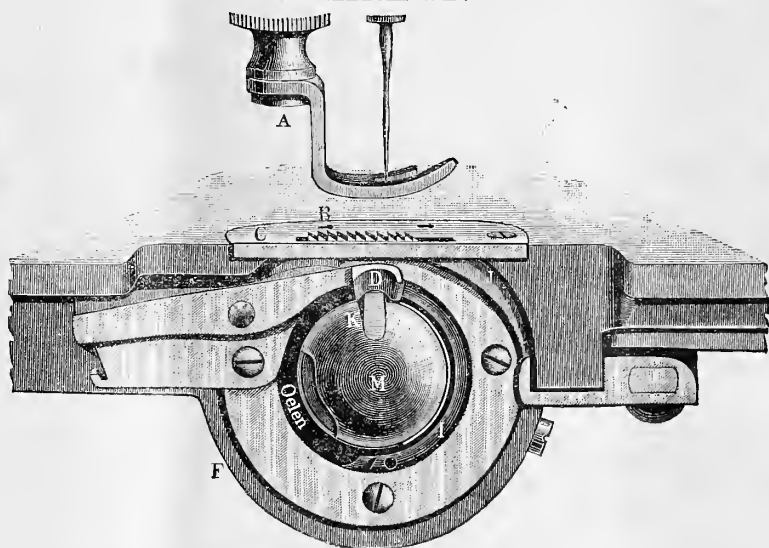
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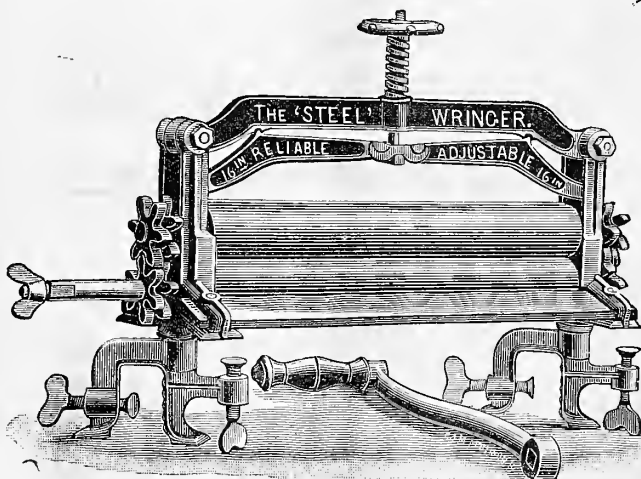
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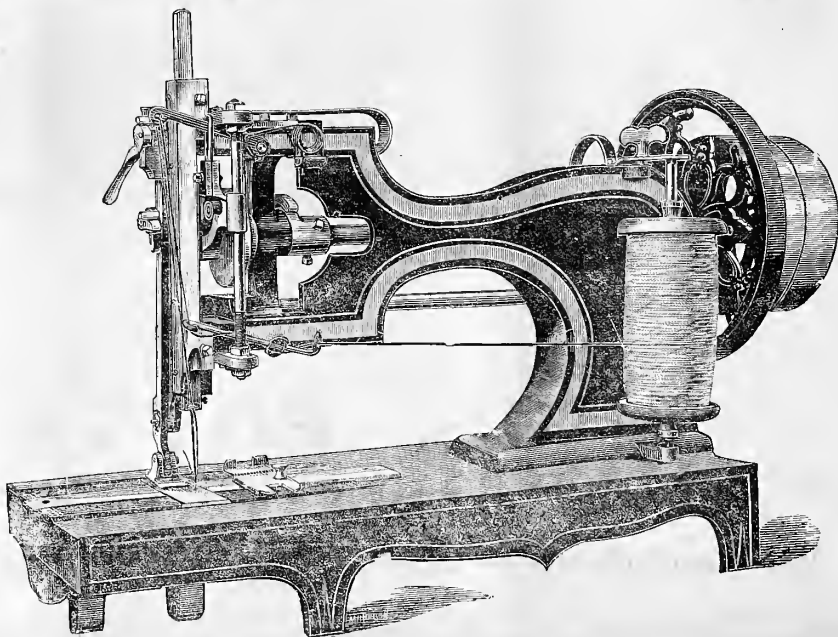
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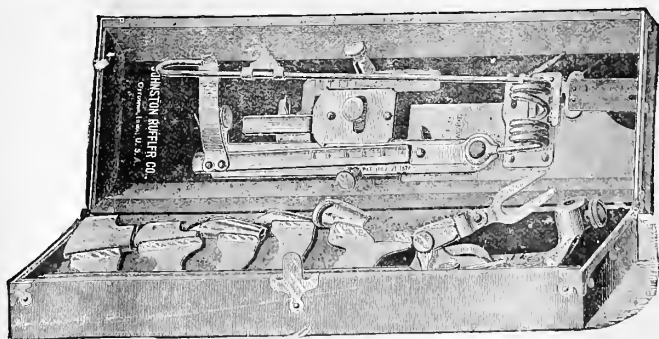
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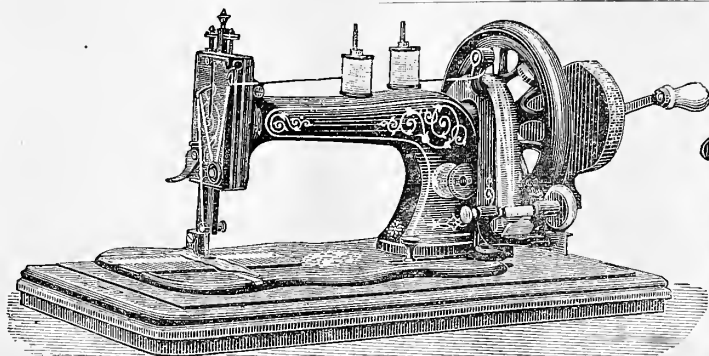
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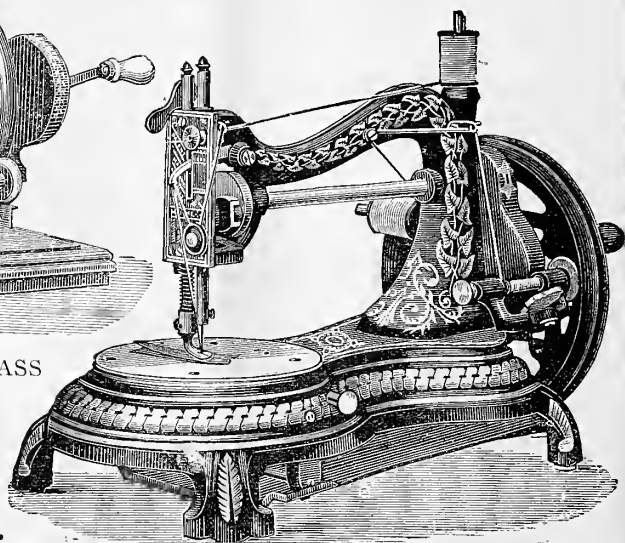
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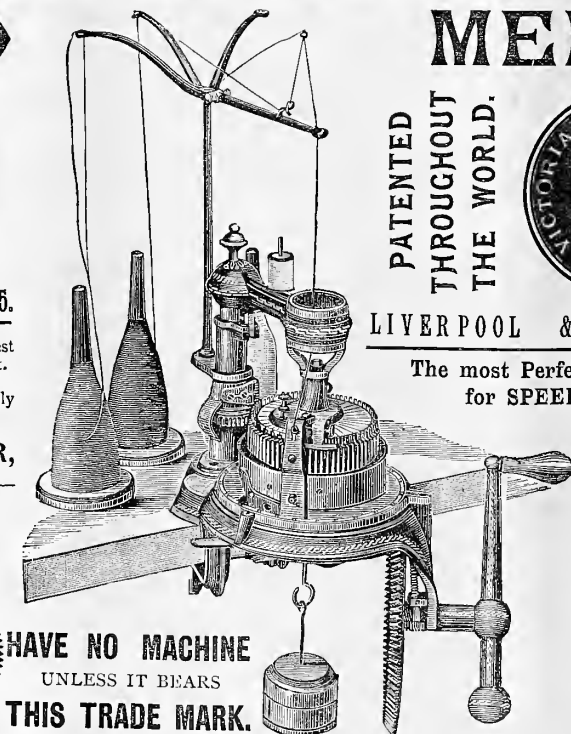
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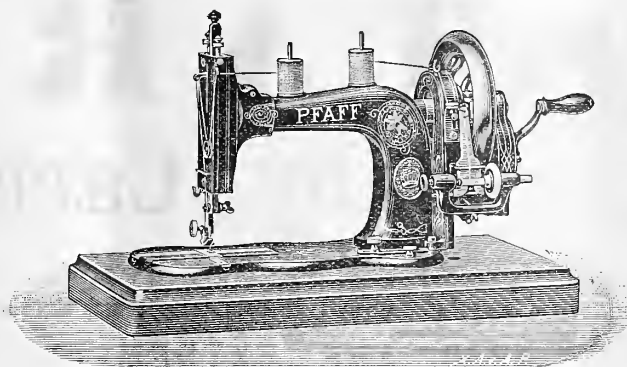
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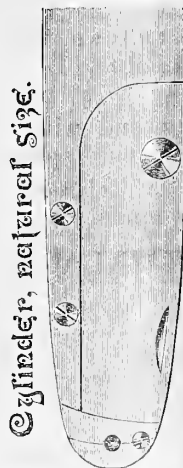
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The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

NEEDLES for Singer Medium and Family, 2s. per gross, 3d. extra for postage. S. CON & CO., Manufacturers, Alcester.

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WANTED, a partner to take an active part in a profitable and well-established business. It is desirable that he should understand light engineering, and be able to invest £300 for a half share in the concern.—Apply, W. X., office of this paper.

SEWING MACHINE MECHANIC.—First-class man, capable of taking charge of repairing shop, knowing modern methods, and capable of developing improvements, wanted. Must know Thomas's make well. Geo. Benson, Belfast.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.
JULY 1st, 1889.

The Hire-Purchase System.

A SEIZURE CASE.

Application was made to Mr. Haden Corser, at Dalston Police Court on the 31st of May, by a woman who said a couple of men from Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, sewing machine makers, had burst open her room door and seized a sewing machine she had obtained on the hire system. One of the men impugned here stepped into the box, and said that the woman was six months in arrears with her payments. He was instructed to go and seize the machine. He did not burst open the door and did not assault the woman. Applicant (excitedly): Don't stand there and tell deliberate lies. The man handed in an agreement signed by the woman, which empowered the owners of the machine to seize it in the event of non-payment of instalments. Sergeant Ford said that he had made enquiries into the case, and the manager of Messrs. Bradbury's depot and one of their men had attended to explain the matter. Applicant emphatically denied the signature. Mr. Haden Corser: Write your name on this piece of paper. The woman made an attempt, and said it was impossible. Mr. Haden Corser: My opinion is that you did sign the document, and you admit you owe £3 14s. 6d. on the machine. Applicant said she would like to have a summons against the man who had assaulted her. The sewing machine people had kept him back, because he said they were responsible for what they did. The locks on her door would prove that it was burst open. Mr. Haden Corser: I shall not interfere in this matter. You can bring your action somewhere else, if you like.

A PURCHASE OF HIRED GOODS.

William Westlake, Union Street, Stonehouse, furniture dealer, brought an action last month, at Stonehouse County Court, against William Ullman, furniture dealer, to recover £12 6s. 9d., value of certain furniture, the property of plaintiff, converted by defendant to his own use. Mr. W. L. Munday, for the plaintiff, explained that the furniture was let on hire by the plaintiff to a Mr. Pratt, of Saltash Passage, under a hired agreement, and Pratt feloniously sold it to defendant. Ullman said he bought the property from Pratt not knowing it belonged to plaintiff, and held Pratt's receipt. His Honour (Judge Edge) said the law was clear. If a bailee of goods for hire sold the goods, the owner might recover them from the purchaser, although the purchase was *bona fide*. The plaintiff said under the circumstances he would reduce his claim to £5, and for that amount his Honour gave judgment.

ACTION AGAINST PURCHASER OF HIRED MACHINE.

In the Croydon County Court on the 11th of June, before his Honour Judge Vernon Lushington, the Singer Manufacturing Company sued a Mr. Baulks for the value of a sewing machine, £7 7s. Mr. G. D. Wansbrough, of London, the company's solicitor, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. G. Dennis, solicitor, of Croydon, for the defendant. Mr. Wansbrough: This is an action for the value of a sewing machine, which was let on hire by my clients, the Singer Manufacturing Company, to one Sarah Cooper, and presumably sold to the defendant. His Honour: What is the defence to this, Mr. Dennis? Mr. Dennis: Your Honour, the facts are shortly these: The machine was let in

1885 to Miss Cooper, who has since left the country. Before she went she lived in the defendant's house, and, in consideration of many kindnesses she had received, she gave Mr. Baulks the machine. £6 19s. had been paid on the machine, leaving only 8s., the residue, unpaid. His Honour: You say Miss Cooper gave the machine to the defendant? Mr. Dennis: Yes. His Honour: How could she give away a thing in which she herself had no property? (To Mr. Wansbrough): I suppose this was the ordinary thing—a machine let on hire, and becoming the property of the hirer on payment of a certain sum? Mr. Wansbrough: That is so, your Honour. My clients have so many of these cases that I am really bound to ask for judgment for the full claim, and I ought to tell your Honour that on the 30th of April last I wrote the defendant at length, explaining to him his position, and enclosing him a report of a case of a like nature, in order that he might understand his legal position regarding the machine. It seems the defendant has had the machine at least a year. His Honour: Mr. Dennis, what defence at law have you? None at all so far as I know. Mr. Dennis: Not a defence at law, but your Honour has a jurisdiction in equity. This is an action for detinue. His Honour: I shall give a judgment for plaintiffs for seven guineas and costs. On an application by the defendant's solicitor (Mr. Dennis) to reduce the amount of the judgment debt, resisted by Mr. G. D. Wansbrough, on behalf of the company, who pointed out to his Honour that he had no power to interfere with or alter a judgment, his Honour dismissed the application with costs.

ACTION AGAINST PURCHASER OF A HIRED MACHINE.

In the County Court of Cambridge, on May 29th, before his Honour Judge Bagshawe, the Singer Manufacturing Company sued Mr. John Smith, dealer, of Cottenham, for the return of a sewing machine and damages for detention. Mr. G. D. Wansbrough, of London, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. Ellison for the defendant. Mr. Wansbrough said the facts were very short. The sewing machine was let on hire on the 9th July, 1886, to a person of the name of Giffard, living at Cottenham. Giffard thought well to leave the country, and sold all his things. He attempted to sell the sewing machine, but, probably, people knowing that an article on hire was not a desirable thing to purchase, it was not sold at the sale, and subsequently Giffard went to Smith and induced him to purchase it. Mr. Ellison said the action was brought against the wrong person. The sewing machine was in the possession of the defendant's daughter. The sewing machine, he was instructed, was withdrawn from the auction sale at 39s., and it was then bought, in a private transaction, by the defendant and given to his daughter. By her consent, the daughter, who was in court, was made a party in the action. Mr. Wansbrough stated that every effort had been made to meet the defendant, without effect. The action was brought as an example, as the company had so many of these cases. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiffs for seven guineas and costs, to be reduced on the return of the machine in good order, reasonable wear and tear only excepted within fourteen days, to 1s. per week from the 12th December, 1888, to the 18th April, 1889, as equivalent for hire. Mr. Wansbrough consented to allow £2 7s. 6d., part paid on the machine, if the defendant decided to retain the machine.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

In the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, on May 15th, before Mr. Justice Wills and a common jury, the trial of an action was commenced, in which Col. Gillmor, of Weston Green, sought to recover £500 damages from Messrs. Rivenhall Bros., of Queen's Terrace, Surbiton Road, Kingston-on-Thames, for alleged malicious prosecution. Mr. G. H. Lyon (instructed by Mr. Griffith-Griffith, solicitor, of Claygate) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Cock, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Horace Avory, instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Howlett) represented the defendants.

Mr. Lyon, having opened the pleadings, said that plaintiff was a retired lieutenant-colonel of the Bombay Staff Corps. He served in the army for twenty-four years, and, upon his retirement, went to live at Weston Green. In the year 1885, having two daughters who were learning to play the piano, Col. Gillmor entered into an agreement with Messrs. Rivenhall Bros., of Kingston, to hire from them a piano on the three years' system. The agreement was dated September 17th, 1885, and provided that, on the sum of £27 being paid in quarterly instalments of £2 5s., the piano should become the property of Col. Gillmor.

Before entering into that agreement Messrs. Rivenhall had required, and the plaintiff had obtained for them, a guarantee that the landlord would not distrain the piano for rent if it were so hired. With one exception Col. Gillmor paid his instalments regularly up to August 3rd, 1887, when he made his last payment, the amount paid altogether being £19 2s. 6d. The agreement was dated September 17th, 1885, and, as the payments were to be made quarterly, Col. Gillmor was £1 2s. 6d. in advance when he made his last payment on August 3rd,

1887. Subsequently he had financial difficulties to contend with, and, unfortunately, fell into arrears with his instalments. He begged Messrs. Rivenhall to allow the matter to stand over for a time, promising to pay as soon as he could; and he was anxious that his daughters should not be deprived of the piano, and equally anxious, of course, that he should not lose the whole benefit of the £19 2s. 6d. which he had paid.

On September 17th, 1887, half an instalment became due, and, on December 17th, another full instalment, making altogether £3 7s. 6d., which was the full sum due when the event which led to the present action occurred. At the end of February, or the beginning of March, 1888, before the third instalment had become due, Messrs. Rivenhall commenced to press for their money, and threatened to take away the piano, but eventually agreed to take from him a bill of exchange for the balance of the instalments, the last of which would be due on June 17th, and they charged him two shillings and sixpence for the accommodation. That bill was given on March 5th, and was for two months, so that it actually became payable before the last instalment under the agreement would have become due. Col. Gillmor was unable to pay that bill when it became due, and fourteen days afterwards Messrs. Rivenhall commenced an action upon the bill of exchange in the Kingston County Court, and recovered judgment for the £8 and costs. The moment they had recovered judgment in the County Court, they were entitled to have issued execution, and, if they had chosen, they could have taken the very piano itself in satisfaction of the judgment; or they could have issued a judgment summons in the County Court, and upon proof that Col. Gillmor was in a position to pay, and did not or would not, they might have obtained an order committing him to prison. But though they had got all these remedies and powers in their hands, Messrs. Rivenhall did not use any of them, but adopted a proceeding which he submitted was vexatious, and without any reasonable cause whatever. What they did was to take out a summons under Section 40 of the Metropolitan Police Act, which gave power to summon any person for unlawfully detaining goods under the value of £15. The case was heard at the Kingston County Bench, and the magistrates made an order upon Col. Gillmor to deliver up the piano within seven days, or to pay Messrs. Rivenhall £14 10s., which was the value that they had put upon it in order to give the magistrates jurisdiction. Col. Gillmor was also ordered to pay £1 15s. costs, so that he was saddled with the costs of the action in both the County Court and the police court, and in default of payment, it was to be levied by distress, and, in default of distress, Col. Gillmor was to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Against that decision Col. Gillmor appealed, and the magistrates at the Surrey Sessions allowed the appeal, and, having been so far righted, he now brought this action against Messrs. Rivenhall. The defendant put in a counterclaim upon the judgment of the County Court, a counterclaim which he (Mr. Lyon) submitted was not maintainable in law. But Col. Gillmor, having emerged to some extent from his financial distress, chose to pay the whole of the counterclaim into the court, with the costs pertaining, so that there should be no possible hardship upon the defendant.

The Judge: Is this a criminal proceeding?

Mr. Lyon: This is a quasi-criminal proceeding, but an action would lie if it were purely a civil proceeding.

The Judge: The action is for maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause taking a proceeding. I have always thought that was confined to criminal proceedings, or bankruptcy proceedings.

Mr. Lyon: No, my lord, but in civil proceedings, I shall submit, which are taken vexatiously and without due course.

The Judge: Then what a lot of actions there would be. It is quite new to me. Have you any authorities?

Mr. Lyon replied that he had. This was not a civil proceeding, but one of a quasi-criminal character. In its results it might be the same, but it was commenced by a summons in criminal form in a court having criminal jurisdiction.

The Judge: I think the summons was merely to appear to show any just cause why the piano should not be delivered up.

Mr. Lyon said the summons was to appear and to be dealt with according to law. He read the terms of the summons and said that the order of the magistrates was that, in default of payment, there was to be a certain term of imprisonment.

The Judge: Have the magistrates any power to make such an order? I was rather startled to hear that it was made.

Mr. Lyon: I should say not; but if the judge or magistrate makes an order for which he has no jurisdiction, he is not to be blamed for that, but the person who puts the law in motion and brings about the proceedings which are terminated in that order is responsible. The learned counsel proceeded to argue at length that this was an action that could be maintained, and he quoted several authorities in favour of his contention. He contended that the prosecution of Colonel Gillmor in the police court was a vexatious proceeding, because Messrs. Rivenhall having chosen to take a bill of exchange for the debt, and having obtained judgment upon it, the debt became merged in the judgment.

The Judge: It is quite true that they merged their right to recover whatever money was due in the judgment. But here the piano was to be the property of Rivenhall Bros until the money was paid.

Mr. Lyon: The piano became the property of Colonel Gillmor the moment he had paid the instalments.

The Judge: But he never did pay all the instalments.

Mr. Lyons was proceeding with his argument when the court adjourned.

When the case was resumed on the following morning, the Judge asked Mr. Lyon what his case was to the absence of "reasonable and probable cause," and on the question of malice.

Mr. Lyon replied that his case was that the defendants knew that, by reason of the judgment in the County Court, the debt under the original contract was merged and satisfied. They had express notice from Col. Gillmor of that when they threatened to seize the piano; but, in spite of that, they proceeded vexatiously, and purposely refrained from acting upon the County Court judgment. Of course the malice, and the absence of reasonable and probable cause, could only be inferred from the action of the defendants. The learned counsel

then proceeded to read the correspondence which took place between the parties, from which it appeared that, on February 29th, 1888, Messrs. Rivenhall gave Col. Gillmor notice that, unless the instalments due were paid within seven days, they would be compelled to fetch the piano away. In reply, Col. Gillmor wrote a long letter, on March 2nd, from which we give the important extracts: "I bought the piano for my daughters, who are good musicians, so that it would be extremely painful to me to see the instrument removed, especially after so much has been paid off.....If I give you a bill of exchange for £8, payable at your establishment on May 3rd next, will you accept this for the present? This will not deprive you of your right to remove the instrument, and will be a great boon and convenience to me.....I only hope you will grant my request, and the bill shall be faithfully met," &c. That bill of exchange, before it came satisfied (as he contended it was) by the judgment of the County Court, did not merge Messrs. Rivenhall's remedy; it only suspended their remedy, and the moment the bill became due and was dishonoured, they could have asserted their right under the agreement, and have taken away the piano. He then read the correspondence which ensued upon the failure of Col. Gillmor to meet the bill, and referred to the subsequent County Court action, which went against Col. Gillmor, who was ordered to pay £9 15s. including costs. The moment Messrs. Rivenhall recovered that judgment, the original debt was extinguished, and they could only proceed upon the County Court judgment. But they took out a summons before the magistrates, and it would be part of his case that they were expressly warned that what they were about to do was wrong. On August 6th Colonel Gillmor wrote: "Having consulted my legal adviser on the subject of the piano, I am informed that you having sued in the County Court under the bill of exchange, your rights are waived under the agreement. Therefore I must decline to deliver up the piano," &c. In the face of that, they summoned him before the magistrates, which was a highly improper proceeding, and he was put to annoyance and inconvenience quite sufficient to justify the present action. No matter how impecunious or poverty stricken a man might be, there was some amount of humiliation in a proceeding of that kind. It was in order to show the defendants that they ought to have acted more discreetly and reasonably, and not have proceeded in a vexatious manner, that this action was brought, as much as to vindicate Colonel Gillmor, who had suffered acutely from the proceedings.

Colonel John Greenwood Gillmor, the plaintiff, was then called and examined by Mr. Lyon, and swore to the various dates, figures, correspondence, &c., referred to by his counsel. Mr. Griffith-Griffith defended him before the magistrates, and for his attendance witness paid him £5 5s. He applied for a stay of execution, which the magistrates refused, and he paid the £9 15s. into court to abide the result of the appeal, for the due prosecution of which he had to find two recognisances of £50 each. On October 22nd the Surrey Quarter Sessions allowed his appeal, and quashed the magistrates' order, with costs against Messrs. Rivenhall. In addition to those taxed costs he had to pay £6 9s. to his solicitors.

The plaintiff was subjected to a merciless cross-examination by Mr. Cock, Q.C., in reply to whom he admitted that the magistrates stated that he had let Messrs. Rivenhall into a trap. He had had a good deal of experience in legal proceedings, and he complained that Messrs. Rivenhall did not issue execution upon the County Court judgment they obtained against him. He admitted that at that time he had a number of unsatisfied judgments from the Kingston County Court against him. These included the Kingston Brewery Company £4 4s. 6d., on which an order was made for the payment of 10s. a month; Mrs. Horne, £9 12s. 4d., of which he had only paid 5s. at the time that he complained that Messrs. Rivenhall did not issue execution; Ind, Coope, and Co., 16s. 6d., upon which the bailiff returned "no effects;" Mrs. Ellen Walter, £6 4s. 4d., of which at that time nothing was paid; and another account, for the non-payment of which he was committed to twenty-one days' imprisonment. In addition to these items he owed three years' rent.

Mr. Cock: How many County Court judgments have you had against you for the last two or three years?—I can't tell you.

Well, within a dozen? Your credit has been so much injured by these proceedings, my learned friend has said.—Yes, it has.

How many times have you taken advantage of the bankruptcy laws in various forms?—Once.

Only once?—I think that is all.

The Judge: You must know whether you have been declared bankrupt or not?—I have only been declared a bankrupt once. I have made a composition.

The Judge: More than once?—Twice, my lord.

Mr. Cock: Now we will see what are your proceedings in this action. At the time that you asked Messrs. Rivenhall to take this bill, did you intend them to keep exactly the same rights over the piano as before the bill was given?—I did.

And you knew that they took the bill on the understanding that they still maintained their rights over the piano itself, independently of the bill?—Certainly I did; I stated that in my letter.

That being so, why did you write this letter? "September 6th. Gentlemen, I have received yours of the 31st ult., which I submitted with the other documents relating to the piano to my legal advisers. On the acceptance by you of the bill, your rights under the hiring agreement were waived." You knew perfectly well that it was your understanding, and the understanding of Messrs. Rivenhall, that when they accepted that bill, the rights as to the piano and the hiring agreement should not be waived?—Certainly.

And did you think it right or straightforward to resort to that trick?—I did not think it was a trick.

The Judge: You said just now, "I intended them to have the same rights over the piano as before the bill was given." Then you write, "Your rights under the hiring agreement were waived." That does not seem to me to be consistent?—My lord, it was after taking legal advice, and I was advised that I was within my legal rights.

Mr. Cock: That is your view, and under these circumstances you are bringing this action for malicious prosecution, when Messrs. Rivenhall were acting on the rights you had mutually agreed upon.

A very honourable proceeding, I must say! Was that on the advice of your solicitor?—It was.

The Judge: Did your solicitors know what had taken place?—I placed the correspondence in their hands.

The Judge: Then I can only say that it was most unfortunate advice.

Mr. Cock: I should like to know who these highly respectable solicitors are who have given you such advice?—Messrs. Chappell & Griffith.

And their bill is part of your special damage?—Yes.

And do you mean to say that these gentlemen had seen your letter of March 2nd when they advised you to take these proceedings?—I placed the whole correspondence in their hands.

I think one of the magistrates went so far as to say that you had let Messrs. Rivenhall into a trap?—Yes; he did.

Is it true that at the time this letter of March 2nd was written, when you got them to take this bill as a "boon and convenience" to you, that you were negotiating for the sale of property?—Yes; I was.

What property?—I was negotiating a mortgage.

On what property?—On no property whatever.

The Judge: What do you mean by that, Colonel Gillmor? A mortgage means a security on property of some sort?—I had no property.

The Judge: Then you were not negotiating a mortgage.

Mr. Cock: I hope, Col. Gillmor, that you are not trying to let somebody else into a trap?—I am not.

What do you mean by negotiating a mortgage on no property?—I had no property to mortgage.

The Judge: Then what were you negotiating a mortgage upon?—I was negotiating a loan.

Mr. Cock: On what security?—On my own personal security.

A most valuable security! As late as 1885 had you not sworn that you had no source of income whatever except your pension, and that you could not get any employment?—Yes; I did.

Who were you trying to raise the loan from?—I raised it from a solicitor, Mr. Collier.

Replying to further questions, the plaintiff said that the bill was a "boon and convenience" to him at the time. A claim was made for the piano to be returned when the bill was dishonoured, and he neither returned the piano nor paid the bill. When the case was before the magistrates, Mr. F. Rivenhall said that he was quite willing for witness to keep the piano, if he paid the balance due. He did not pay, because he could not.

Mr. Cock: I do not think that can be true, because a few days afterwards he paid £15 into court as security for costs of the appeal.

The Judge: How can the jury be asked, in the face of these facts, to find malice? If there is any chance of this gentleman getting on his legs again, I would let him go on.

Mr. Lyon obtained permission to re-examine his client, who said that he had now satisfied all his debts, and did not owe a farthing. The bankruptcy proceedings had also been settled.

Mr. Cock: He paid two shillings and sixpence in the pound.

The Judge, addressing the jury, said that, if they had not already made up their minds, the case should go on, but the plaintiff could not succeed unless malice was proved on the part of the defendants. It did not seem to him that there was any evidence of malice at all, in the face of the letter expressly reserving the rights of the defendants over the piano, and, if the jury were of the same opinion, it would be a great waste of time to go on.

The Foreman of the Jury said: We do not think that it was malicious, but that Col. Gillmor brought it on himself.

The Judge: It is a very unfortunate action, I think, because I doubt exceedingly whether there is any absence of reasonable and probable cause. My own opinion is that Messrs. Rivenhall had a perfect right to take the steps they did. But, inasmuch as, if I said that, and my judgment went upon that, there would be interminable litigation, and inasmuch as Col. Gillmor cannot succeed unless, beside that, the action taken by the defendants was malicious, I think it wiser to get your answer to that question, because that disposes of it.

Judgment was accordingly entered for the defendants, with costs. Mr. Lyon, in justice to Messrs. Chappell & Griffith, wished to state, on the authority of Mr. Griffith-Griffith—who was present—that Colonel Gillmor was inaccurate in saying that they had seen a copy of the letter that he wrote to Messrs. Rivenhall, reserving their rights over the piano, at the time they advised him to resist the claim for the piano.

The Judge: I quite believe that. No respectable solicitor would have told him that the rights under the agreement were not reserved, if he knew that there was a letter offering to reserve them.

market. The patent for the machine has expired, and the system became common property, as adjudged in the United States and in London. The defendant does not sell machines made by the plaintiff. The two parties machines differ in appearance, and the purchaser could not, therefore, be confused.

The judgment is somewhat lengthy, and after a survey of the arguments and proofs, it is expressed as follows:—

Considering that the facts of the accusation are proved by the two charges made by the plaintiff, of which mention has already been made above, and by the depositions of the witnesses examined, pages 67 and 76; considering that the claim attributed by the plaintiff to the defendant is that defined in Article 14, Number 7, of the Law 3346 of the year 1887, that is using a commercial name not belonging to him, whether it form or not form part of a registered mark, there thus existing usurpation of a commercial name whether the reproduction be integral or with addition, omissions, or alterations, so long as there be any possibility of error or confusion on the part of the purchaser. Considering that the commercial name is not the firm or style of the firm of he who carried on a certain class of industry or commerce to which he dedicates himself, but is also the private qualification which designates a mercantile or industrial establishment (Affonso Celso). "Trade Marks, Number 109," and therefore any company which carries on a certain branch of commerce and industry, and with a certain and determined name distinguishes its products to avoid disloyal and criminal competition. (Ord. number, 114).

Considering that in that case is the name of "Singer" appropriated by the plaintiff, the company, recognised by the law of its incorporation of the 20th day of February, 1873, under Number 188 of the senate of State of New Jersey, in the Republic of the United States of North America, and approval by decree of the Imperial Government, Number 9,906 of the 8th day of August, 1888, all of which is to be seen in the official gazette (*Diario Oficial*), document, page 10.

Considering that the powers of attorney, on page 161, held by the representatives of the plaintiff in this capital is duly authenticated by Notary Public of the City and Country of New York (page 18) by the clerk of the court of the Supreme Tribunal of the said city (page 19) by the Consul-General for the Empire of Brazil, in the United States of North America (page 120), and by the Department for Foreign Affairs (page 20), and contains especial powers to bring and sue in any criminal action when it may be necessary (page 170). Neither was it lawful for the plaintiff established in a foreign country and carrying on its business by attorney in this country, to, in other terms, authorise, say, grant powers to its agents to execute same in Brazil in a case he could not foresee.

Considering that any sentence obtained by the defendant in official administrative or arbitral proceedings brought against him by the plaintiff in Brazil or abroad does not become law between the parties except only in the same proceedings on which it was passed.

Considering that the letters (documents, page 104 and 106), merely proving that the defendant for eighteen years employed himself solely in the sewing machine trade, do not in any way prove that he has acquired by prescription the use by antiquity of the name Singer in his marks, name which does not even appear in said letters.

Considering that the alleged expiry of the patent obtained by the plaintiff in the United States for carrying on under the name of Singer the trade of sewing machines known in the market by that name is not proved.

Considering that in the case of the name Singer there exist many distinguishing words, such as that of the liqueur Chartreuse, Seltzer water, Cognac Rio Branco, Lisbon marmalades, Veado cloth, and others, which the imitators endeavour to consider general and common property; and, nevertheless, in the courts and tribunals of the first and second instance, have been adjudged especial and private property; and, therefore, their imitation or usurpation incurs the penalty of the law, Number 3,346.

Considering that whoever seeks for Singer machines has no intention of buying others than those manufactured by the company so entitled, and whose products are accredited in the market; and, therefore, the defendant's selling Singer machines, although with the qualification "improved," sells machines that are not Singer's, illudes the purchaser and defrauds the plaintiff.

I consider the charge proved, and condemn the defendant on Article 14, paragraph 7, of the Law of the 14th of October, 1887, and subject to imprisonment, or bail, and costs.

Enter his name on the list of the guilty, and issue against him a warrant for apprehension, in which shall be inserted provisional bail, which I fix at one conto five hundred milreis (Rs. 1,500,000).

Referred to the Court of the district, Rio de Janeiro, the 16th day of April, 1889. Signed, Antonio Joaquim de Macedo Soares.

CLOSURE.—Nothing more was contained in the said sentence on the pleadings of the summing up of the charge in which the plaintiff is the Singer Manufacturing Company, and defendant Maximiliano Nothmann, partner of the firm Max Nothmann & Co., from which I made out this present certificate, it having been asked of me, which I conferred, and it being all in conformity with the original to which I refer, I subscribe and sign in this Capital of Rio de Janeiro, on the 4th day of May, 1889; and I. Manoel Ferreira Leite, scribe, subscribe, and sign to same.—Signed, Manoel Ferreira Leite.

[We might add that the Judge appealed the case to the Relacao for confirmation of sentence, and from a cablegram received in London last week we learn that the sentence is to stand. The result is that Mr. Nothmann, who, we understand, is a very wealthy and influential Rio merchant, is compelled to undergo a term of imprisonment.

Ed. S.M.G.]

The Use of the Word "Singer" in Brazil.

THE Singer Manufacturing Company, through their Rio manager, Mr. P. A. C. Mackenzie, recently prosecuted a firm of merchants named Max Nothmann & Co., of Rio de Janeiro, for the illegal use of the commercial names and marks used by the company, and we find by the *Diario Oficial*, of the 9th of May, that they were completely successful in proving the charge. The judge who tried the case was Dr. Macedo Soares, of the 8th criminal district.

From the evidence it appears that the defendant, Maximiliano Nothmann, had regularly imported sewing machines from Germany with the word "Singer" stamped upon them, and had also used this name in notes of sales, receipts, and public advertisements. The book of instructions were issued for "Singer" machines.

In brief, the defence was as follows:—The Singer Manufacturing Company was formed in 1873, but for eighteen years the defendant had used the word "Singer" on his metal label. The name "Singer" is not the property of any one, and is to-day a common name by which sewing machines made on the Singer principle are known in the

The following changes have been made in the addresses of the after-mentioned Singer branch offices:—*Pool*, to 12, North Street; *Sale*, to Cross Street; *Scunthorpe*, to Horne Street.

DUNKLEY'S NEW SUSPENSION PERAMBUCOT.

(PATENTED JULY, 1888.)

THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!

Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.

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THE above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely New Patent Canopy, or Head, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

ORDINARY BASSINETTES from 12s. 6d.

W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—76, HOUNDSDITCH.

The Liability of a Company's Manager.

THE Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have succeeded in the Westminster County Court before Judge Bayley in an action of an unusual character.

Mr. Newton, for the plaintiffs, said that the action was to recover the sum of £9 for a No. 12 sewing machine supplied by them in September last to W. G. Johnson, truss maker, New Bond Street. The machine was ordered by a Mr. F. Wood, and the defence was that the defendant required it for a company now in liquidation.

Mr. W. H. Gibson deposed that he was a traveller in the employ of the plaintiffs, and took the order from Mr. Wood for the machine. Shortly after its delivery he was informed in defendant's presence that the invoice, made out to W. G. Johnson, was incorrect, as the charge should have been £9, and not £9 10s. as rendered. At the end of last year he again called for a cheque, and the defendant said that Wood had no authority to order the machine, and that he thought it had been returned. He then called a young girl, who made a complaint as to the manner the machine worked.

In reply to Mr. Marcus Lewis, who represented the defendant, witness said that he had known Wood some three years. There was a sign over the building, "The Medico Electric Belt and Battery Truss Company, Lim." He did not take the order as from the company. The machine was sent in subject to approval, and subsequently Wood said he was satisfied with it.

Mr. Arthur James White, late manager for the plaintiffs, deposed that the defendant, at Christmas last, when he called for a cheque, did not deny his liability, and said he would send on cheque. He made no complaint as to the machine not working.

In reply to Mr. Newton, F. Wood said that he looked upon the company as liable. The company was the defendant, as he was the proprietor of the business.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, witness said that he was formerly general manager of the manufacturing department. He was bringing an action against the company for wrongful dismissal. He had authority to buy anything required, and had bought Singer's machines to the value of £100. Defendant gave his sanction to the purchase of the Wheeler machine.

On behalf of the defendant Mr. Marcus Lewis contended that if the machine was to be paid for the company should pay the account. It had not worked as it should have done, and was sent on approval.

Mr. W. G. Johnson, the defendant, deposed to the company having been incorporated in 1887. It consisted of seven persons, and he was manager, with a salary. Mr. Wood had no authority to purchase anything. There would have been no difficulty in paying the account if the machine had worked properly. Their liquidation was voluntary. The machine was still in the company's possession.

Mr. Gibson, recalled, in reply to the Judge positively denied that he had been asked to take the machine away. Something of the kind was said to him four months after it had been delivered, but no complaint had been made to his firm.

His Honour, after hearing the chairman of the company and the forewoman, said that he believed Mr. Johnson, the defendant, was liable, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for the £9 and costs.

MESSRS. J. P. BLACKFORD & Co., of Windsor, have opened a Chertsey branch.

MESSRS. BRADBURY & Co., LIM., have just completed a two-needle machine with two rotary shuttles.

Mr. H. Millier, for a number or years with the Singer company in the Bristol district, and at one time sub-manager at Yeovil, but more recently wholesale representative in Bristol, has gone over to the Bradbury Company, Limited, to take charge of their Bath sub-district. It is worthy of note that Mr. Millier and his late superior at Bristol parted on the most friendly terms.

New Mail Cart.

ON another page will be found an illustration of a new mail cart, which Mr. T. Luckett, of 58, Inge Street, Birmingham, has introduced. The great feature of this cart is its perfect safety in use. As is well-known, the hind rider is very liable to be thrown off of many of the mail carts at present in use, through the handles being lifted too high. In this cart both seats are perfectly level and such accidents are impossible.

Mr. Luckett also shows on another page a specimen of his carriage bodies. In addition to making perambulators, mail carts, child's tricycles, and strong toys, he undertakes the manufacture of carriage bodies for the trade. For further particulars we must refer our readers to his illustrated price-lists.

Barred-End Button-Hole Attachment Company.

EXECUTION of judgment, says the *United States Sewing Machine Times*, was issued April 29th against the above company, of Camden, N.J., for 4,120 dols. This adds another to the list of unfortunate button-hole enterprises. Started with a stock capital of 500,000 dols., but with only 10,000 dols. actual cash, subscribed by one individual, for which 25 per cent. of the stock was given. The balance, 75 per cent., was divided amongst the incorporators and their friends. Excessive purchase of machinery and lavish expenditure on special tools to make the attachment speedily exhausted the funds, and a call upon the incorporators was made for them to subscribe stock to be used. To raise more funds 10,000 shares were put into the treasury, but every effort for a year and a half to raise funds have proved fruitless. And so passes another.

The Hem-Stitch Machine.

MR. JACOB JACOBSON, of 1,926, Franklin Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A., inquires of the *United States Sewing Machine Times* if they know of any machine in the market that makes a hem-stitch. Our contemporary says that from the *Gazette* these machines appear to be better known on this side. There is no doubt about this. There are thousands of hem-stitch machines in use in the North of Ireland, principally at Lurgan, which is the centre of the trade. During the past month we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. J. B. Robertson, the first inventor of this machine. Unfortunately he is a much better mechanic than a salesman, and his invention, which has made many of the north of Ireland manufacturers wealthy and provided profitable employment for thousands of operatives, has not enriched his own pocket nearly to the extent he deserves. Further than that, his title to the credit of the invention—honour held by some inventors to be dearer than any monetary consideration—has not been recognised in the manner due to him. Mr. Robertson, however, bears his troubles very lightly, seeking his pleasures to a large extent at the mechanic's bench, engaged in the production of some new stitching mechanism, which he lately explained to us, and which he hopes will bring him substantial reward. We sincerely hope it will.

Since writing the above Mr. Robertson has sent us the following letter:—

SIR,—I have noticed from time to time in your interesting and valuable journal remarks on the machine hemstitch trade and hemstitch machine makers. As the originator of this business, I could give you a few lines occasionally tracing it in its rise and progress should you think the matter of sufficient interest to your readers.

Yours truly,
J. B. ROBERTSON.

[Send along the above "lines," Mr. Robertson. We are sure they will be of interest to our readers.—S. W. G.]

New Suspension Steering Perambulator.

WE have just had introduced to our notice a new suspension steering perambulator, which Mr. G. R. Price, of Gooch Street, Birmingham, has patented.

The illustration herewith gives a fair idea of its construction, which it is needless to state is intended to allow of easy steering, a slight movement of the handle being all that is necessary to run the carriage in any desired direction. Steering perambulators are by no means modern inventions, but few which have been introduced have achieved a lasting reputation. We hope that in this case ingenuity and enterprise will receive its due reward.

Mr. Price has certainly departed from the old lines of the construction of steering carriages in one direction at least, viz., as regards the method of fixing the body to the



under-carriage. As will be seen, it is suspended from the ends of a long spring, terminating in two hooks, one at each end. The result is a gentle swaying motion in four directions, very pleasant to the young occupant or occupants, as it hangs perfectly level in either case. It is a very safe carriage, because, should it be upset, the body being perfectly free would fall to the ground without turning over or coming in contact with the wheels. The method of turning the wheels is shown in the woodcut, the arrangement being very simple, inexpensive, and durable; no doubt, it will come in for extensive adoption.

The Paris Exhibition.

WE have received a preliminary report of the sewing machine exhibits at the Paris Exhibition, but intend to give a full account in our next issue.

The American makers are naturally the best represented, among them being:—

The Davis (Vertical Feed) Company.

The White Sewing Machine Company.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

The New Home.

The Singer.

Among the French exhibitors is M. A. Richbourg, agent for the New Home Co.

The British section is very weak as regards sewing machines.

The Howe Company have a display, also Messrs. Jones & Co., of Guide Bridge, and Mr. Isidor Nasch, of Whitechapel.

The Harrison Knitting Machine Company show knitting machines, and the well-known Bailey Wringing Machine Company exhibit their famous rubber wringers.

On Monday last the jury examined the machine exhibits, the Wheeler & Wilson Company being represented at their stand by Mr. Payne, their expert. No information has yet leaked out as to what firms will receive the highest awards.

Action to Recover Value of a Machine.

THE USE OF THE WORD "SINGER."

IN the St. Helen's County Court last month Mr. H. L. Riley appeared on behalf of Messrs. Blumberg and Ableson, furniture dealers, who claimed from William Walker, Sutton, the price of a sewing machine. Mr. J. C. Swift appeared for the defendant. It was contended that certain goods were ordered by the defendant, and that in January last he was supplied with a machine called "The Cyclops Medium," but, after keeping it three months, defendant said he would not pay for it, as he ordered a "Singer" machine. The machines cost plaintiffs about £3 15s., and they sold them at £6 6s.

Mr. Swift, for the defence, contended that what was expressly ordered was a "Singer" machine. When the machine was taken defendant was not in the house, but as soon as he saw it he refused to pay.

Plaintiffs contended that sand had been put into the machine to damage it.

His Honour said there was no doubt a "Singer" machine was ordered, and if the defendant's wife kept the one that was sent, but was unable to work it because she was incompetent, the plaintiffs' claim would have been good, but unfortunately the plaintiffs went further, and said that sand had been put in the machine to damage it. He did not believe the plaintiffs, and he did not believe there was any sand in the machine. As there was some difficulty in coming to a conclusion, and as he must reluctantly say he did not believe the plaintiffs, his verdict would be for the defendant so far as the machine was concerned, but for the plaintiffs for a remaining item of £2 14s.

Defendant admitted he had about £8 in the bank, and His Honour made an order for immediate payment.

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R. J. JOHNS & CO.

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RELIANCE PERAMBULATORS,

The Al of the Trade.

SEWING MACHINES,

"Singer" System.

SEWING MACHINES,

"White" System.

SEWING MACHINES

Of any System.

At Bottom Prices.

HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS, & PIANOS.

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THE
“PHŒNIX” SEWING MACHINE
 (IMPROVED WHEELER & WILSON SYSTEM).



The Lightest Running
 Lockstitch Sewing
 Machine in the World.

MADE IN SEVERAL STYLES.

VIZ:—
 A. B. C. & D.

FOR MANUFACTURING AND
 DOMESTIC USE.

The New Phoenix D Machine combines the principles of the Wheeler & Wilson Nos. 9 and 12 Machines is specially adapted for Stay work, and has attained enormous success.

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 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN

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MANUFACTORY AND SHOWROOMS:

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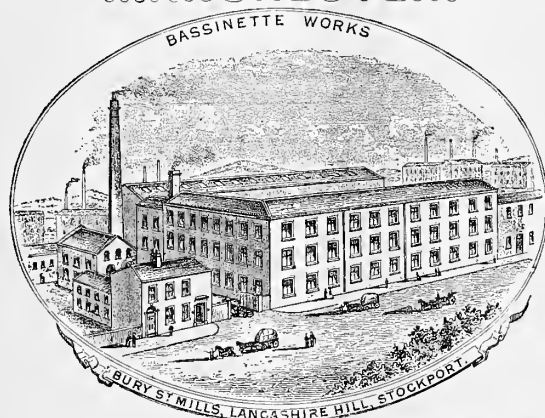
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MADE SPECIALLY FOR THE HIRE TRADE.

Hundreds of Testimonials.

Following are the Copies of a few. Originals may be seen on application.

(1) DEAR SIR,—

Bassinette just to hand; have just unpacked and returned empties, and am quite pleased with them; they are the best carriages I have had, nicely finished. Have bought from many large makers, but have had none to equal them, and shall forward repeat order in a few days. Thanks, also, for your promptness.

Yours truly.

(2) SIR,—

Sample Bassinette reached me this morning, and must say I am quite satisfied with it; my customer is delighted with it. Enclosed another order, which kindly despatch per return.

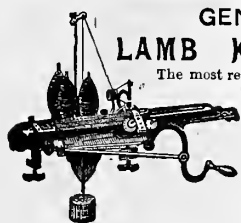
Yours, &c.

(3) DEAR SIR,—

We received the Ash Eclipse Mail Cart (I was recommended to buy) yesterday; it is the best we have had, and shall be glad to see some patterns of your manufacture per return.

Yours faithfully.

Works: BURY ST. MILLS, LANCASHIRE HILL, STOCKPORT.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

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For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

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NEW HARRISON KNITTER

KNITS
Stockings
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Gloves, every
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CONTEST at Liverpool, 1886, Highest
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Medals won by the "New Harrison."
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The Sewing Machine Gazette.

JULY 1st, 1889.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,
Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our June Number.)

CHAPTER XXV.

IS A FORCIBLE ENTRY LEGAL.

Suppose a leave and licence clause contain the following words:—"And if necessary to use force and break into the said premises, and to remove or break through any obstruction," would such a clause be legal? Or, to put the question in a different form, as, for instance, let us assume that such a clause exists, and the hirer having made default, locks up the house with hired furniture inside, can the hire dealer break the outer door by virtue of the express terms of his leave and licence clause? By the common law outer doors may not be broken. A very old statute of 5 Richard II., stat. 1, chap. 8, passed in the year 1381, states:—"And also the king enjoineth that none from henceforth make entry into any lands and tenements, but in case where entry is given by law; and in such case not with strong hand, nor with multitude of people, but only in lawful, peaceable, and easy manner; and if any man from henceforth do to the contrary, and thereof be duly convicted, he shall be punished by imprisonment of his body, and thereof ransomed at the king's will."

Now, in our supposed clause, in which a power "to use force" is inserted, such a clause would be "hit" by this old statute, which has received a new life from a decision given in the Chancery Division of the High Court. But would the fact of such words being in the licence clause render the *whole* clause void, or would it render only that portion of the clause void which referred to using "force"? Mr. Justice Fry, in *Edwick v. Hawkes*, L.R. 18, Chancery Division, p. 199, declares that it would be utterly void. That case was not a hiring case at all, but the general observations made by the judge would seem to cover the whole ground of forcible entries. He states, p. 208: "If so, the document appears to me to be void, as being in effect a licence to commit a crime, because the statute

Rich. II. has provided that, even where there is a legal right of entry, no man shall enter with strong hand, nor with multitude of people, but only in a peaceable and easy manner. Any violence, therefore, which is used for the purpose of obtaining an entry upon land which is in the possession of another, anything amounting to a strong hand, is a violation of that statute, and consequently, according to my view of the true construction of this instrument, it was void in its inception, as being in effect a licence to commit that which is contrary to the public law of the country."

Further on, p. 210, the learned judge, after having said that even after entry possession must be obtained in a peaceable manner, continued: "If the operation of this statute is confined to the mere act of getting over the border, the edge of the property in question peaceably, the statute is evidently not adequate to meet the evil which it was intended to repress, viz., the evil of persons who have a right, as well as those who have not a right, causing disturbance, inaugurating civil war, for the purpose of obtaining possession of that which is, or which they claim to be, their property. Accordingly, it appears to me to be clear law, and I desire to re-state it, that, if an entry be made peaceably, and if, after entry made, and before actual and complete possession has been obtained, violence be used towards the person who is in possession, that is criminal within the statute of Rich. II." He quotes with approval a little further on: "If one enters peaceably, and when he is come in useth violence, this is a forcible entry." He also quotes with approval from Hawkins' "Pleas of the Crown," 8th ed., vol. i., p. 501, the following: "It is to be observed that, wherever a man, either by his behaviour or speech, at the time of his entry gives those who are in possession of the tenements which he claims just cause to fear that he will do them some bodily hurt if they will not give way to him, his entry is esteemed forcible, whether he cause such a terror by carrying with him such an unusual number of servants, or by arming himself in such a manner as plainly intimates a design to back his pretensions by force, or by actually threatening to kill, maim, or beat those who shall continue in possession, or by giving out such speeches as plainly imply a purpose of using force against those who shall make any resistance, as if one say that he will keep his possession in spite of all men." On p. 212 he continues: "Their right is to enter in a peaceable and easy manner, and if they cannot do so, they must resort to the courts. In no other way can the peace and quiet of the country be maintained, and in no other way can the relation of landlord and tenant be prevented from resulting in such acts of violence and disturbance as, I regret to say, have occurred in the present case." He gave judgment to the effect that the *whole* document was void.

Now, the law as laid down in the above case has been seriously questioned, and stress has been laid on the fact that the learned judge's attention was not called to the case of *Blades v. Higgs* and another, 10 C.B. (N.S.), page 713, upon which we commented in chapter xxiv., and which seems to be at variance with the decision here given. The practical conclusion, then, for hire dealers to come to is, not as to which of the lawyers may be right, but to avoid such dangerous ground by not having a clause worded in such a manner in their agreements. Until that decision is overruled by the Court of Appeal or the House of Lords it must be assumed to be the law of the land, and therefore any leave and licence clause having in it power to "use force" will not only be void as to the using force, but the whole clause void on the ground of its being a licence to commit a crime. Hire dealers should carefully note that the statute not only forbids actual force to be used, but any circumstances calculated to strike terror in the mind of the hirer. Now what constitutes such circumstances? Of course that can only be tested by the facts of each case. But what would certainly be calculated to strike terror would be an entry made at night time. It might be contended that this statute related to titles to land, and not to titles to goods, but we submit it would be unsafe to rely on any such distinction. The next question is whether a leave and licence clause can be so framed as to provide for cases where hirers have gone off and left the goods locked up in a house, leaving no person in actual possession, as, for instance, in such words as these—"peaceably and quietly

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to break open outer doors," &c. Would such a clause fall within the meaning of the statute? At first sight one would be inclined to think that such a clause would be legal. Certainly old hire agreements and old bills of sale used to contain this clause, and hire dealers have often acted on it. We are afraid that Mr. Justice Field's judgment covers even this point, and in the face of his decision it would be unwise to have such a clause in an agreement, and, with reference to existing agreements with this clause in, they ought not to be acted on. It certainly seems hard that a hire dealer, when he knows his goods are in a house and the tenant to have gone away, not to be able to break open the outer door when the hire contract specially contemplates such a contingency, and professes to give the hire dealer power to peaceably break the door open.

The best interpretation of the statute is the statute itself, and if we read it carefully through we shall not find a single word that expressly forbids an entry of the nature we are contemplating when such entry is not attended with circumstances likely to strike terror in the hirer should he happen to be on the spot. The very words of the statute declare that an entry may be made in a "peaceable and easy manner," and, if the house has no occupier, such an entry would be peaceful, for there would be no one to break the peace with, for it takes *two* sides to make a quarrel. The entry would also be "easy," for if no one were there to oppose the hire dealer he would not have great difficulty in breaking in the outer door.

Again, how is this decision of Mr. Justice Field's to be reconciled with the case of *Blades v. Higgs* and another 10 C. B. (N. S.) 713, the "rabbit" case, referred to in our last chapter, in which Chief Justice Erle laid it down as the law of the land that the owner of property is entitled to use "necessary" force to take back his property, and those significant words at the end of his judgment, where he says, "If the law made the owner resort to the Courts for justice in such cases, the remedy would be often worse than the disease."

Again, how is Mr. Justice Fry's decision to be reconciled with the statement in "Russell on Crimes" (5th ed., vol. 1., p. 404) to the effect that he who is wrongfully dispossessed of goods may justify the retaking of them *by force* from the wrong-doer, and precisely the same view is taken in Hawkins' "Pleas of the Crown," vol. 1, p. 495.

Either the learned authors or Mr. Justice Fry must be wrong. For these reasons we cannot help thinking, though with great deference, to the learned judge, that his decision does not seem in accordance with the words of the statute, nor with the opinion expressed by the learned authors we have quoted. Let us hope that one day a test case may be taken up to the Court of Appeal and the whole subject thoroughly sifted from beginning to end.

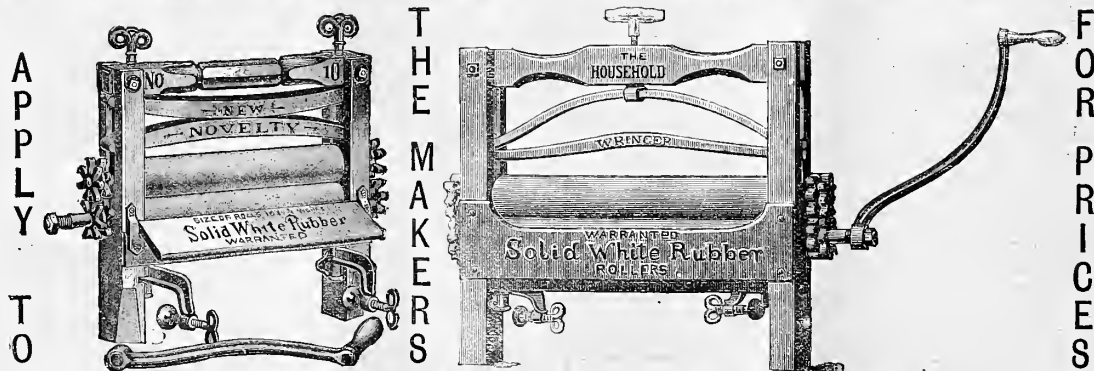
It may be suggested by some that the views we have here expressed are at variance with the two preceding articles which we have written on this subject. But a careful examination of the facts on which our opinion is based will show that the facts are not the same, and in

this particular case point to different principles. In former references to this question of forcible entry we had been considering the hire dealer's powers *where the leave and licence clause did not* contemplate using "necessary force," and in such cases we pointed out that the hire dealer's method of entry must be "usual" because the express wording of the hire agreement only covered usual methods. But in this article we have been considering cases where the leave and licence clause expressly states that the hire dealer may use necessary force and break open outer doors. Now the courts have to look to the terms of the agreement to ascertain the intentions of the parties. In this instance they find that the parties have expressly agreed that the hire dealer may use necessary force and break open outer doors, so that there can be no doubt that the contract gives to the hire dealer *unusual* means of getting into houses. Therefore the only question we had to consider was, not what the contract meant, for that was clear, but if the leave and licence would be *legal*, and, if not legal, how far would the illegality extend? Would it have the effect of vitiating the whole clause, or only that portion of it which referred to using force and breaking open doors? We have shown that in Mr. Justice Fry's opinion the whole clause is illegal, and that an outer door can in no case be broken open, whether peaceably or not. We have also seen that he goes so far as to say that not only must the entry itself be peaceful, quiet, and easy, but that everything done by the owner or his servants, even after a lawful entry, must also be peaceful and quiet, and that would tend to show that in his opinion not even inner doors might be forced open if there was the slightest danger of a breach of the peace, and that hire dealers must be most careful neither to do or use intimidating language, or go in such numbers as would strike terror, or would be *calculated* to strike terror, in the hirer or his household. As to this last point, no doubt the hire dealer should be most careful, for the statute expressly forbids him to come with a strong hand or with a multitude of people. If these dealers wish to avoid the teeth of this decision they will observe the following points:—

(1) Not to go in large numbers, or with sticks or other weapons; (2) not to say or do anything of a menacing or threatening character during the whole time the seizure is taking place; (3) not to force open an outer door under any circumstances until the law becomes more settled on the point; (4) not to seek the aid of policemen to *assist*, but simply to preserve the peace; (5) not to have more than one policeman, unless two happen to be together, for calling two policemen would be open to the comment that the hire dealer expected a breach of the peace to take place of so serious a nature that he thought it necessary to get two policemen to preserve the peace; (6) if a scuffle should take place, Mr. Justice Field states that if they cannot regain possession in an easy and peaceable manner they must not persist in taking the property, nor must they, under any circumstances, use force, but simply resort to the law courts for their remedy.

We would only add that this decision is very contrary to the opinion of American lawyers on this subject, and

TWO GOOD WRINGERS.



BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

who have held that doors may be broken open, that force may be used, and should the hirer be ever so much injured in the struggle, so long as the act has not been owing to any aggressive assault on the part of the hire dealer or his men, but simply owing to the resistance offered by the hirer, that the hire dealer is not responsible.

(To be continued.)

Jottings.

With reference to the shuttle-carrier spring action (Wertheim v. Pfaff), we are now able to announce that matters have advanced materially. The action has been transferred from Mr. Justice Chitty to Mr. Justice Kekewich's list, and is now likely to be reached before the long vacation

Mr. W. E. Hickling, well known to our readers as the inventor of the "Utility Embroiderer," has been busy for some months past on other inventions in connection with the sewing machine. These comprise embroidery attachments specially for hosiery and soft goods, frilling, &c.; also a new double chain stitch machine. Many of the new styles of embroidery he has shown us are particularly pleasing in appearance, and as several of the attachments can be fitted to any make of machine, lock, or chain stitch, their field of usefulness has been considerably extended.

Mr. Elliott, sewing machine dealer, of Worthing, is thinking of retiring from business. He is open to receive an offer for his premises and stock.

Mr. S. Bettmann has now returned to London from his Continental journey in the interests of the White Sewing Machine Company. During his long absence he has visited a number of countries, including France, Germany, Switzerland, and Spain; has opened many new accounts,

and taken many orders from old customers, who hold that the "White is king."

Messrs. R. Perkins & Co., of Plumstead, have just opened a sewing machine and cycle depot at Worthing. The position of the premises is facing the sea close to the pier, and they are both handsome and extensive.

Messrs. J. L. Berridge & Co. have just removed their London address from 168, Aldersgate Street to 78, Finsbury Pavement. The new premises are on the ground floor, with shop frontage, allowing of the display of a number of machines in the window. Mr. Fair, the manager, will, at their new address, be able to show, driven by power, a full range of his firm's machinery.

Mr. George S. Smith, late North London district manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company, located at 126, Stoke Newington Road, has opened "The Domestic Machinery Depot" at 114A, Stoke Newington Road.

Mr. T. D. Weatherhead, for seventeen years manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Brompton Road, London, depot, has opened for the sale of domestic machinery, a depot at 20, Churton Street, Pimlico, S.W.

Mr. Thomas H. White, the president of the White Sewing Machine Company, who has been on a visit to Europe, started for America on Wednesday last. We wish him a safe and pleasant voyage home.

In our issue for November last we gave a description of a new two-reel machine which Messrs. Moss & Hunt had patented, and which was on show at 1, Dufferin Street, E.C. Since that date several improvements have been introduced, and machines of the latest type submitted to various trades for their opinions, with which the owners are more than satisfied. All classes of material have been sewn on this machine with equal

LLOYD & HILL,

Patentees &

Manufacturers.

Perambulators.

Invalid Furniture.

HOME.

EXPORT.



SECOND AWARD MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888.
LOWER HURST STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

success. A machine is now on view, producing the very best sewing, with a commercial reel for the under thread holding 1,000 yards of No. 60 cotton. Among the samples of work done on this machine is a fabric composed of four folds of calico and four folds of linen, the stitch being perfection.

Mr. J. B. Smith has resigned his position as manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's Birmingham branch, Mr. C. W. Bouell, late of Norwich, being appointed his successor.

Mr. Oswald, late with the Wheeler & Wilson Company at Dundee, has succeeded Mr. Bouell at their Norwich branch.

Miss Brown, for many years with the Wheeler & Wilson Company at Manchester, has left that firm.

Mr. Whitelegg has been engaged by Messrs. Jones & Co. to call upon manufacturers. He formerly for some years acted as traveller for the Wheeler & Wilson Manchester office.

We have to hand a copy of the report of the Societa di Beneficenza delle Sale di Lavoro con Macchine da Cucire, of Trieste. Judging from this report, the society is doing good work. It seeks to give employment upon articles of clothing to persons out of work or in distress, supplying them with sewing machines at the society's own factory for this purpose, and selling the machines to the workpeople on easy terms of payment. During last year it sold in this way ten machines, seven of which were those of the White Company. At the workrooms of the society, which are well patronised by the poor people of Trieste, who find them a great boon, there are at present in use 27 sewing machines, as follows:—20 White, 2 Wheeler & Wilson, 3 Howe, and 2 Singer. This society is not intended to have other than benevolent objects, and it is supported by contributions of the wealthy of Trieste.

Mr. R. Parker, of Prospect Place and Castle Street, Hastings, has recently created a stir among the female portion of the population of his town by offering to present a "handsome bassinette, with patent brake and goat-skin rug" to any lady living within a half-mile of "this memorial," who presented her husband with twins on certain specified days. "This memorial" requires explanation. The advertisements making known the offer are grimly adorned with a black border, and the

words "Is marriage a failure?" in bold type. To the perambulator trade, of which Mr. Parker is a conspicuous member, marriage surely is *not* a failure. Why, then, does he make known his offer in such a sombre garb? Better to use orange blossoms and chubby-faced cupids, the symbols of happy, joyous life, rather than those of death and sorrow.

Messrs. Simmons & Co., of Tanner Street, S.E., have introduced a new mail cart, illustrated on page 1, which they call the "Paragon."

Our Birmingham Representative.—The Birmingham representative of this *Gazette* is Mr. G. Hardisty, 45, Nechells Park Road.

Mr. Watts, for a number of years a machine dealer at Sheerness, has come to live in London.

Mr. Joseph Edwards has been transferred from the charge of the Bradbury Company's Wakefield depôt to this Company's Leeds Office.

Mr. W. G. Thomas, of Gospel Oak Grove, N.W., is introducing an iron frame piano, 3 ft. 9 in. high, to retail at 17 guineas.

The Fire at Messrs. Kimball & Morton's Factory.

AT the Scotch Court of Session, on Saturday, June 22nd, Lord Kyllachy had before him an action raised by Henry Heys, calico printer, South Arthurlie, Barthead, against Messrs. Kimball & Morton, sewing machine manufacturers, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow, for implement of certain missives of sale of subjects in Preston Street, Glasgow, consisting of a large furniture factory, engine shop, &c. The defenders offered £3,700 for the subjects, £1,000 to be paid at Whit Sunday, 1889, and the balance to be for seven years at 4 per cent. on security of the property, and immediate possession to be given. That offer was accepted by pursuer's agents on March 28th. Arrangements were made for giving the defenders possession of part of the buildings by March 30th. and of the remainder during the following week or the week after that. On the 30th the defenders wrote withdrawing their offer, but pursuer declined to accept the withdrawal. The defenders' case is, that, as their manufactory was destroyed by fire on March 14th, it was necessary to secure suitable premises immediately, and that as that was not done the pursuer had failed to implement the condition of the offer, and they were, therefore, entitled to rescind from the offer. The record was closed, and the case sent to the Procedure Roll.

Send for Design Sheet and Prices. **LLOYD & CO., BORO', LONDON, S.E.**
"UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE."



ESTABLISHED 1871.

MESSRS. LLOYD & CO. have met with extraordinary success this year with their "ROVER," and have sold out their whole stock. Dealers should order early to secure a supply of this famous Carriage.

The Special Features of our manufacture are:—We study the Dealer, we finish every Carriage with care, using Patent Split Bolts, Good Springs, Good Braids, and Solid Brass Fittings, and thus save our customers the annoyance of Repairs and Returned Carriages. For Easy Term Business no better Carriage can be turned out, and they are bound to give the Purchaser satisfaction.

Parts of every Description for Repairs, Wheels, Tyres, Handies, Hoods, Canopies, Aprons, Joints, &c.

RUGS OF EVERY SKIN AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

LLOYD & CO. MANUFACTURERS, BORO', LONDON, S.E.

How to Collect.

OUR American contemporary, the *Sewing Machine Times*, is now publishing a series of essays on the above subject. Many of them are well written, not the least valuable being No. 26, which we reproduce at foot.

To ensure prompt and satisfactory collections a sale must be honestly and squarely made. Loose sales invariably mean slack collections. Easy selling, to paraphrase a well-known saying, generally means hard collecting. The better and firmer a sale is made, surer and more punctual will the buyer be to pay for it.

Having closed the sale, the first money paid, the lease signed—the sales-closer should impress upon the purchaser, even more strongly than before, the necessity of prompt after-payments. Let the circumstances of the sale, the relative intelligence of the lessee, the surroundings, all together determine just how strongly this reminder shall be impressed upon the customer. "Now, this is the ninth of the month," the closer may say; "let's see, that makes the next payment due on the ninth of December. That happens to be the second Saturday in the month. You get paid every week Every Saturday, eh! Well, let us say the collector will call Monday after your second pay in December—Monday, December the eleventh." Anything that strongly impresses the gist of this last closing conversation on the customer's mind makes the second and consequently every subsequent payment that much easier to collect.

A trifle makes or mars at this point. It is a critical period—a financial climacteric. For instance: If an advertising calendar hangs upon the wall, as is so frequently the case; or should an almanack lie upon the table or hang near, let the closer open at "December," and jestingly say something about "marking it down for luck," or "putting it down for sure," and then let him underscore with his pencil, or draw a ring around the date "December 11th."

In regard to the frequency of collections: One rule will always be found to pay in the long run; if the purchaser or lessee of a machine gets paid monthly, collect every month, as near the day of the month upon which he is paid as possible; if he is paid semi-monthly, collect every two weeks without fail. If he is paid weekly, by all means collect weekly. The great middle class of this country cannot (or do not) hold five dollars two weeks for a sewing machine collector—at least not frequently enough to render it monotonous. On the contrary, that much put upon a gentleman is too often the very last person provided for in reckoning the prospective disposition of the monthly pay. The good people *intend* to pay—eventually; but we are reliably informed and creditably believe that "hell is paved with good intentions." When they have one dollar they are "flush," when not "flush," they are "clean dead broke." Strike while the iron is hot. You *may* get it while they have it; you *can't* get it if they haven't it. Collection day must tread closely upon the heels of pay day.

The successful collector is acquainted with every one of his lessees. If he is a true member of the glorious profession, he will not lack means and methods of ingratiating himself with the entire family from grandfather to the baby (blessed baby). Get their confidence, gain their sympathy, be a friend, an adviser, a brother. The true sewing-machine man has a heart big enough to take the whole world in. He can listen entranced to the housewife's discourse on making tomato preserves, he breathlessly drinks in the vivid snake and fish stories of "the man of the house." He is enraptured with the prattling of the infant and perfectly carried away with grandpa's yarns about the good old days of old.

Let the collector so exert the full power of his personal magnetism that the entire family feels a heartfelt interest in his success.

Without betraying "trade secrets," let him one week tell of his success in collecting, and the next week speak of his non-success. Not whiningly, but as one friend might speak to another. Let him gain the friendship of the children, the good will of "the lady of the house," the esteem of the husband. Let him be manly, straightforward, not too bold, but possess a perfect assurance. A poor sewing machine salesman rarely makes a good collector.

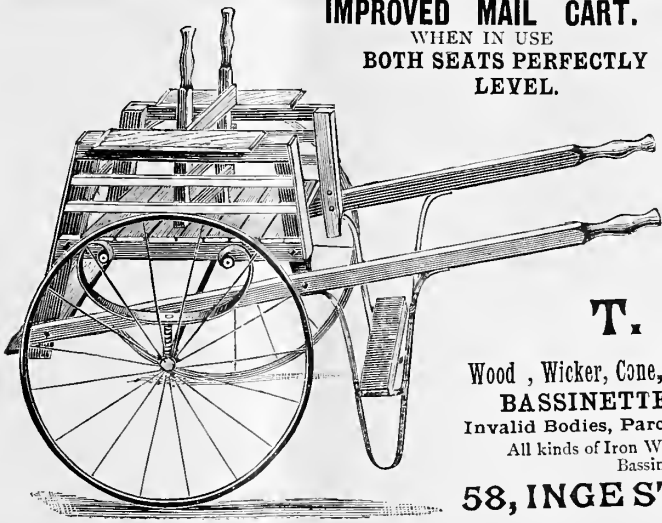
It is a good plan for the office to occasionally offer small prizes for the most successful collector during a given period. This enables a collector to appeal to the feelings and sympathies of the collectees—if they like him they will try to help him to gain the prize.

A collector often gets the confidence of the customer by the manner with which he treats a failure to pay. If there be mitigating circumstances, he can act so pleasantly that the people, if they possess any feeling at all, will ever afterward feel under personal obligation to him for the courtesy shown them.

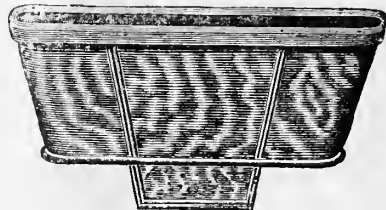
The collector should aim to call at each place as near a given hour as circumstances admit. If the party paying suggest "between two and three o'clock" of a certain day, call at two o'clock if it does not materially interfere with the business mapped out for the date. Too often the collectee is taught laxity by the habits of the collector. If the collector is not prompt and punctual the customer will not be so. The money due on the machine may be on hand at two o'clock, it may be retained until half past two, or even three o'clock, but the great moral courage exerted to hold on the money ere long oozes out like that of Bob Acres, and at four o'clock the tin pedlar calls and gets what had been reserved for the delinquent sewing machine collector.

The collector should be unstinting in praise of good payers. Honest praise is cheap, but oh, how powerful! If a woman always pays on the very day due, praise her. If another pays before it is due, praise her. If a woman never misses a payment, praise her. These people need not be told that others are lack in their payments, nor given to understand that their actions are so unusual they need not be so prompt in future. That point need not

IMPROVED MAIL CART. WHEN IN USE BOTH SEATS PERFECTLY LEVEL.



Lockett's Latest Specialty. WALNUT BODIES.



T. LUCKETT,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

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BASSINETTE & PERAMBULATOR BODIES,
Invalid Bodies, Parcel Cart Bodies, Tricycle Horses, & Mail Carts
All kinds of Iron Work made for Invalid Carriages, Parcel Carts and
Bassinettes. Price Lists on Application.

58, INGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

be touched upon at all. A mere statement of the fact that their promptness is commendable is all that is necessary. A first-class collector, although always true to his company, yet closely identifies himself with his customers.

In conclusion, it is suggested that a collector be supplied with a number of cards for distribution on his collecting rounds. Their use is obvious, and they should read about as follows:—

BLANK SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No. 304, Blank Street.
JOHN SMITH Manager.
Your next payment is due 1889.
T. JONES, Collector.

Correspondence.

** * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.*

STILL SUPPLY THE MACHINES.

To the Editor of the "Sewing Machine Gazette."

DEAR SIR,—It has come to our knowledge that a report is being circulated by a house in competition with us, that we can no longer supply our usual line of sewing machines.

We beg to state emphatically that there is not the slightest shadow of truth in such an allegation, and that we are supplying all our well-known machines just as usual, and keep, as always, a large stock in hand.

Such an unscrupulous way of trying to do a rival an injury speaks for itself.

Kindly oblige us by inserting this letter in your next issue.

Yours faithfully,

GEO. E. TEALE, Secretary.

Bishop's Cluster Company, Limited.

147, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

The Merchandise Marks Act.

WE have received a letter from Mr. Hermann Loog, dated from Preston House, Brighton, which opens as follows:—

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I have been watching, not altogether without some little amusement, how the Singer Co. attempt to utilise the new Merchandise Marks Act as a welcome pretext to revive an old question which it was my privilege and misfortune to have been engaged in burying many years ago, as the unwilling defendant in a Chancery suit."

Mr. Loog then goes on to refer to the well-known judgment of the House of Lords, in which the plaintiffs were the Singer Manufacturing Company, and the defendant—himself, and to call attention to the fact that the Singer Company's solicitor in the case, reported in our April issue, only quoted a portion of Judge Watson's judgment. Mr. Loog then supplies several unquoted passages to contravert the contention of the Singer solicitor. We feel that we should fail in our duty in giving publicity to the House of Lords' judgment, unless we give the whole. As an independent journal our aim is to be impartial in this matter. Not being able to give the whole judgment, we really feel that we must decline to give any part of it. At the same time Mr. Loog, who feels himself hurt in this matter, shall have the same right as any other subscriber to call attention to his grievance, and having given the opening sentence of his letter we follow on with his closing remarks, for which, be it understood, he takes full responsibility:—

"Here, then, is the pith of the unanimous judgments of the House of Lords, confirming the unanimous judgments of the Court of Appeal, viz., the late Lord Justice James, the late Lord Justice Lush, and Lord Justice Cotton; seven judges of the highest authority all agreed that the

term "Singer Machines" refers to an article of certain construction, so named after the original inventor, a German of the name of Singer; same as the term "Hansom Cab" refers to a cab of a certain construction, so named after the original inventor, an Englishman of the name of Hansom—every one has a right to make and sell "Hansom Cabs" and call them so, and every one has a right to make or sell "Singer Machines" and call them so.

"The only thing which people have no right to do is to make or sell Singer Machines, and state directly or by inference that they are made by the Singer Company, when they are made by someone else. Every dealer, for his own sake, clearly points out to his customers that his Singer Machines are superior to those Singer Machines made by the Singer Manufacturing Company—no connection with the Singer Manufacturing Company—which is simply a Company established for the manufacture of Singer Machines. Prevent, in some such way, the possibility of any customer stating that he or she was deceived into the belief that they bought a Singer Machine made by the Singer Company, when, in fact, it was not, and every dealer has a perfect right to use the word "Singer" as descriptive of the article he sells. This new Merchandise Marks Act has nothing to do with the question. I have yet to learn that the unanimous judgments of the Court of Appeal, as well as the House of Lords, such as obtained by me against the Singer Company, can possibly be ignored by any police magistrate or County Court judge."

ADDRESSES OF REPAIRERS TO THE TRADE.

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JAMES TURNER,

SEWING MACHINE AND CYCLE REPAIRER TO THE TRADE.

All kinds of Domestic Machinery repaired in a workmanlike manner, and with dispatch. Men sent to any part.

26, ST. ANN'S ROAD, STAMFORD HILL,
LONDON, N.

MANCHESTER, HULME.
W. WILLIAMS,

SEWING MACHINE REPAIRER TO THE TRADE.
Many years' experience in repairing all kinds of Machines.

193, GREAT JACKSON ST., HULME,
MANCHESTER.

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attends to all business relating to

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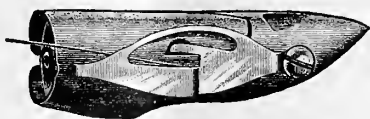
TAKE INSTRUCTIONS AND
INSPECT MODELS, &c.

Please mention this Paper when applying.

The New Vertical Feed Manufacturing Machine.

IN our May number we gave a few details of the new manufacturing machine the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company had just received at their London office, 24, Aldersgate Street, E.C. We are now able to illustrate it.

It will be seen that this machine is constructed with an unusually large area under the arm, the measurements being $11\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ in. The advantage of this is obvious. The great capacity of the bobbin is



EXACT SIZE OF SHUTTLE AND BOBBIN.

graphically shown by the illustration. The shuttle is easily threaded, and by means of an ingenious arrangement of oiled wool kept perfectly lubricated, so that it can be driven in a radial direction at a high rate of speed. A crank shaft is used for driving the machine, and the gearing is constructed to allow of the machine being run at two rates of speed as required. The take-up is worked from a roller on the cam at the front, and is therefore positive in action. The needle and feed bars are arranged with a view to their being very readily and easily cleaned and oiled by simply unscrewing the single thumb-screw which holds the face plate in position. Not the least valuable feature of the machine is an arrangement of the presser foot, which allows of a double rise to suit varying thicknesses of material.

This new machine has been subject to severe trials in the States by a large number of manufacturers, both of textile fabrics and leather, and the makers have received quite a large list of testimonials to its value. It is unnecessary to state that it is well made and finished, and that the feed is "vertical," instead of the ordinary under-feed. These are points common to every machine made by this Company.

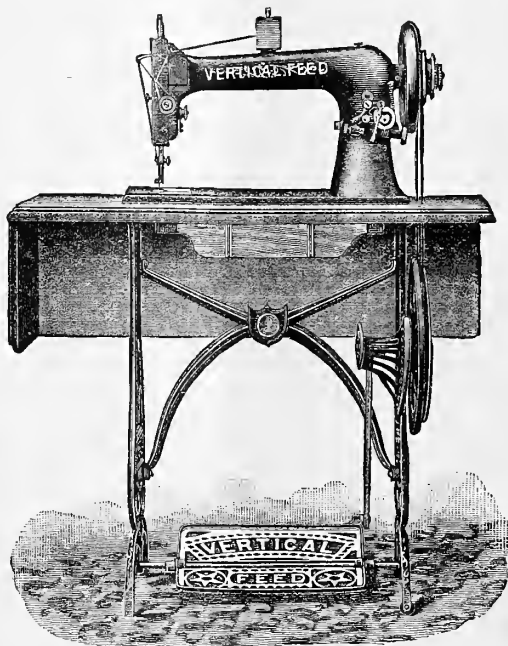
It can be had mounted on a stand for foot power, as shown, or combined with transmitters, &c., for use in factories. In their circulars the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company made the following observations:—

The feed of the Vertical Feed is above the bed of the machine. The

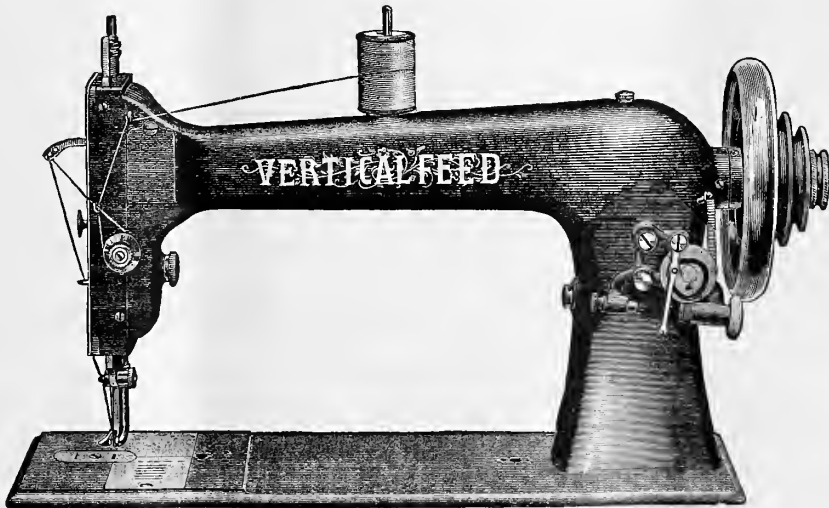
stitch, both moving in unison at their highest and lowest points. From the above description it will be seen that:

1st. The presser foot is always raised from the fabric when the feed takes place, and presents no resistance to seams or ridges.

2nd. The needle being in the fabric, moving with the vertical feed



bar, with its full pressure on the goods behind the needle, makes the feed sure and strong, the stitches uniform in length, and renders it impossible to full one piece while the other is stretched. For the same reasons the machine is capable of sewing elastic goods, making a smooth and flexible seam, with stitch alike on both sides.



goods rest upon a perfectly smooth service, being held firmly by the presser foot until the feed has "stepped" forward. At this time the needle penetrates the fabric, the pressure is automatically transmitted to the feed bar which comes down on the goods close behind the needle, and the presser bar is raised. When the needle has reached its lowest point the full pressure has been transmitted to the feed bar, and it and the needle bar are moved together the desired length of

This machine is constructed with a view of running at a high rate of speed under power. Manufacturers now using it claim it will turn out more work in a day than any other lock-stitch machine. It is simple in its construction, has the least number of wearing points, all of which are adjustable, made of steel and hardened, and we guarantee it to work under power with any other manufacturing machine now on the market. The shuttle carries a large amount of thread.



G. R. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
PERAMBULATORS, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, &c.
187 & 188, GOOCH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

G. R. P. has had over 20 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perambulators.

Meeting of Miller's Creditors.

ON Thursday last at the London Bankruptcy Court was held a meeting of the creditors of William Thomas Miller, trading as the North London Perambulator Manufacturing Company, Chalk Farm Road.

The receiving order was granted on the 27th May, and the statement of affairs showed liabilities to unsecured creditors £242 12s. 8d., and creditors for rent £22 13s., total £265 5s. 8d. The assets were stated and estimated by the debtor at £8, comprising stock-in-trade £3, and household furniture £5.

In his report to the Court the debtor states that he commenced business about the year 1871 with a small capital. In 1878 he presented a petition for liquidation (liabilities £107, and estimated net assets £14), under which proceedings the creditors accepted a composition of 1s. in the pound. He attributes his present insolvency to falling off and competition in his business, to repeated illnesses, and to loss from alleged embezzlement by an assistant. He has produced two sale books, and states that he has not kept any other books of account. He has also produced a bank pass book.

According to what transpired at Thursday's meeting the trade creditors are few in number and for small amounts, the largest being Messrs Watson & Whalley, who have proved for £16 8s. 8d.

The debtor was asked a number of questions in reference to what had become of a horse and van he had until a few days before the date of the receiving order, also who had stocked the new shop said to have been opened by his daughter. He said he sold his horse and van and stock to Mr. J. E. Hough. It cost about £40, and he got £30 for it. He went and asked Mr. Hough to buy it. With the proceeds he paid out the brokers, who were in for taxes, paid the cost of bankruptcy (£13 13s. 4d.), also several small debts, and rent £2 5s., and after giving his wife about £5, spent the rest himself. Asked by the Official Receiver why he sold his stock and then came to the Court, debtor replied that he did not know what to do. His wife's sister had bought his furniture, and before the bankruptcy proceedings he had moved to his new address a number of unfinished perambulators.

The Singer Company's New London Premises.

THE "GLASGOW SYSTEM" AND ITS SUCCESS.

ON several occasions lately we have reported changes in the Singer Manufacturing Company's London business, the full importance of which can be well understood when we state that they have already resulted in an increase of trade to the extent of about 75 per cent. or three quarters during the past four months, compared with the trade done during any previous corresponding period. Such remarkable progress demands more than a passing reference, and we shall, therefore, briefly explain how it has been brought about.

As is well known, at least to the Glasgow trade, Mr. H. Raper, who is now manager for the whole of London, some time ago, when manager for Glasgow and the west of Scotland, introduced a new system of conducting the canvassing business, which resulted in a very large increase in trade. We have often heard from competitors in the big Scotch city that the Singer Company were doing a largely-increasing trade year by year, and that the means employed to effect this were extremely elaborate and gigantic, so much so that only the most extensive organisation could possibly adopt them. The "Glasgow system," as it has been dubbed by Singer men, is now to have a fair trial in London. It comes here with the reputation of enormous success, and although it has only been in operation in London some four months, great things have already been achieved, and greater are expected. In the carrying out of these improved plans Mr. Paton acts as assistant manager.

In our last issue we stated that the Singer Company had taken extensive premises at Chiswell Street, E.C. Here is centralised the whole of their London business, there being now one district office instead of six as heretofore. The extensive nature of the Singer Company's London business can, perhaps, only be fully realised after visiting these new headquarters. They consist of six floors, all of which measure some 90 ft. by 24 ft. The basement is reserved for the warehousing of the machines as they arrive direct from the factory at Kilbowie. The powerful lift communicating with the street is constantly in use lowering crates and boxes galore, which are only allowed to remain a short time before being unpacked, and their contents sent aloft by another lift to the ground floor. Here the heads are mounted on the stands, and the machines tested and got ready for dispatch. A large stock of fittings and attachments is also kept on this floor, which it may well be supposed presents a very busy spectacle. On the first floor we find the counting house, which at present accommodates some thirty clerks, and is so roomy as to be capable of accommodating many more. It is well arranged, and a wardrobe and lavatory is provided for the

clerks; also a telephone in direct and constant communication with the Singer Company's head office for the United Kingdom at Foster Lane, Cheapside, E.C.; and, lastly, a private office for the manager.

On the second floor is the collectors' department, and the first thing each morning it is filled with quite an army of collectors paying in the money collected the previous day, and receiving their instructions for the current day. The floor above is given over to the mechanics, who have their workshop fitted with every convenience for undertaking a vast quantity of repairs. The 4th floor is used as a store-room and polishing department.

From the foregoing it will be readily understood that the Singer new London headquarters are splendidly arranged for an enormous trade. They have been magnificently but economically furnished, most of the fittings having been brought from other centres, and adapted to the present requirements, and the comfort of all the *employés*, male and female, appears to have been carefully studied.

After a careful inspection of all the rooms, curiosity prompted us to enquire of Mr. Raper what is the secret of the "Glasgow system" which has caused it to be so successful. From time to time we have often received information on this subject of a fragmentary character, but our mind was far from clear on the point. We soon learned that many of the notions which are prevalent are totally unfounded. The central idea of the originators of the system is to have no drones in the business, only employing skilled men and making advancement to these a certainty. Every collector and salesman has the periodical assistance of a superintendent, whose duty it is to go with, help, and encourage, and report to headquarters every week the work done under his control. By a simple yet complete system of reports, the manager at headquarters is brought in contact with almost the entire population of London canvassed by the Singer Company, and he knows exactly what every salesman and collector is doing towards supplying the needs of the metropolis. Such a scheme it may well be understood requires extensive organisation and efficient control. To set it afloat, is a task of great magnitude only possible to such a gigantic concern as the Singer Company, and, when once set going, to keep it in order requires administrative abilities of the highest order.

There is a breadth, grasp, and soundness in the policy which must win. No outsider can enter to take the place that other *employés* may have been working to fill unless they begin at the foot or at an intermediate stage. In all departments it is the same, whether amongst clerks, or mechanics, or outside workers. It is a real ivy plan; everybody is encouraged to *climb* and to *cling*, and some of the *employés* have christened it the "unity plan," which speaks volumes in evidence of their satisfaction. This seems an age entirely favourable to superintendents or sub-managers, salesmen, and collectors, for not only are the terms immensely improved, but there is now clearly delineated a plan for the future, something by which hope and interest may be kept alive; and able teachers are willing to improve those who show any inclination to learn.

Undoubtedly some plan is required which will raise the *morale* of the average sewing machine salesman and collector. Too many of them in the past have been men who have failed in everything they have undertaken, and took to the sewing machine trade as a last resource. We hold that there is a good living for all engaged in the outside work, but they must be men who will look upon the trade as a profession and not as a casual source of employment. They must enter it with the intention of being thoroughly trained for their posts, and if they do this they will improve their condition materially. That the sewing machine trade in London is capable of enormous extension is beyond all question, as is proved by the increased trade the Singer Company have done during the past few months. A plan such as we have described, and one which enforces the best possible attention to customers, fair treatment to *employés*, backed up with a first-class article yielding a fair reward for capital employed, should, as no doubt it will, meet with that success which all true and well-regulated enterprise deserves.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our June number.)

A NEW departure in the method of effecting the lock stitch was taken in the patent obtained by Mr. Belford on October 6th, 1882, the details of the invention having been communicated to him from abroad. The main feature of novelty in this machine, of which two varieties are described in the specification, consists in the use of a rotary hook for the purpose of expanding the loops formed by the needle thread to a size sufficient to allow a bobbin containing a second or filling thread to pass through them. The needle thread was supplied from a reel placed on the upper part of the machine, either on a stationary pin, or upon one moving with the needle lever, as was found most convenient, while the filling thread was carried by a bobbin which, as already stated, had to pass through every loop of the needle thread, after the said loops had been duly opened by the action of the rotating hook. The two machines described in the specification differ in the fact that, whereas in one of them the bobbin containing the filling thread is stationary, in the other the bobbin has a reciprocating movement given to it in the direction of its axial line. When the bobbin is stationary it is so formed and arranged in relation to the rotary hook that as the loop is extended it is passed over the bobbin by the hook, but, if the bobbin receives a reciprocating motion, it is passed through the needle loop in alternately opposite directions, every passage of the bobbin through a loop securing a stitch when that loop is tightened. It is somewhat difficult, without the aid of drawings, to convey a clear idea of the mechanism used to give the motion. The machine in which the stationary bobbin is used is fitted

with a main driving shaft carrying a driving pulley and the rotating hook. This hook is formed of a disc having a concave face, a portion of the disc being removed to form the nose of the hook, and the bobbin or spool is held within the concavity on the face of the disc by means of a ring attached to an adjustable bar, which serves to hold the bobbin in its place, at the same time allowing it to rotate on its own axis when required to supply thread to the needle loop. The bobbin, which is somewhat similar to those employed in the carriages of lace machines, consists of two plates or discs, and was made as flat or narrow as was practicable for the purpose of occupying little space, the discs being brought nearly close together at the edges, but bellied out towards the centre for the purpose of holding a larger quantity of thread. In this machine a curved needle is carried by a vibrating needle lever working on centres, and actuated by an eccentric on the main shaft, the rod of the eccentric being jointed to the shaft containing the working centres of the needle lever. The feed motion so closely resembles that contained in Mr. Hughes's machine, known as the four-motion feed, as to render a detailed description unnecessary.

In sewing by the machine just described, the needle, after passing through the cloth, forms a loop which is caught by the nose of the rotary hook by which it is extended and carried round the bobbin containing the filling thread, and on being drawn tight, completes the stitch. An important feature in this invention is that each stitch is tightened by the act of opening the loop in forming the succeeding stitch, a device being applied to the hook to prevent the loop passing entirely over the bobbin until the hook has secured the next loop and the tightening of the previous loop commences. In the second machine the bobbin carrying the filling thread is caused to pass through the needle loop alternately in opposite directions, and to effect this object the driving shaft is hollow or tubular and is grooved for the purpose of

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THE HOWE MACHINE CO., as now organised, has determined to give full effect to the invention of its founder, "ELIAS HOWE," and instead of confining itself to one pattern, has decided to adopt such other forms of SEWING MACHINES as will meet the varied and growing requirements of the Public and of the Manufacturing industries. To this end they have introduced the two following MACHINES, which are confidently recommended to the Public, the smallest size for General Household Work, and the larger for all kinds of work on Textile Fabrics, from Lightest Muslin to Heaviest Cloth.

The "Elias" Family Machine. The "Elias" Hand Machine. The "Crown" Manufacturing Machine
£6 6 0. With Cover, £5 0 0. £7 0 0.

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High Arm—giving a great amount of room for work, and presenting a more elegant appearance.

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Shuttle Ejector—which, on a slight pressure by the finger, instantly throws the Shuttle out of the Race when required.

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Shuttle Guard—preventing the Shuttle from jumping out of the Race except when wanted.

Shuttle Carrier furnished with a Steel Hanger Cap—giving greater durability, closer fit, and better adjustment.

Friction Gear (Fast and Loose)—for throwing the Machine in and out of gear, and for operating the Automatic Winder while the Machine is at rest. This Friction Pulley is much superior to any Clutch, as its action is instantaneous, and it affords an absolutely steady and smooth motion.

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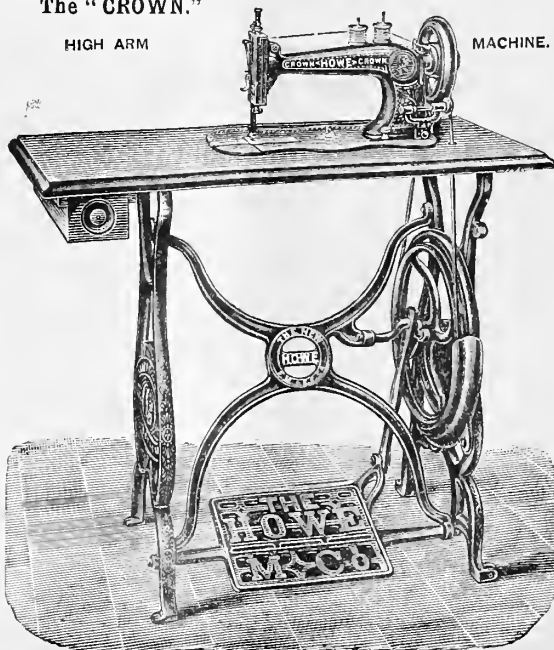
Steel Bevelled Gears—instead of merely Cast Iron, affording unlimited wear and unbreakable teeth.

Feed Lever Universal Joint of extra length—giving greater steadiness to the movement and affording longer wear.

The "CROWN."

HIGH ARM

MACHINE.



acting as a cam by which the reciprocating motion is imparted to the bobbin which may be of the ordinary construction. The hollow of the shaft is large enough to admit the bobbin or spool, which is caused to move in and out of the hollow shaft by means of a rod or driver worked by the cam grooves. One end of the driver is connected to a piston rod, the piston of which works freely within the shaft and serves to push the bobbin out when requisite; the opposite end of the driver being curved up so as to lie across the front end of the bobbin, and force it into the shaft when the motion is reversed. A stationary spindle receives the bobbin when it is pushed out from the hollow of the shaft, and the rotary hook is formed upon the front part of the hollow shaft and is of a spiral shape, cut away at one part to form the nose of the hook; the needle being similar to and actuated by the same method as that already described in the first machine.

The needle, after passing through the material, descends to its lowest position, on rising from which the nose of the hook passes close to the needle and engages with the loop formed by the needle thread, which is drawn down and extended by the revolution of the hook, one half of the loop being in a straight line across the extremity of the shaft, while the other half is retained on the periphery of the hook by the action of a screw thread formed thereon. When the hook has accomplished about five-eighths of a revolution from the needle, the loop is sufficiently extended to permit the passage of the bobbin or spool, which is then moved through the loop by means of the rod or driver, the traverse of the bobbin being effected so quickly that the shaft has only time to perform a very small part of a revolution during such traverse, and the bobbin is consequently through the loop before the hook completes its revolution. As the hook continues to rotate, that portion of the loop which was retained upon its periphery is, by the action of the screw thread already mentioned, moved outwards until it slips off the end of the hook and passes between the end of the shaft and the stationary spindle. Meanwhile the needle has been raised by the action of the eccentric, and is again depressed to carry down a second loop, which in its turn is caught and extended by the rotary hook, so as to allow the bobbin to pass through it in a reverse direction to that in which it passed through the preceding loop. The hook in this machine also draws up and tightens each loop by the act of opening the loop immediately succeeding. The use of the rotary hook in these machines was certainly a novel idea, and one that has greatly occupied the attention of those who have been engaged upon the development of the sewing machine. As regards the second machine it seems to be a rude imitation of a shuttle machine with the disadvantage of extending the loop before the spool can be passed through, and although many attempts have been made to perfect this kind of machine, they have, up to the present, proved a failure in every case.

(To be continued.)

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 7,975. J. Cropper, for a collapsible perambulator or child's carriage.
8,564. H. Cousland, for improvements in sewing machines.
8,816. G. Smith, for improvements in or relating to perambulators or similar carriages for children.
8,888. T. Williams, for an improved hook for sewing machines.
9,046. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
9,060. C. B. Govier, for improved bolt or stay for preventing the upsetting of perambulators.
9,089. D. Jones, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.
9,115. M. M. Metcalf, for improvements in sewing machine and other stands or supports, and for sewing machines.
9,150. T. R. Voce, for improvements in perambulator joints.
9,242. H. Moore, for improvements in the manufacture of lock-stitch sewing machines.
9,250. J. H. Dobb and J. Boylan, for improvements in brakes for perambulators or other like conveyances.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

10,139. *Perambulators*. W. H. Dunkley, of Jamaica Row, Birmingham.—Dated July 12, 1888. Price 11d.

The improvements consist (1) in suspending the bodies of perambulators from the propelling handles by strong coiled springs, the handles being supported preferably by semi-circular springs or bars fixed to the axles; (2) so supporting the hood or canopy over the body of the perambulator that it can be fixed symmetrically over the body of the perambulator, or be turned or inclined towards either side or either end of the body.

450. *Sewing machines*. H. H. Oldersham, of 38, High Cross Street, Leicester.—Dated January 10th, 1889. Price 8d.

The object of the invention is to facilitate the production of fancy stitches, cross stitches, embroidery, laying in of cords, also for making button holes, lace, or eyelet holes, and overseaming them, and edging fabrics, or for the production of a "herring-bone" stitch for the surface of fabrics, leather and the like, by the arrangement of a rotary shuttle or hook placed at right angles with the main shaft in combination with a regulated laterally reciprocating needle bar, and for over-seaming lace or eyelet holes; feed points are employed moving in opposite directions.

4,422. *Sewing Machines*. F. Lehmann, of Berlin.—Dated March 14th, 1889. Price 8d.

The improvements consist principally in the use of a regularly rotating lock-stitch hook, having a notch in its rim in combination with an arrangement of the take-up, which comes into operation before the rotating hook enters the last formed loop. In this manner in the rotating hook machine the one stitch will be begun and perfected before the hook comes to take up the second stitch.

4,576. *Guides for Sewing Machines*. J. Köhler, of Limbach, Saxony.—Dated March 16th, 1889. Price 8d.

Relates to certain improvements in the guides or appliances used in sewing machines for the purpose of guiding the fabrics which are to be sewn in between the feed rolls, which in some machines conduct the fabrics past a horizontally moving needle. These guides also fulfil the purpose of taking out the curl which some fabrics, such as knitted fabrics, acquire, and in the case of some kinds of fabrics, as for instance knitted fabrics with cut edges, they serve to fold or double over such cut edges before the fabrics are united.

4,852. *Sewing machines for the production of ornamental stitching*. H. Hartig, of Kaendler, Saxony.—Dated March 20th, 1889. Price 8d.

In order to produce tambour and ornamental stitching by means of sewing machines with circular needle, to the ordinary mechanism is added a loop holder which lays the thread round one or more vertical needles, such loop holder working either independently or in connection with loop formers or either of them.

6,055. *Tuck creasers or markers for sewing machines*. A. Anderson, of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Works, Kilbowie, Dumbarton-shire, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company of New York, U.S.A.—Dated April 9th, 1889. Price 6d.

In the operation of that class of tuck creasers in which a notched or grooved creasing-roller or arm is caused to travel back and forth in contact with the work, lying on an upturned creasing lip, more or less difficulty has been encountered when creasing across previously made tucks, plaits, or seams, owing to the fact that the goods are moved back and forth with the creasing-roller or arm, and the proper feed of the work is thus interfered with.

The object of this invention is to obviate this difficulty by providing an improved tuck-creaser having a rigid creasing arm which is yieldingly pressed against the work by a spring connecting the same with a rigid rocking bar operated from the needle bar of the machine.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 7TH, 1889.

402,584. J. M. Griest, Chicago, Ill., attachment-holder for sewing machines.

402,597. G. L. Hubbell, Bridgeport, Conn., hand sewing machine.

402,610. J. A. Osterhout, Troy, N.Y., and J. P. Hallenbeck, New York, cutting device for button-hole sewing machines.

402,805. W. H. Clayton and C. A. Loring, Atlanta, Ga., sewing machine motor.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 14TH, 1889.

403,163. C. W. Weiss, Brooklyn, N.Y., sewing machine,

403,342. J. S. Freese, Brooklyn, N.Y., button-hole sewing machine.

403,359. T. L. Melone, Chillicothe, Ohio, plaiting attachment for sewing machines.

403,424. J. S. Freese, Brooklyn, N.Y., button-hole sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 21ST, 1889.

403,611. F. H. Richards, Hartford, button-setting machine.

403,723. G. W. Baker, Cleveland, Ohio, sewing machine take-up.

403,725. J. Bartlett, Epping, and G. B. Wiggin, South New Market, N.H., presser-foot lifting device for sewing machines.

403,831. A. H. Fritsch, Chicago, Ill., guiding attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 28TH, 1889.

404,079. W. Fiedler, North Adams, Mass., wax-thread sewing machine.

404,357. F. T. Leilich, Bridgeport, Conn., take-up mechanism for sewing machines.

404,358. F. T. Leilich, Bridgeport, Conn., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 4TH, 1889.

404,427. F. W. Ostrom, Bridgeport, Conn., and J. W. Boynton, Stratford, cutting mechanism for button-hole sewing machines.

404,448. J. L. Trehan, Cincinnati, Ohio, shoe sewing machine.

404,555. F. D. Parker, Denver, Colo., shuttle and race mechanism for sewing machines.

404,752. N. R. Van Horn, Toledo, Ohio, cover for sewing machines.



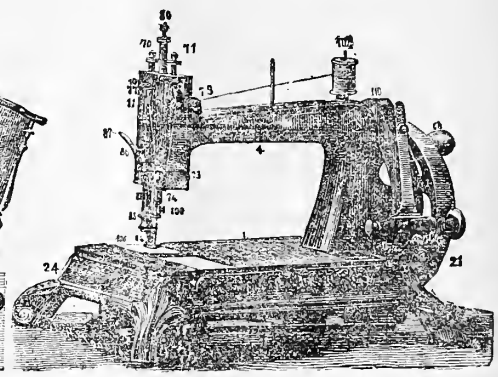
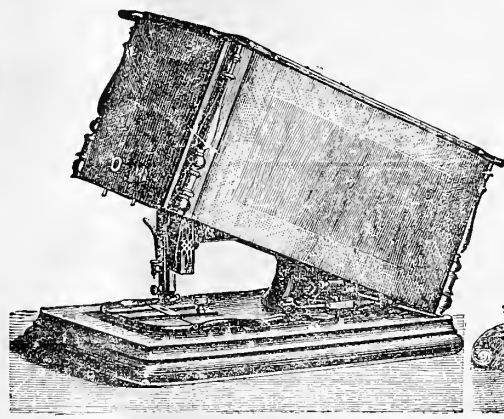
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- SYDNEY 1880.
- STAVENHAGEN 1881.
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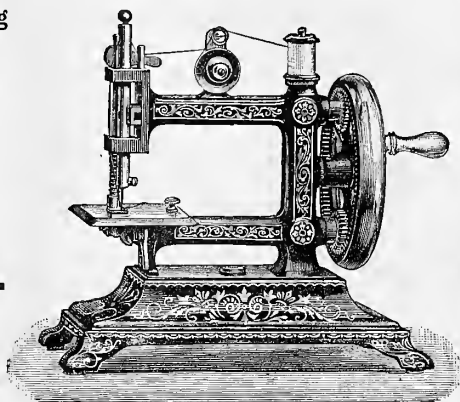
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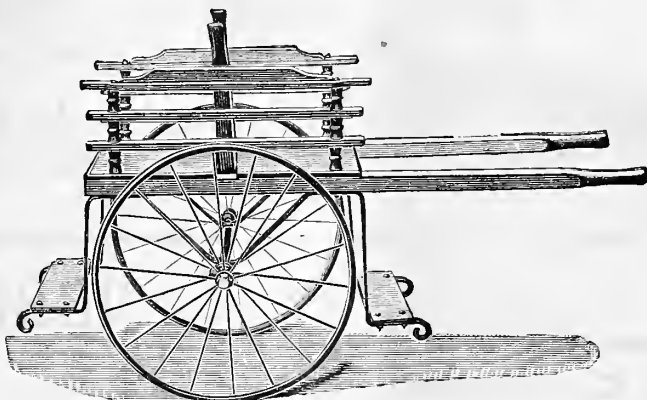
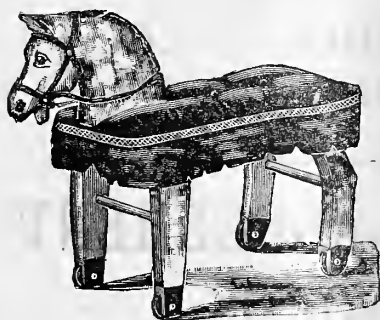
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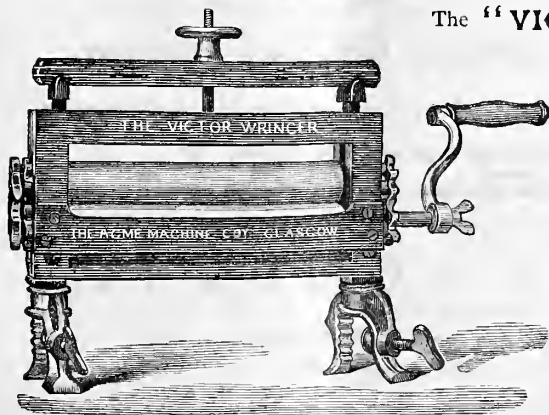


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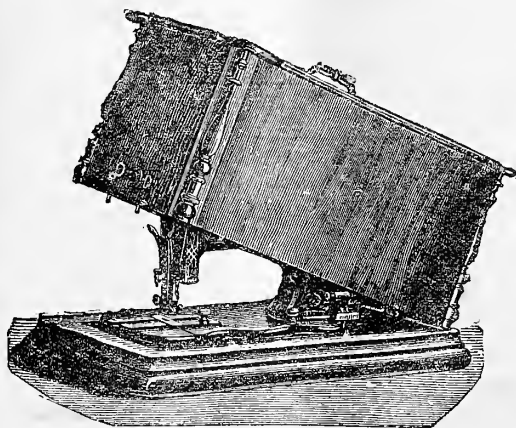
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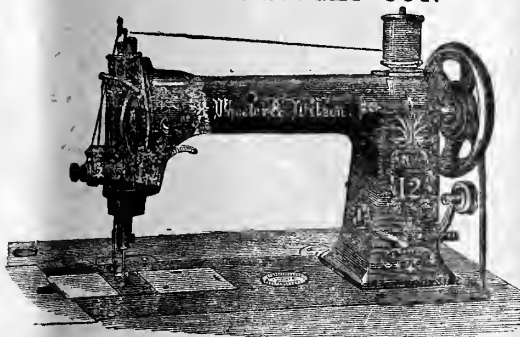
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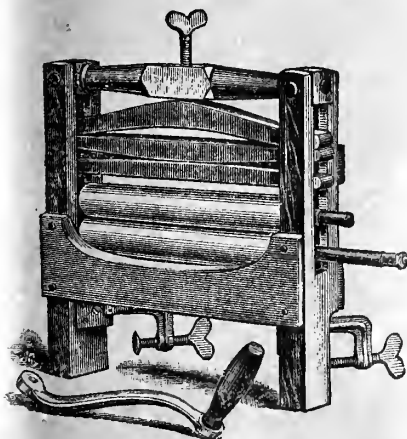
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MAKES THE PRETTIEST STITCH

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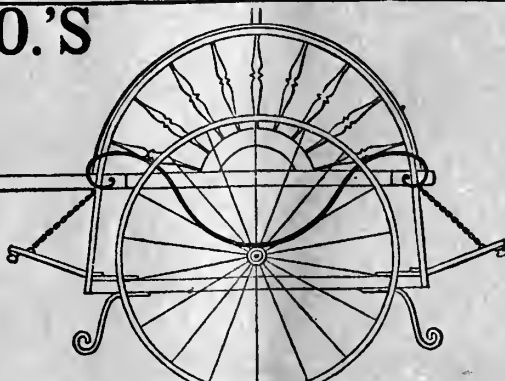
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All the best SEWING
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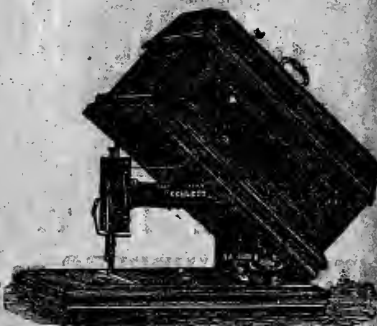
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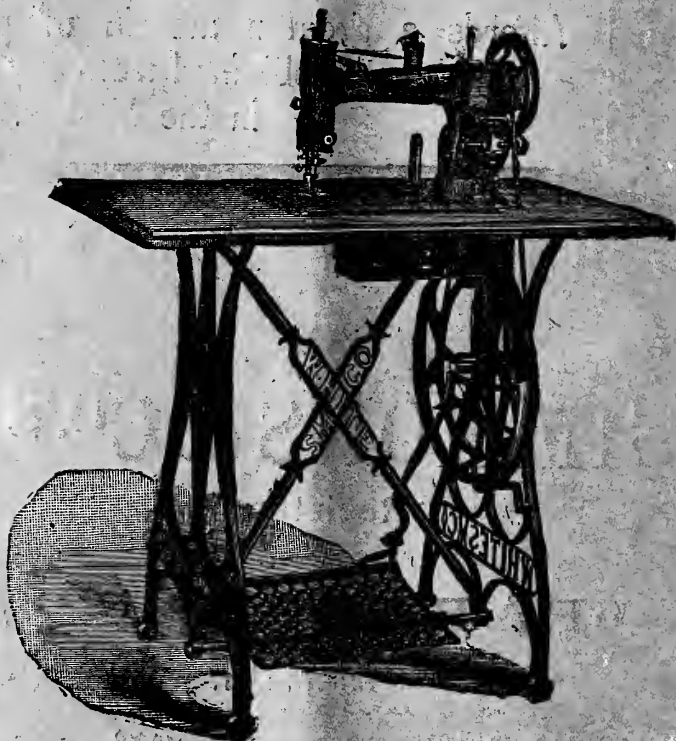
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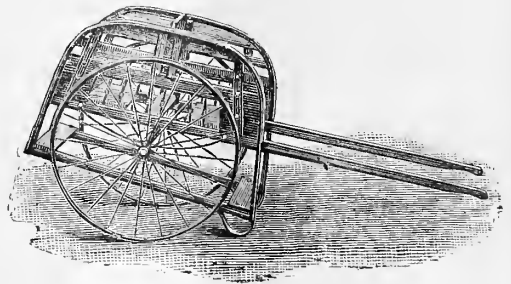
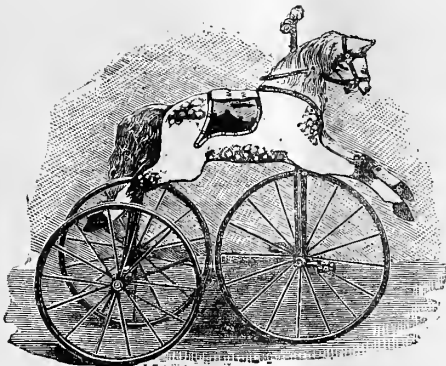
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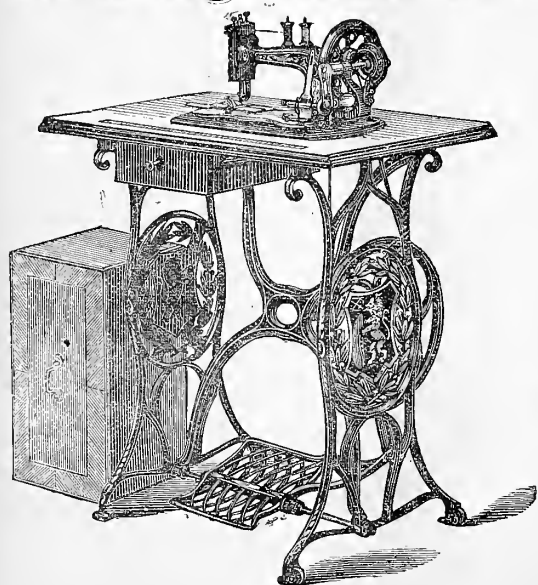
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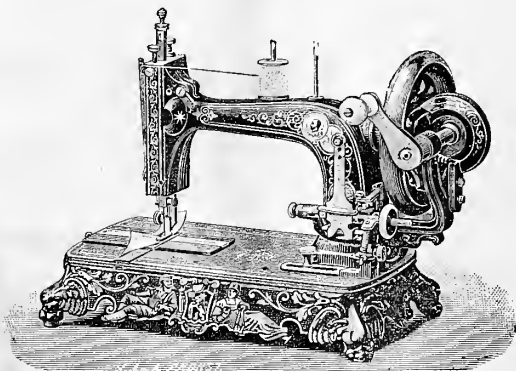
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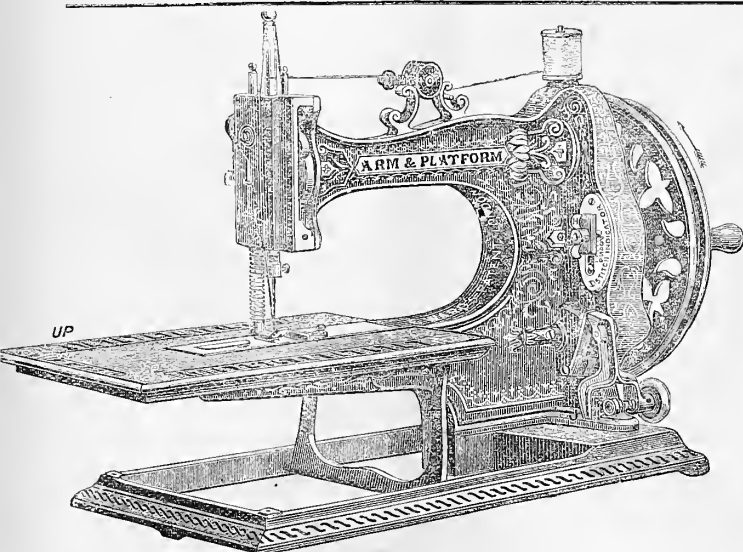


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Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

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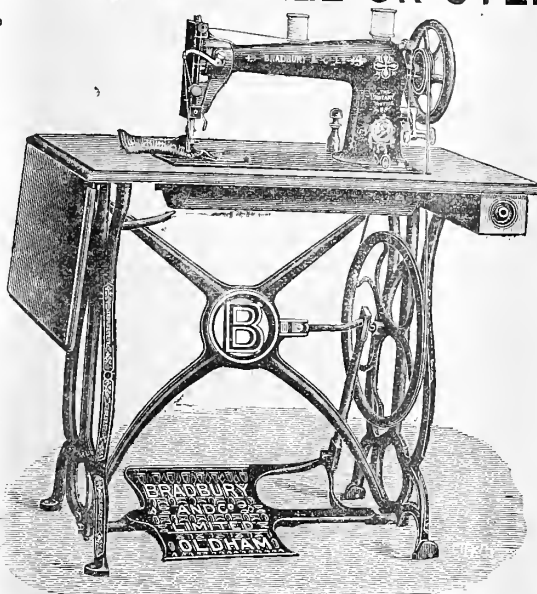
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No. 2.—Step Feed. £7.

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Price £7 10s.



BRADBURY & CO., Limited, patented the Rotary Machine in 1879-80, and the success which it has attained in such a comparatively short period is unequalled in the history of the Sewing Machine trade. It has been awarded the Highest Honours at every Exhibition at which it has been shown, 12 Prize Medals, and 6 Certificates of Merit, including the Grand Gold Medals at Paris, 1879; Adelaide, 1881; Perth (Australia), 1881; Huddersfield, 1883; the Inventions Exhibition, 1885; and at Liverpool, 1886. In addition to these awards we are continually receiving that which we still more highly value, the most flattering Testimonials from our customers, speaking in the warmest terms of praise concerning the superiority of the Machines we have had the pleasure of supplying.

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Elegant circular wood body, walnut French polished, upholstered in best woollen carriage cloth, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with china handle, well cover, three loose cushions, straps, and brass jointed hood, oil caps, &c. A richly ornamented, well finished and durable carriage.

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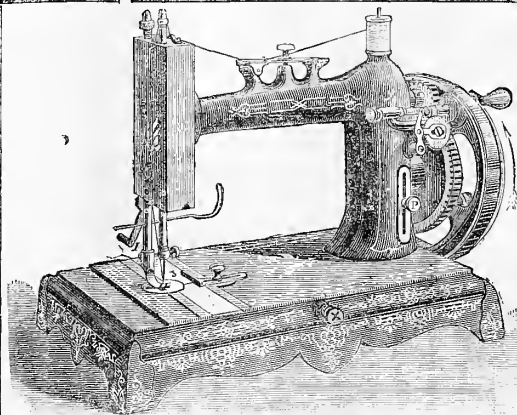
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NEW HOME AND NEW NATIONAL SEWING MACHINES

Are Perfect in Every Respect and cannot be Improved upon by Imitators.

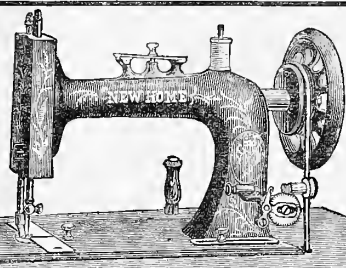
The NEW HOME and NEW NATIONAL Sewing Machines are constructed on the most approved mechanical principles, under the immediate supervision of the Best Inventive Talent Obtainable. They make the Double Thread Lock-Stitch, and have all the Improvements known to the sewing machine art.



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THEY ARE MARVELS of INVENTIVE TALENT and CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY

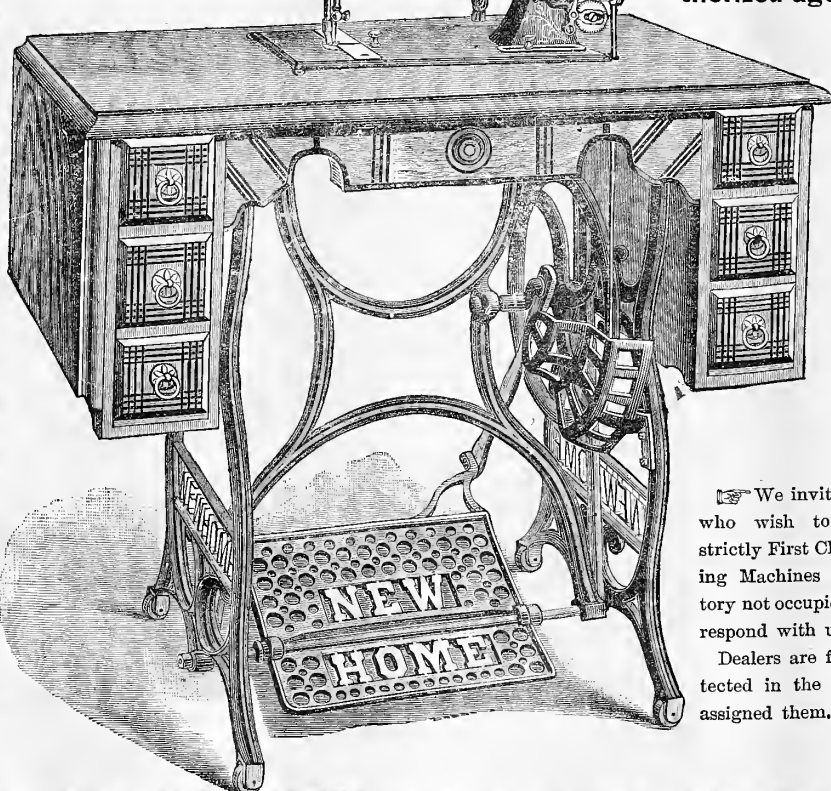
They Surpass all other Sewing Machines in the varied combinations that constitute a Perfect Machine.



Buy the Genuine "NEW HOME" and "NEW NATIONAL." Do not be deceived. Buy from our authorized agent.

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YOU CAN BUY THE GENUINE "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINES OF

HENRY WEBSTER,

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NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.
Large and Increasing Sales of the
KONIG ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE.
2,500 Lock Stitches per Minute.

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*Special Points Claimed by the
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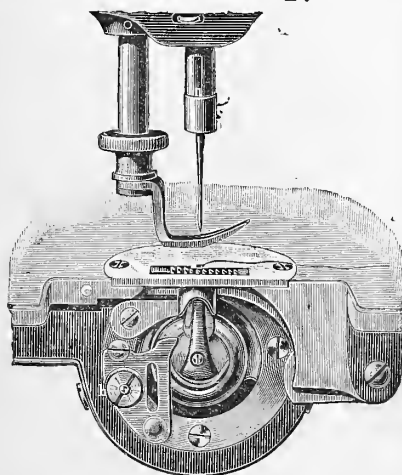
It is self-threading throughout except the Needle.

It has the shortest Needle used in any Lock Stitch Machine.

The Needle is self-setting.

If the Machine starts backwards no harm is done, the thread remains unbroken.

Two operators on the König Rotary can do the same amount of sewing that three can accomplish on any other Machine.



Specially adapted for the
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The lightest running and most noiseless machine on the market.

The Bobbin is 50 per cent. larger than any other Family Machine in the world, holds 100 yards No. 80 Cotton.

Machines fitted for steam power.

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The "Elias" Family Machine. The "Elias" Hand Machine. The "Crown" Manufacturing Machine.
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These Machines possess in common the following Special Devices and Improvements, which will not be found in any other make of this type of Machine:—

High Arm—giving a great amount of room for work, and presenting a more elegant appearance.

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Shuttle Ejector—which, on a slight pressure by the finger, instantly throws the Shuttle out of the Race when required.

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Shuttle Guard—preventing the Shuttle from jumping out of the Race except when wanted.

Shuttle Carrier furnished with a Steel Hanger Cap—giving greater durability, closer fit, and better adjustment.

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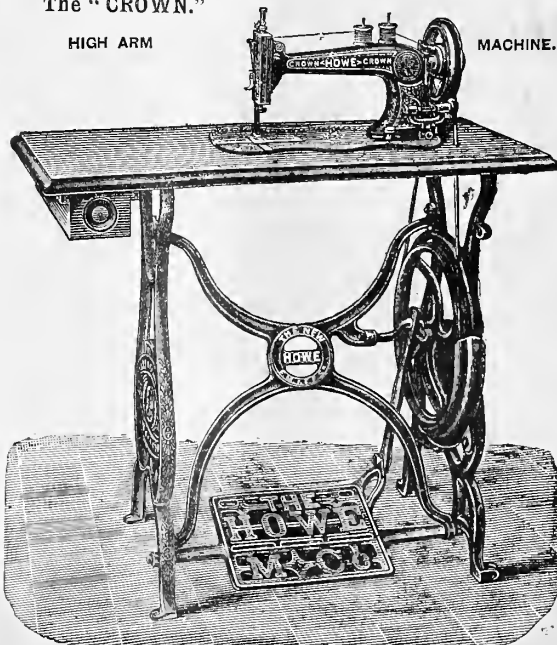
Steel Bevelled Gears—instead of merely Cast Iron, affording unlimited wear and unbreakable teeth.

Feed Lever Universal Joint of extra length—giving greater steadiness to the movement and affording longer wear.

The "CROWN."

HIGH ARM

MACHINE.



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BRANCHES:

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The "Lion"

Adjustable Oscillating Shuttle Machine

(PATENTED).

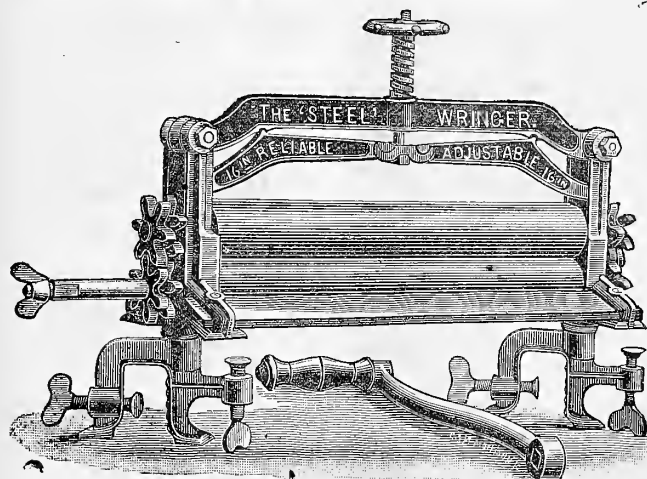
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THE "MEDIUM"

Still to the Front.

THE FAVOURITE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.



The "FAMILY," "FAMILY"
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SEWING MACHINES.

UNSURPASSED for CAPACITY of WORK.
ELEGANTLY FINISHED.

The "STEEL" Wringer. 2 Sizes.

14 in. x 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. & 16 in. x 2 in.

FIXES TO TUB AND TABLE.

The Gear Wheels on these Wringers are Unbreakable.

SACK, SAIL,

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Machines.

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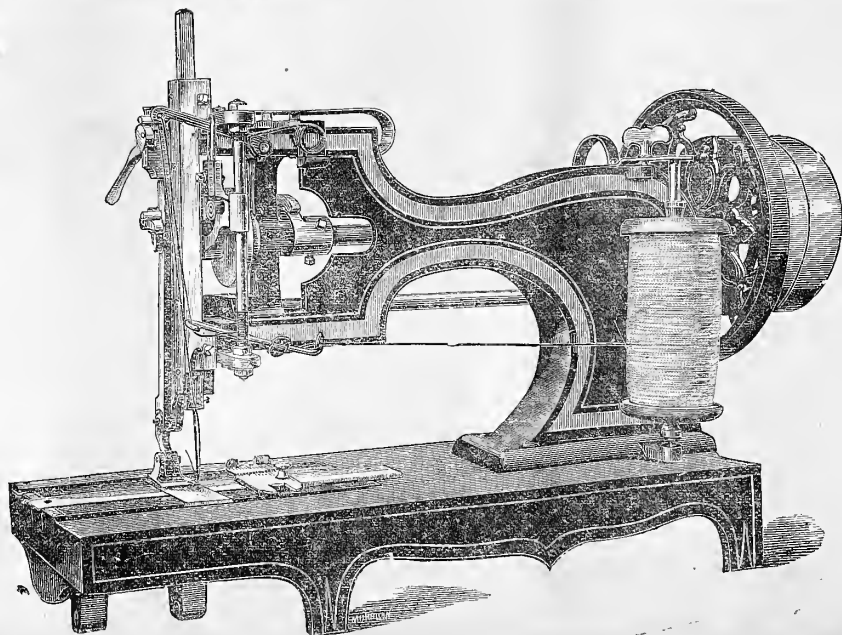
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Complete, as Drawing,
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Will stand any Climate.

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Bassinettes from 18s.

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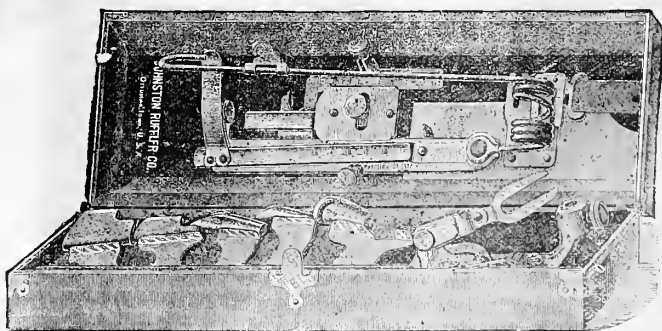
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WRITE FOR LISTS.

THE JOHNSTON SET OF ATTACHMENTS

HAS been improved by making them all heavier and stronger, and by giving them a superior nickel-plated finish. The Ruffler has a detachable under Blade and a separate Shirring Plate to go into the machine in place of the Shuttle Race Cover. The Tuckmarker has a slot in the bed plate to adapt it to the use either with a long or short presser foot. It has a steel blade under the wheel to make a sharper crease, and two screws on independently adjust either the marker or gauge. All placed in a velvet-lined box made by the Johnston Ruffler Company expressly for their set. They are now prepared to furnish them for all the different kinds of sewing machines.

These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

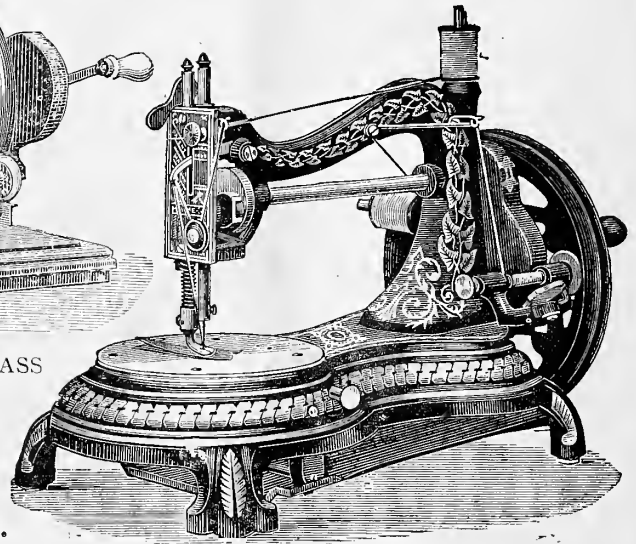
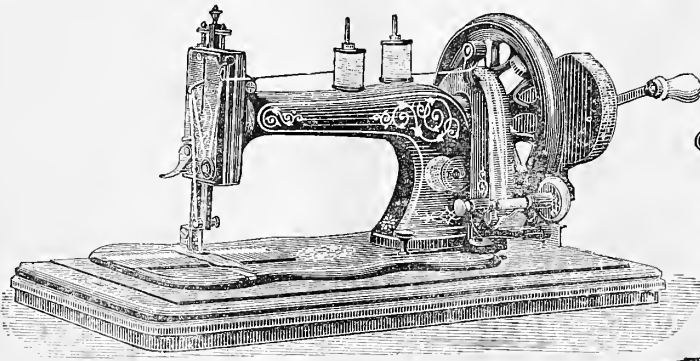
JOHNSTON RUFFLER COMPANY,
OTTUMWA, IOWA, U.S.A.

N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH,

OLDHAM SEWING MACHINE WORKS,

OLDHAM.



MANUFACTURERS & PATENTEES of FIRST-CLASS
MEDIUM and FAMILY MACHINES,
HAND and TREADLE MACHINES,
A, B, & C WHEEL & STEP feed Machine.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE
ECLIPSE SEWING MACHINES.

GOLD



LONDON INVENTIONS, 1885.

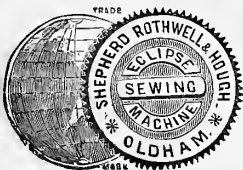
Most durable and best
finished Machine in the Market.

All Wearing Parts specially
hardened.

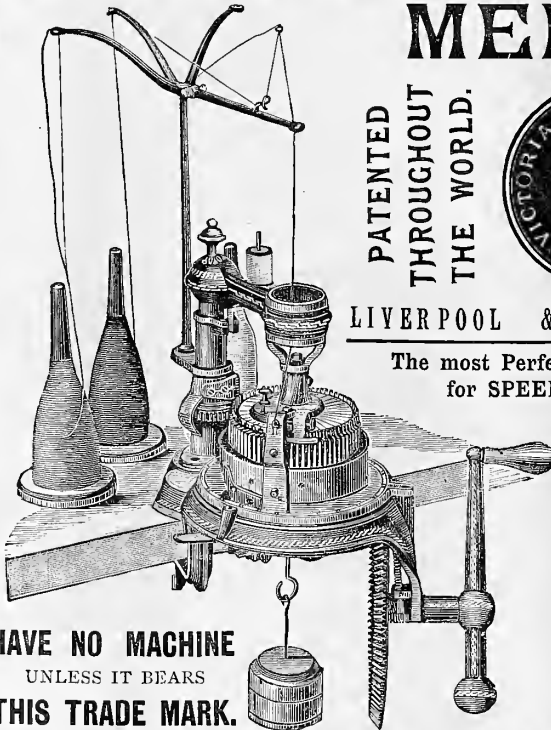
SILENT COUNTER,

— Registers up to 450 rounds. —

REVERSIBLE
Diamond Cams.



**HAVE NO MACHINE
UNLESS IT BEARS
THIS TRADE MARK.**



MEDALS

PATENTED
THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD.



BEWARE
OF
INFRINGEMENTS

LIVERPOOL & EDINBURGH, 1886.

The most Perfect Machine in existence
for SPEED and QUALITY of WORK.

MANUFACTURERS

SHOULD SEND FOR
CATALOGUE AND SEE
THE MACHINE

Before making further
PURCHASES.

—X—
This machine will produce
more and better knitting than
any other. We challenge
and defy competition.

ECLIPSE KNITTING MACHINES.

SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH,

OLDHAM. ESTABLISHED 1872.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

All the Important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.



Perfectly Noiseless Motion, and numerous other Improvements.

The Pfaff "B" Perfect Sewing Machine.

MANUFACTURED BY G. M. PFAFF, Kaiserslautern, GERMANY

Telegraphic Address: M. PFAFF.

QUOTATIONS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.

THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

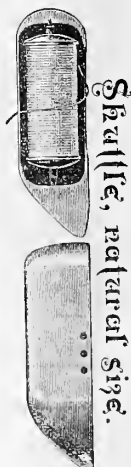
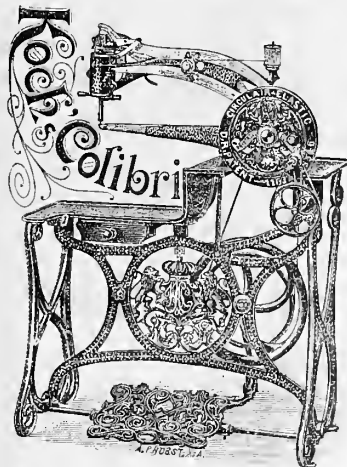
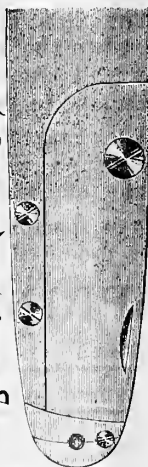
Manufactured by the

Bièlefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.

H. KOCH & CO.

No Shuttle Carrier.

Cylinder, natural size.



No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—

C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.

DEALERS REPORT TO US

That the STAR CARRIAGES gave them the finest results last year; that they sold at sight; gave perfect satisfaction; yielded biggest profits; and that this year they will keep no others in Stock.

THE

STAR

Artistic Baby Carriages

Are absolutely the

Prettiest, Cosiest and Strongest Carriages made.

DESIGNS FOR 1889 ARE EXTREMELY ELEGANT.

THE

STAR

CARRIAGES

RETAIL AT ALL PRICES UP TO
30 Guineas.



Each Carriage is made in the best style of its class, the materials and workmanship being honest throughout, and suitable for all classes up to Royalty itself.

The Star Trade Mark will be affixed to the Best Carriages, and this will we think be of great advantage to Dealers.

The Star Catalogue is now ready, and will be sent to any Dealer on Application.

It is declared to be the finest ever produced in this Country.

THE STAR PATENT SPRING

Is the newest and only satisfactory Spring made. AS EASY AS A FEATHER BED. DOES NOT SWAY TO AND FRO. Rides lightly over Stones and Kerbs. Cannot break or lose tension.

SUPPLIED ONLY ON STAR CARRIAGES.

THE STAR PERAMBULATOR CO.

Factories: Anchor Works, Brewery Road; and Fakenham Street, N.

Offices: 104, BLUNDELL STREET, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.

IT PAYS BEST

more. Such a house is **THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY** (the largest and most successful Sewing Machine Company in the world, selling more Machines annually than all the other Companies put together), and such are **SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES**—sure every time, simple, strong, doing the widest range of work; and equipped with every valuable improvement.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

are manufactured only by

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

443 Branches in Great Britain
and Ireland.

Management for the United Kingdom:

39, FOSTER LANE, LONDON.

RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

NEEDLES for Singer Medium and Family, 2s. per gross, 3d. extra for postage. S. COX & CO., Manufacturers, Alcester.

WANTED, a partner to take an active part in a profitable and well-established business. It is desirable that he should understand fight engineering, and be able to invest £300 for a half share in the concern.—Apply, W. X., office of this paper.

WANTED.—Canvasser and Collector for sewing machines, musical instruments, cycles and furniture.—Apply by letter, marked "Private," stating all details of experience, age, and salary, &c., to G. Rushbrooke, Amphil, Beds.

OFFER WANTED in One Lot, or Part, or Separately, for

- 19 WHFELER & WILSON No. 2 MACHINES
- 1 SINGER MEDIUM
- 1 REMINGTON
- 1 CORNELLY EMBROIDERING
- 3 HEBERLING RUNNING STITCH
- 3 THOMAS'S BUTTON HOLE
- 6 GOPHERING MACHINES

All in working order.—A. F. IVEY, 48, George Street, Plymouth.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Thoroughly Practical SEWING MACHINE MECHANIC, over 30 years' experience, to take charge of a factory or manage retail shop.—Address "J. G.," 27, George Street, Hampstead Road, N.W.

YOUNG LADY, for Sewing Machine Depot; must thoroughly understand machines; experience necessary.—Letter only, stating salary, "X.," care of *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

SEWING MACHINE WORKS, very completely fitted up, and long established, many thousands of machines sold, for SALE, with Good-will, &c.—Apply by letter to "K.," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.

AUGUST 1st, 1889.

The Hire-Purchase System.

SELLING A HIRED MACHINE.

On the 12th of July, at the Nottingham Police Court, Emma Bywater, Platoff Street, Nottingham, was charged with obtaining a sewing machine by false pretences on the 12th of June. Mr. Charles Moffatt, agent for Messrs. Jones & Co., sewing machine manufacturers, Exchange Walk, Nottingham, stated that he called on the prisoner at her residence in Flewitt Street, on the 12th ult., and on the representation that she was a tenant in the house, he permitted her to purchase a sewing machine on agreement. The agreement was signed by the prisoner, and a machine valued at £4 was delivered to her. Emily Belshaw, assistant at the establishment of Messrs. Jones & Co., deposed to visiting the prisoner at Flewitt Street, and to requesting her to sign a further agreement. She offered to show prisoner how to work the machine, but she replied that it had already been removed to her mother's house. Elizabeth Morris, widow, Robin Hood Street, stated that prisoner offered for sale a machine for £1, and she eventually purchased it for 12s. Lucy Eaton, landlady of the house at Flewitt Street, stated that prisoner had never been a tenant in her house. Detective Sergeant Miller proved to apprehending the prisoner, when she admitted the theft, stating as her reason for selling the machine that she was "hard up" for money. Mr. Hill thought Messrs. Jones & Co. were very much to blame for allowing the woman to take the machine. They thrust the machines on poor people, and induced them to take them very much against their will. Another charge of theft was preferred against the prisoner. During the time that Mrs. Eaton, her landlady, was away from home on a holiday, the prisoner managed her establishment, and when she returned the prisoner left, taking with her many articles of wearing apparel, valued at 30s. The

articles were subsequently found pawned at different pawnbroking establishments. Prisoner was committed to the Quarter Sessions on both charges. The Magistrates, addressing the witness Moffatt, said the Bench were quite of opinion that there had been a great want of care in selling the machine; all the circumstances showed that there had been a great deal of carelessness, and that temptation had been put in the way of the prisoner. They thought agents should take more care not to tempt girls who had no means to purchase machines.

CLAIM FOR RE-DELIVERY OF MACHINE.

In the Edinburgh Sheriff Court Sheriff Rutherford had before him an action raised by William Duncan, tailor, formerly of Lochgelly, Fifeshire, and now of 22, Jamaica Street, Edinburgh, against the Singer Manufacturing Company, for the delivery of a sewing machine and its accessories. The pursuer alleges that by an agreement entered into with the defenders in November, 1884, he obtained on hire a sewing machine at the weekly rent of 2s. 6d., with the proviso that he might at any time during the hire become the purchaser by payment in cash of the purchase price—£6 10s.—and that previous payments would be taken into account. He alleges that the weekly payments amounted to £6 10s., but, notwithstanding this, defenders on 28th March last removed the machine. He therefore claims its re-delivery or £10. The defence was that the purchase price is £8 10s., and not £6 10s. as alleged by pursuer. After part of the proof had been heard an agreement was come to between parties, by which the pursuer agreed to pay £8 10s. and the defender to give him another machine.

Damages for False Imprisonment.

BEFORE his Honour Judge Greenhow, at the Leeds County Court, on the 24th July, an action was brought by William Webster, agent, of 9, Vernon Place, Hyde Park Road, against Messrs. Bradbury & Co., sewing machine manufacturers, Leeds, their manager (Joseph Edwards), and their deputy-manager (Alexandra Jacobson), to recover £50 for alleged false imprisonment. Edwards and Jacobson had paid £5 into court. Mr. Dunn appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Fripp was for Bradbury & Co., and Mr. James represented Edwards and Jacobson.

Mr. Dunn stated that the plaintiff had been in the employ of the defendant company, as carting agent, for five or six years, at a fixed salary and a commission. By an arrangement with them he kept a horse, for which the company found the harness. On the 3rd June last, for some reason or other, notice was given to the plaintiff that he would not be wanted to find a horse again, and that he was to give up the harness. He thought that he was entitled to some reasonable notice, and resisted, claiming that he should keep the harness to the end of the week, in order that he might have some opportunity of getting rid of his horse. On the 8th June the company sent up Messrs. Edwards and Jacobson for the harness, who said that if he would not give it up they would have him arrested. He said he had done nothing, and that he would not part with it until the end of the week. Thereupon these gentlemen fetched a police-constable, charged him with stealing the harness, and gave him into custody. Plaintiff was taken across Woodhouse Moor to the police-station, where the charge was preferred against him. The police-constable hesitated about locking him up, and eventually plaintiff gave them an order for the harness, and he was released. He had been kept in the station for about an hour, and had been marched right across the Moor in broad daylight. There was not the slightest shadow of a pretence that he wrongly claimed this harness. At the present time plaintiff's name was done in the police books on a charge of felony. It was an utterly groundless charge, and ought never to have been brought at all. Criminal

law was only put into force in order to get the order for the harness.

Plaintiff was called in support of this.

The defendant Edwards was then called, after which a verdict was given for Bradbury & Co., without costs, it being proved that the arrest had been made by their servants without their sanction.

The case against the other two was then proceeded with.

Mr. James, on their behalf, spoke of the amount of damages to be given, and urged that it should be small.

His Honour gave a verdict for £15 and costs, including the £5 paid into court.

The Paris Exhibition.

FIRST NOTICE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Universal Exhibition was opened at Paris as far back as the 6th of May, it is only the past few weeks that the whole of the exhibits were placed in position. The display of manufactures and products is incomparably grand. We have done nothing in England in the way of industrial shows one-half as gigantic. Without at the present moment stopping to criticise the quality of the exhibits, merely dealing with the show as a whole, we are not prepared to dispute the claims of the French people that the present exhibition is the finest that has been held in the history of the world. No matter at what point entrance is effected, the eye is at once charmed with the shape and decorations of the enormous galleries, containing innumerable tastefully constructed showcases. It is undeniable that the executive have brought to bear upon the construction of the buildings and the arrangement of the exhibits all that wealth of artistic talent for which the French are justly famed. We do not think that any other nation would have lavished upon temporary buildings so much taste. These remarks apply particularly to the several domes, which are adorned with magnificent paintings and sculpture, and decorated in a most costly manner.

We might fill pages of this issue with a description of the exhibition generally, but have not the space at our disposal, so will at once pass on to the exhibits in Class 56, which is the sewing machine department.

All the sewing machines are located in the gallery of the enormous machinery hall, a building with a glass roof of gigantic proportions.

Passing first to the British section we find it to comprise the following:—

NEW HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, Bridgeton, Glasgow. This stand is tastefully arranged, and is approached on three sides. In a conspicuous place is a case of medals won at previous exhibitions, and at each side are shown portraits of Elias Howe, constructed of plaster and gilt. No machines are on exhibit but what we have previously described in these columns. It might be well to state in passing that the Howe machine has been very popular in France for many years, and no type of machine is better known to the French people. The New Howe Company are now recommending their new high arm machines, the "Elias" Family, and the "Crown" for manufacturing purposes. Both of these are light running and noiseless, and fitted with the latest improvements. Two exhibits at this stand were shoe-repairing machines. At another part of the machinery hall this company had a splendid display of cycles.

MR. ISIDOR NASCH, 257, Whitechapel Road, London, E. This sewing machine veteran showed considerable pluck in taking his miniature machine, "The Little Rose," to Paris. Our readers may remember that we illustrated and described this machine as far back as May of last year. We then said it was the best of the so-called cheap machines in the market, and nothing has been introduced since to cause us to alter our opinion. There are on exhibit two kinds, viz., a lock stitch and a single thread machine. Mr. Nasch has arranged his little machines in an attractive manner, several of them being placed on a bench and run by power.

THE LACHMANN OVERSEAMING SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Limited, of 62, Fore Street,

London, E.C. This concern has previously been noticed in our columns, it having been formed for the purpose of placing on the market a very ingenious overseaming machine, the invention of a well-known American expert, Mr. C. Lachmann. At the time of writing there are three machines placed on a bench, with power transmitters and shafting close by, but unfixed; in fact the machines are not yet on show. We understand that this will be remedied in the course of a week or so.

The above are all the sewing machines on exhibit in the British section. Passing to the American exhibits, one of the first stands to attract attention is that occupied by the

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., 48, Holborn Viaduct, London, and 34, Rue Truffaut, Paris. The "King" machine is certainly housed in a palace. The stand is unique in design, and quite oriental in style. To describe it intelligently is beyond our power; suffice it to say that it is topped by a very pretty ceiling of satinette, arranged in a most artistic manner, the whole being supported by wood columns of handsome shape. The machines are opened to inspection from three sides, and on the walls are hung numerous specimens of plain and fancy sewing, embroideries, &c. So uncommonly handsome is the *ensemble*, that one is almost forced to enter the saloon. Mr. R. F. Curtis, or an American young gentleman, both over from the States specially for the purpose, are always at hand to explain the magnificent art work, or to describe and demonstrate the advantages of the "White" machine. We need not here dwell upon the construction of that well-known specimen of stitching mechanism. The high quality of the materials used in its production, the perfect manner in which the parts are fitted together, and the excellence of the "White" system, are known to every dealer. All the various kinds, family and manufacturing, are on show by expert operators. Little wonder that ladies rarely pass this exhibit without making a prolonged stay.

THE DAVIS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, of Watertown, U.S.A., 24, Aldersgate Street, London, and 48, Boulevard Sebastopol, Paris. Most of our readers are aware that the Davis machine is the same as the Vertical Feed, the makers of which are ably represented in England by Mr. George Phillips. In France Mr. Victor Andre is sole importer, and that gentleman and his son have had an experience of the trade second to none. He used to be sole importer of the old Howe machine in its palmy days, and later, when the opportunity presented itself, he secured the agency for the Davis, because, as he informed us, he saw that it was well made, and its special feature—a vertical feed—seemed to him to be a great improvement on the usual feed mechanism. At first he had uphill work to convince the French people of the value of the vertical feed, but now it is recognised on all hands, and his sales are always on the increase. Of course, at this stand there was a good display of art work, exhibited in a very large and well-filled show case, the specimens of embroidery being handsome in the extreme. One thing is undoubtedly, that the persons responsible for the arrangement of this stand have placed the machines in such a manner that they can be seen to great advantage, and the lady visitors gaze with admiration at the fine work which is produced by the operators before their own eyes. There is a large display of hand and treadle family machines, and all kinds of woodwork; also this company's latest invention—a manufacturing machine, driven by power. Mr. Andre has already obtained several substantial orders for this machine to work on military clothing.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, of New York, 41, Chippenham Terrace, Harrow Road, London, and 20, Boulevard Sebastopol, Paris. This well-known company is represented in France by Mr. A. Ricbourg, one of the oldest and most enterprising importers in that country or any other. That gentleman has arranged his exhibits in a most attractive manner. The covered stand is very elaborate and substantial, with an aisle down the centre. At each side is shown the various machines made by this company; also very fine specimens of fancy and ornamental sewing. It is very clear that no expense has been spared in making the stand attractive,

and the president of the New Home Company, who was on a visit to Paris at the time of writing, must have felt highly gratified at the taste displayed by his French agent. The New Home machines hold in French estimation a very high place for skilful and sound construction. Mr. Ricbourg's trade in them far exceeds the estimate we had hazarded in our own mind, and wherever the machine finds a buyer it finds a firm friend.

THE WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO., of New York, 21, Queen Victoria Street, London, and 105, Boulevard Sebastopol, Paris. The exhibits at this stand are, perhaps, better arranged to arrest the attention of manufacturers than is the case elsewhere. Not that family machines are unrepresented—several splendid specimens being in the front rank; but Mr. W. H. Payne, the company's mechanical expert, has charge of quite an extensive range of machines for use in factories, which, by means of a complete arrangement of shafting, he is able to run by power. This stand, like two or three others in the Exhibition, is not covered in, but has an aisle down the centre, and is closed in on one side only. The partition is utilised for the exhibition of work done on the Wheeler & Wilson machines. Several of the specimens are particularly fine, notably the boots. We never remember to have seen such perfect work of its class at any previous exhibition. Several samples of stitching on patent leather with coloured silk were handsome in the extreme, being faultless in workmanship and artistic in design. The exhibits of manufacturing machines are too numerous to be mentioned in detail. Of course, the famous No. 12, and its relative the No. 12D, are shown fitted for running by power, and their enormous speed and superior sewing can be instantly shown to visitors. Then we observe several buttonhole machines for hosiery, leather, and cloth. The former attracts considerable attention, owing to the difficulty experienced in producing good buttonholes on such fabrics. Close by are two zigzag machines, one with a three-stitch traverse, and the other with one. A hem-stitch machine is next observed, and also a No. 5 cylinder machine, largely used in France by shirt manufacturers. Undoubtedly this stand is the most interesting in the Exhibition to manufacturers, who can see the machines to great advantage accompanied by such a competent guide as Mr. Payne. Several young ladies are in charge of the family machines, and they do not omit to point out to the full all the merits of the No. 9. No wonder that this machine is admired in France. For domestic work it is a gem of the first water, and, although not yet a year old, its career has already been most successful.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This gigantic corporation has displayed its machines in a saloon which is extremely handsome, and they have placed in charge, Mr. W. Lonney, junr., their Cincinnati City manager, who is a capital operator and a salesman of no mean order. He does not allow visitors to remain for long unconscious of the beauty of the stand, including its ceiling of muslin with a charming border, all the embroidery and sewing being done on a Singer. On all sides are interesting exhibits of art work. We particularly admired a reconnoitre in the Soudan by natives and an American wild turkey in colours, life size. The latter was awarded a medal at the Cincinnati Centennial Exhibition, and thoroughly deserved it. Passing several specimens of embroidery work representing the passion flower and the clematis, done on boating cloth (silk), we reach a large frame containing numerous photographs of persons in the Singer Co.'s employ. Among these we noticed the company's Zulu, China, Japan, Tunis and Madagascar representatives, all of them natives. So magnificently fitted up is this stand with an aisle down the centre, and with partitions at the sides, that one must be excused for examining the machines last. Not that the machines are uninteresting; on the contrary, they are particularly interesting, being in such great variety and run in many cases by power. Among the thirty specimens are "family" of several kinds, including the oscillating shuttle and the vibrating shuttle, and manufacturing of all kinds. One of the first machines of the latter class to attract attention is an oscillator with a central bobbin of a capacity double that of the ordinary oscillator. Next a 32

in. belting machine, an oscillator fed by a pair of rollers at the back, instead of the ordinary feed. It will sew up to an inch of heavy duck, with a limit of two stitches to the inch. Another exhibit is a 26 in. sweat-pad machine, also an oscillator, with a plunger or presser-foot, which works ahead of the needle. Near at hand is a 26 in. machine for heavy military boots. Of course the "lightning stitcher" for under wear and the Singer button-hole machines for leather and cloth find a place on this stand; so, too, does a two-needle machine with two oscillating shutters; also an eyelet machine, and, lastly, an oscillator for uppers, which sews and trims at the same time.

THE REECE BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE COMPANY, of Boston, U.S.A. (English agents: Berridge & Co., 78, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.). The stand of this company attracts considerable attention, and well it might. The machine is one of the most ingenious ever invented, and its speed is almost incredible. It will cut and work, in one hour, 150 of the largest holes on cloth, or 300 on boots. The work it produces is of first-class quality.

Although the French claim for France the birthplace of the sewing machine, we do not hear much in this country of their modern skill in inventing and making sewing machines, except of a special kind such as the Bonnaz. It was, therefore, with feelings of great interest that, after visiting the British and American sections, we passed on to inspect the French machines. With few exceptions, the stands are all grouped together, and it is only true to say that the impression one forms at first sight is not at all favourable. Nearly all of the machines made in France are G shaped, which certainly gives them the stamp of antiquity, and the impression that the French makers are behind the times is not removed when the machines are turned over on their sides, and their shuttle-driving mechanism inspected. Most of them are built on the Howe principle, and the cams used heavy in the extreme. Space will not, however, allow of our discussing this matter further, as we intend to deal with each exhibit separately.

The principal makers in France are HURTU & HAUTIN, whose works and offices are at 54, Rue St Maur, Paris; C. PEUGEOT & CIE., works at Audincourt; CIE. FRANCAISE DE MACHINE A COUDRE VIGNERON, of 74, Rue de la Folie-Regnault, Paris; and BRION FRERES, whose works are at Malakoff (Seine).

The Derry Shirt and Collar Industry.

ON the 13th of last month the *employés* of Mr. J. A. Ross, shirt and collar dresser, Foyle Laundry, Londonderry, to the number of 200, were entertained by that gentleman at Moville. The success of this firm has been phenomenal. Starting with only three hands Mr. Ross now employs nearly 200 workpeople; and recently Messrs. Tillie & Henderson, the well known shirt and collar manufacturers, secured to themselves this shirt-dressing establishment. After tea a meeting was held, at which Mr. George M'C. McLean, Londonderry manager for the Singer Company, was asked to preside. In the course of an excellent address that gentleman stated that during the past 18 months the Singer Company had supplied to Messrs. Tillie & Henderson nearly 400 sewing machines, most of which had been utilised in opening up new districts and enlarging existing country stations. As he justly remarked, in this fact alone there was evidence of enormous development of their trade, to which they were now about to add the dressing of their own goods, under the management of Mr. Ross.

Before separating Dr. McCaul presented Mr. and Mrs. Ross with a handsome marble dining room clock and ornaments, together with portraits of the workers; and cheers were given for Messrs. William Tillie, D. L. Marshall Tillie, and other members of the firm of Tillie & Henderson; also a vote of thanks to Mr. McLean for presiding at the presentation.

DUNKLEY'S NEW SUSPENSION PERAMBUCOT.

(PATENTED JULY, 1888.)

THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!

Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.

HIGHEST AWARD, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888-9.



THE above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely New Patent Canopy, or Head, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

ORDINARY BASSINETTES from 12s. 6d.

W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—76, HOUNDSDITCH.

The "World's" Revenge.

OFFICIALS OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
ASSAILED BY THE BOSS LIARS OF THE NEW YORK
DAILY PRESS:

THE abuse of certain newspapers in New York has long become so intimately connected with their chagrin at not being able to force unwilling patronage for their advertising columns, that residents of the metropolis rightly judge the animus of wanton attacks upon the interests, reputations, and personal qualities of such as are so unfortunate as to come under the ban of such papers as the *New York World*, and were it not that such go beyond where their real characters are known, we should feel no necessity for saying a word towards correcting the false and malicious assertions printed below:—

(From *The World* (N.Y.), June 25.)
ALL LUCKY MEN.

HOW GOOD FORTUNE AND A PULL MAKE MILLIONAIRES OF PEOPLE.

Not many years ago F. G. Bourne was an *employé* of the Mercantile Library at an humble salary. There he attracted the attention of Alfred Corning Clark, the millionaire successor of the fortunes of the senior Clark, who was interested with Singer in the sewing machine line. The love of books caused Clark to consult frequently with the young librarian, and to-day Bourne is a millionaire in his own right, president of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, agent of the Clark possessions, including the big Dakota apartment house, the Van Corlear and other houses, and flats innumerable, and all because of Clark's influence and patronage; in other words, his "pull." Bourne has become the *Fidus Achates* of Alfred Corning Clark and all the estate's possessions. A brother-in-law of Bourne, a Mr. Miller, has a "pull" with his relative, and is employed as a supervising machinist and carpenter of the estate, looking after repairs, reconstruction, and rehabilitation, and the fact that he has recently purchased an 80,000 dols. residence on West Seventy-second Street shows that thrift follows close upon his employment.

The senior Clark was a shrewd lawyer, and when Singer came to him originally for advice connected with his inventions he refused a fee and took an interest in the concern. As Singer was not burdened with cash he was only too glad to part with a small interest. It was this interest which made Clark a millionaire several times over, and judicious, real estate investments in New York made his family among the wealthiest people in the city. Clark had three sons, Alfred Corning Clark being the youngest. The elder sons were thrifty, the youngest was visionary. The elder sons took to business like ducklings take to water. The youngest liked books, music, paintings. The elder sons were accordingly the favourites of their father, and when his will came to be read the elder sons had the larger end of the loaf by considerable. Alfred married early in life; his brothers did not; so when they shortly afterwards died, the entire estate came to the youngest brother for lack of other heirs, except special legacies left to his children. And so it came to pass, Alfred Corning evidently having a "pull" with Providence, that the will and desire of Father Clark was defeated and the entire estate vested in the lover of art and impractical business man.

And so it came to pass that young Clark, having no taste or inclination for trade, made young Bourne his representative. There is a very generous streak running through Alfred Corning Clark, and anyone who has a pull with him is sure to be covered with rewards. He pays princely salaries, makes kingly gifts, just as he sends thousand-dollars cheques to charities and buys favourite pictures at auction-sales regardless of price. Among his possessions is a regal country seat at Cooperstown in this state.

He occasionally spends a week there when he is not off on the Continent—as he is now—looking up art treasures. He took a fancy to his coachman and retired him one pleasant morning on a pension of 4,000 dols. per annum and a 50,000 dols. farm. He is very popular among all his retainers, who expect some day to follow in the coachman's footsteps. His city residence on West Twenty-

second Street contains many *chef-d'œuvres*, which shows Mr. Clark's high appreciation of art. The immense Dakota apartment building is the individual property of Alfred Corning Clark's eldest son, now about nineteen years of age, whose health is not of the best. There are fifty-three apartments in the house, renting from 1,500 dols. to 6,000 dols. per annum, and the property yields a princely profit.

Is there a man in New York who believes the above would have appeared in print, if the Singer Company had given *The World* an order for a full page "write up"? Is not this on a level with what occurred last year when *The World's* representative wrote up a lying report of a scarlet fever scare at a watering place, the proprietor of which had declined to be "written up" at so much a line? Does any one who knows *The World* believe for one moment that prior to writing the above screed, it did not search diligently for something execrable in the private lives of the present Singer officials? And does not the holding up of Mr. Clark to ridicule as a milksop book-worm with whom Mr. Bourne has a "pull," prove that even *The World* failed to discover anything base or unworthy. As to the "luck" of Mr. Clark, whose already large estate was increased by his brothers' shares after their death, there is little doubt such men as Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of *The World*, count such things as "great good luck," money to them being more desirable than a few brothers more or less—hence, "a pull with Providence" (as *The World* has it). No one who knows Mr. Alfred Corning Clark will believe that he viewed the dispensations of Providence in that light. No one who knows Mr. Bourne believes for a moment that his position as president of the Singer Company is the result of a "pull," without the requisite brain qualifications to fill the place. And lastly, "Brother-in-law" Miller—the man who has, according to *The World*, bought an eighty thousand dollar house to sleep in after his carpentering and repair jobs of the day are over—how "lucky" it is for him to have a "pull" with somebody—*The World* doesn't say who, possibly (if *The World* would send a disguised reporter to interview him he would find) Miller's big pull is on Miller. At any rate none of these three gentlemen of whom *The World* has made a target for its venom has any "pull" with *The World*, and it is quite as certain *The World's* "pull" on the respect of decent minded people, who cannot be hoodwinked by its mendacious acts, is still harder to discover.—*U.S. Sewing Machine Times*.

New Pedal for Working Machines.

A NEW treadle for sewing machines, which works without a dead centre, and cannot be driven backward, and can be fixed to existing machines at a very small cost. Thus read the invitation we received to visit its temporary abode at St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, E.C.

We found the truth of the first part fully borne out, but we fear the inventor will not find any considerable portion of the trade take out the licenses for its use which he is now offering.

In the first place, the machine is operated by two pedals, which doctors have condemned. Secondly, the machine cannot be stopped at any moment, the needle moving quite a distance after the pressure on the pedals is released.

Undoubtedly the dead centres are an objection in operating a sewing machine, but with this invention we fear the remedy is worse than the disease. At the same time, we must say the invention is ingenious, simple, and durable.

The secretary of the Mangle Makers' Association should be on the alert. We know a registered firm of makers who are supplying a dealer with four 22 in. mangles at a time at a nett charge of 22s. Such terms were never anticipated by dealers or registered makers, and are grossly unfair to the trade at large.

Profitable Canvassing.

NOW many of us have experienced day after day, and sometimes for weeks in succession, a failure to close even a single sale of a sewing machine, and with what despondent feeling we have trudged our way homewards or to the office, realising (if we were on straight commission) that our private expenses had to be met, debts were accumulating without a cent. coming in, and but little in the future in store, is it any wonder that when we are urged to try it again, with no soul in our work, that we meet with no success? Going through the ordeals of pulling door bells with the stereotyped question, "Have you a machine?" seems to tire even our own ears, and with a sickly smile we pass on to the next, and next till we become bewildered, feeling that a rest somewhere—anywhere from the presence of any chance acquaintance—would be a relief, and that somewhere is just as apt to be a saloon as not, where our convivial associates persuade an only too willing despondent to join them in an attempt to forget his sorrows.

Companies paying salaries have found it an impossibility to keep a watch on their *employees'* actions after leaving the office, and in the long run the mode of this compensation to canvassers has proved a losing one.

I heard a remark a short time ago of one of our old time city managers in discharging a salaried agent that had drawn regularly for five weeks. "If the amounts I have paid just such fellows had been saved in the last ten years, it would have bought the finest house on Euclid Avenue."

As the companies cannot guarantee these salaries unless an equivalent in sales is made in return, which virtually amounts to a commission basis, what is to become of the poor canvasser—and what's to become of the business, as it has been aptly said canvassers are the bone and sinew of the business?

Now for a few suggestions. The first difficulty that meets us is in securing an entrance to the house, and gaining an audience; many little articles foreign to sewing machines have been tried with a short success, anything that has aroused an interest and has induced the "lady of the house" to listen attentively to your little story has accomplished its work.

The all-important idea of the call is selling a machine, but as we estimate that four-fifths of the people are supplied, and may be in this day's canvass we do not meet any of the remaining one-fifth of the future buyers, are we to return to our families at night with the consoling thought that we did the best we could that day to supply their needs; yet we were unfortunate in making a single sale, or even securing a favourable prospect? Is this any consolation to a starving family? Another day but added to drawing us nearer to the poor-house.

To use an expressive phrase, "we've lost our grip," and, unless something very substantial is done, we are failures, and will accept the first guarantee, if it is but a paltry 3 dols. per week that is offered, no matter how menial the service.

To return to the first day's canvass. He has gained an attentive ear by the display of some novelty—it might be a display of elegant samples of work—a varied exhibit of all the attachments. Your listener is well pleased, but answers, "I have a satisfactory machine, and have just finished paying for it." The house shows every sign of taste and refinement. Fancy work by hand is noticed on the chair backs and easels. The profit of a dollar or so on an embroiderer is incentive enough to make an effort to sell.

Your next visit is to a party of a different character. The children have turned the house topsy-turvy, and a general "do as you please" air is given to the surroundings. More than half the original outfit of their machine is missing. You read over the list of accessories they had at the start, checking off the number of bobbins short, needles needed, comment upon a leaky oil can, a loose-handled screwdriver, a lost thumbscrew, &c., explaining there being as great a necessity to have everything needed now as at first. Finishing your order with a key, you have figured up the profit at 75 cents or more.

Maybe your third call would be on a dressmaker or tailor. The time required to make the button-holes takes off a considerable profit. You show your samples, state prices, and probably are favoured with an order for future delivery.

Your fourth case is a factory machine just returned from the shop; the owner, a young lady, is about to enter the matrimonial state. Of course all her furniture will be new, machine must correspond. An estimate can be made on refinishing table-cover and drawers, drop handles are needed, maybe wheel; slides and tension need re-nickelling. There being no fixed prices at retail for this work, the prices are large.

Your fifth party can't afford to buy a second machine, but has a rush of work that requires the renting of another for a few weeks. Some profit on an order turned into the office of this kind should be yours.

Another needs repairs. You are not a mechanic, not capable of doing this work or any of this before mentioned, yet if your own agency makes no bid for it you'll find someone that will.

Still another needs a belt, oil, or broken attachment fixed, woodwork nailed or glued, and so on. Some are supplied with the immediate wants of needles, of which you carry a full assortment, and your memorandum of new shuttles, part attachments, supplies and repairs needed at certain dates, and these engagements properly kept will result in making the canvasser a constant money-maker—jovial, spirited, accompanied with his successful selling of a machine, if his company does not keep stock on hand to supply his orders, there will always be found someone in the city who will only be too glad to secure his custom, and this canvasser, instead of being a humble dependent, fearing each day his decapitation, will be respected and sought after by all companies represented in his locality.

FOREST CITY (in *U.S. Sewing Machine Times*).

DON'T YOU FORGET IT.

R. J. JOHNS & CO.,

ARE NOW SUPPLYING

RELIANCE PERAMBULATORS,

The *Al* of the Trade.

SEWING MACHINES,

"Singer" System.

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SEWING MACHINES

Of any System.

At Bottom Prices.

HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS, & PIANOS.

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THE

"PHŒNIX" SEWING MACHINE

(IMPROVED WHEELER & WILSON SYSTEM).



The Lightest Running
Lockstitch Sewing
Machine in the World.

MADE IN SEVERAL STYLES.

VIZ:—

A. B. C. & D.

FOR MANUFACTURING AND
DOMESTIC USE.

The New Phoenix D Machine combines the principles of the Wheeler & Wilson Nos. 9 and 12 Machines is specially adapted for Stay work, and has attained enormous success.

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MANUFACTORY AND SHOWROOMS:

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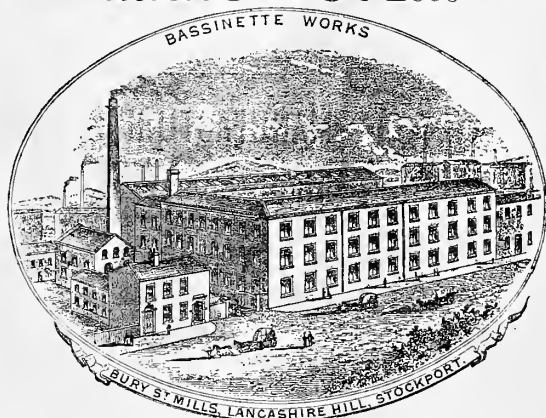
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MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS

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LARGEST & BEST MAKERS IN ENGLAND.



PRICES FROM 12s. 6d.

MADE SPECIALLY FOR THE HIRE TRADE.

Hundreds of Testimonials.

Following are the Copies of a few.

Originals may be seen on application.

(1) DEAR SIR,—

Bassinette just to hand; have just unpacked and returned empties, and am quite pleased with them; they are the best carriages I have had, nicely finished. Have bought from many large makers, but have had none to equal them, and shall forward repeat order in a few days. Thanks, also, for your promptness.

Yours truly,

(2) SIR,—

Sample Bassinette reached me this morning, and must say I am quite satisfied with it; my customer is delighted with it. Enclosed another order, which kindly despatch per return.

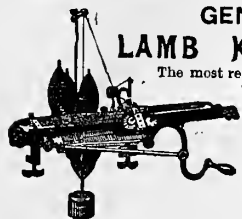
Yours, &c.

(3) DEAR SIR,—

We received the Ash Eclipse Mail Cart (I was recommended to buy) yesterday; it is the best we have had, and shall be glad to see some patterns of your manufacture per return.

Yours faithfully,

Works: BURY ST. MILLS, LANCASHIRE HILL, STOCKPORT.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
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For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

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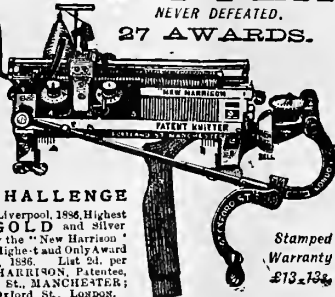
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KNITS
Stockings
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KNITS
Gloves, every
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100 fancy
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27 AWARDS.



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CONTEST at Liverpool, 1886, Highest
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The Sewing Machine Gazette.

AUGUST 1st, 1889.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, Esq., Solicitor,

Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our July Number.)

CHAPTER XXVI.—IS A HIRE AGREEMENT A BILL OF SALE?

WHEN a hire contract gives power to enter a hirer's house and seize certain goods the question naturally arises as to whether this leave and licence clause converts the hire agreement into a bill of sale within the meaning of the Bills of Sale Acts, 1878 and 1882. It is indeed dispute that a bill of sale, as defined by those Acts, has a much wider meaning than what we mean to convey when we talk of a man borrowing money by means of a bill of sale on his own absolute personal property. Such an instance constitutes a bill of sale pure and simple. The ingenuity, however, of money lenders, and of their legal advisers in particular, together with the desperate energy of men in want of money and pressed by creditors, have all tended to develop many curious and roundabout methods of raising money by documents not apparently bills of sale; but, having regard to the spirit and effect of the transaction, and to the surrounding circumstances, these, what we might venture to term circuitous documents, have amounted to what, in common parlance, would be termed a bill of sale. To strike at all these ingenious transactions has been the aim of the legislature, so as to bring them within the provisions of the Bills of Sale Acts, and this it has attempted to do by means of a clause declaring what are bills of sale within the meaning of the Acts. It will, therefore, be necessary for us to point out how the Bills of Sale Acts 1878 and 1882 have defined bills of sale, and how those definitions have been interpreted by the Courts of Justice.

It would be easy for us to say what is perfectly true, viz., that a hire agreement, even supposing it contains a license to seize the hired goods in case of a default, is not a bill of sale within the meaning of the Acts; but we must not begin at the end. It must be shown *why* it does not fall under those Acts, and further we must point out *when* such documents taken together with other

documents in one and the same transaction do amount to a bill of sale. It will be seen when we come to consider the cases decided under these Acts how near to the wind some people have sailed. Again, unless people understand where the line of demarcation is to be drawn, they may constantly overstep that boundary unawares, for we must confess that in some cases the line is very faint; in other words, it becomes difficult when taking all the circumstances into consideration to determine whether such and such a transaction falls under these Acts. We think if the elements of a bill of sale on the one hand, and the elements of a hire agreement on the other, are always kept in view, they will furnish a key that will unlock many of the problems arising when the question, as to what is, or what is not, a bill of sale, occurs. Let us, therefore, see what are those distinguishing elements. These points have been dealt with in our work entitled, "A Defence of the Hire System based on Legal and Commercial Considerations," pp. 15 and 16. To those, however, who have not got that work we venture to make the following extract, as it directly bears on the subject under discussion. It states, p. 15, "with reference to the third clause of a resolution, prepared by the Halifax Society: 'That when half the invoice purchase-money has been repaid, the property should become the property of the holder, AND CEASE TO BE A PREFERENTIAL SECURITY.' This, in plain terms, means the abolition of the hire system.

"The legal basis of that system is that the property in the goods remains in the owner until payment. That is the pivot on which the whole system turns. This clause seeks to give to hirers the *absolute* property in the goods BEFORE payment. I shall deal with this part of the question later on, when considering the question whether the system should be declared illegal. I now wish to call attention to the words 'and cease to be a preferential security.' I must take exception to the phrase, because it is misleading. It is one of those catch phrases that appeal to the ear but not to the mind, particularly the word 'preferential,' by which term the opponents wish to convey the idea that the hire trader has a prior claim against a bankrupt, which is inaccurate. Let me show what the real nature of a hire and conditional sale is. If an article NEVER was a SECURITY, how can it be a preferential security? One understands by the word *security* something mortgaged or pledged as SECURITY for a definite sum of money advanced. A advances £100 to B on SECURITY of a piece of land. That is the sense in which one uses the term security. C lets a piano on the hire system to D. The piano is *not* a security. How can C have a security in C's own property (*i.e.* the piano) for hire money owing by D? THIS CLAUSE INSINUATES, BY THE TERM 'SECURITY,' THAT A HIRE AGREEMENT IS A BILL OF SALE, and as its bitterest opponents often term hire dealers money lenders, I will just point out the difference. The very elements or essentials of a bill of sale are absolutely wanting in a hire contract.

"In a bill of sale there must be (1) a person who by the contract lends a certain sum of money; (2) a person to whom that money is lent; (3) a SECURITY in the shape of goods GIVEN BY THE BORROWER. In a hire contract no one advances money, consequently no SECURITY is given. Therefore, to call a hire agreement a bill of sale is as ridiculous as calling a horse an elephant. True it is that bills of sale and hire agreements are both contracts, so are horses and elephants both animals and quadrupeds; but that is the only similarity between them. Indeed, the question as to whether a hire contract is a bill of sale has been decided by the Court of Appeal, as all lawyers are aware; but I should like to call attention to one form of agreement which the Bills of Sale Act, 1882, declares shall be considered a bill of sale and void if not registered as such. It is this:—'Authorities or licenses to take possession of personal chattels as *security for any debt*.' Now if say a piano let on the hire system was a *security for a debt*, it is clear that a hire agreement would fall under this definition, for hire agreements generally have an 'authority or license' to seize. But the Court, consisting of Jessel, James, and Brett, J. J., in *ex parte Crawcour* in *re Robertson* (9 Ch. Div. 419), have held that there was *no security for a debt*; hence the hire agreement was not hit by the Bills of Sale Act." It must be carefully

noted that our remarks in the work just extracted relate to hire agreements pure and simple, and on page 15 this is clearly stated, viz., "It must be remembered throughout this work that I confine my defence to simple hire and conditional purchase contracts where the rent or purchase money is plainly stated." Our object in quoting was to give some idea of what "security," "bill of sale," and "hire agreement" mean in their primary sense. And now, bearing those definitions in mind, let us go on to consider the definition clause of the Bills of Sale Act, 1878 and 1882.

The Bills of Sale Act, 1882 (which by section 18 does not extend to Scotland or Ireland), came into operation 1st November, 1882. Its object was to amend the Act of 1878, which came into force on 1st January, 1879. By section 3 of the Act of 1882 the Bills of Sale Act, 1878, is referred to as the "principal Act," and by the same section the Act of 1882, "so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, be construed as one with the principal Act." That section further states that "the expression 'bill of sale,' and other expressions in this Act (1882), have the same meaning as in the principal Act, except as to bills of sale or other documents mentioned in section 4 of the principal Act, which may be given otherwise than by way of security for the payment of money, to which last-mentioned bills of sale and other documents this Act shall not apply." This means that *absolute* bills of sale, as a rule, still fall under the Act of 1878, known as the principal Act (see *Swift v. Pannell* 31 W.R. 543: 48 L.T. 351). But, although absolute in form yet in reality given to secure payment of money, would probably fall under section 9 of the Act of 1882 (see the Bills of Sale Acts, 1878 and 1882, by Herbert Reed, 7th Ed., pp. 36 and 37).

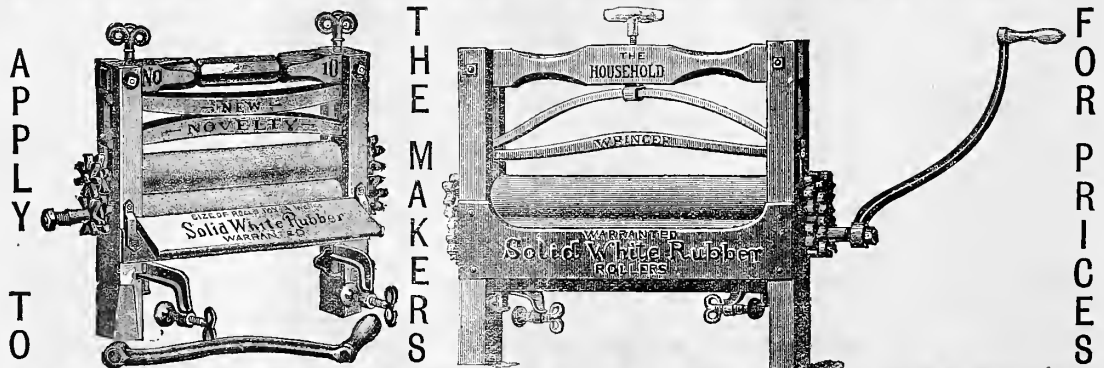
Section 9 declares that a "bill of sale made or given by way of security for the payment of money by the grantor thereof shall be void unless made in accordance with the form in the schedule to this Act annexed." Thus we have two classes of bills of sale: (1) absolute bills, (2) bills given by way of security. Then as to what is a bill of sale section 3 refers us to the principal Act for its meaning. On referring, therefore, to the Act of 1878, section 4, we read as follows:—"In this Act the following words and expressions shall have the meanings in this section assigned to them respectively, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction; that is to say, the expression 'bill of sale' shall include bills of sale, assignments, transfers, declarations of trust without transfer, inventories of goods with receipt thereto attached, or receipts for purchase-moneys of goods, and other assurances of personal chattels, and also powers of attorney, authorities or licences to take possession of personal chattels as security for any debt, and also any agreement, whether intended or not, to be followed by the execution of any other instrument, by which a right in equity to any personal chattels, or to any charge or security thereon, shall be conferred." The section then goes on to say that the section shall not include certain documents, such as marriage settlements, bills of sale of goods in foreign parts or at sea, &c., to which we need not here

refer at length. The section then explains what is meant by "personal chattels." "The expression 'personal chattels' shall mean goods, furniture, and other articles capable of complete transfer by delivery." Then follows the mention of other kinds of property, such as growing crops, &c., which we need not quote. It expressly states that certain trade machinery falls under the meaning of "personal chattels," and section 5 gives a definition of what "trade machinery" means.

It will be observed that in the clause defining what is meant by a bill of sale there are several expressions that might, at first sight, seem to strike at hire agreements, such as "licences to take possession of personal chattels as security for any debt," or powers of attorney, or authorities to the same effect. But when we remember the elements of hire agreements and of bills of sale this difficulty is in great measure removed. It becomes only really difficult to determine when the circumstances of particular cases obscure, if not totally obliterate, some of those elements, and then, when that has been done, real doubt arises, because, then, the true relations of owner and hirer exist only in name, and not in fact. It then becomes a difficult question as to whether those primary elements exist, or whether the term hirer represents the true owner of the goods who has borrowed money on them; and the so-called "owner" represents the money lender, who has treated the goods in reality as a security, and not as if he were the *bona-fide* purchaser. The difference between a simple bill of sale and a simple hire agreement is the same as the difference between black and white. But now, when a person selects the colour "grey," he has a colour which is neither black nor white; yet the grey partakes of both colours.

When the hire agreement and bill of sale have become mixed, there is neither the one nor the other (like the grey), and the Court has had to say, on looking behind the documents into all the circumstances of the case, whether or no they amount to a bill of sale. If they do amount to a bill of sale, within the Act of 1882, such documents or document will be void, unless they have been made in the form supplied by the Act of 1882, and executed and registered in the manner therein prescribed. If they fall under the Act of 1878 they will be void for want of registration. If, on the other hand, the Court is of opinion that the documents do not constitute a bill of sale, then no such formalities need be observed, and the contract will be dealt with in the same way as any other contract without in any way referring to the provisions of either the bills of Sale Act, 1878, or of the Act of 1882. The point as to whether all hire agreements ought to be registered as bills of sale must be carefully distinguished from the undoubted fact that an ordinary hire agreement does not fall under either the Act of 1878 or under the Act of 1882, and this we shall proceed to prove in our next chapter. In conclusion, we would add that the Bills of Sale Acts strike at *documents* and not at verbal agreements, so that if a verbal transaction can be proved without the aid of a written document the Courts will give effect to it, although the document might be void for want of registration, such document not being the real contract. But where a document must be referred

TWO GOOD WRINGERS.



BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

to, then registration becomes necessary, and the verbal arrangement will fall to the ground, for the simple reason that it cannot be sustained without reference to an illegal document.

(To be continued.)

Jottings.

The following changes have been made in the addresses of the after-mentioned Singer branch offices:—*Lymington*, to 128, High Street; *Morpeth*, to Market Place; *Maidstone*, to 7, Gabriel's Hill.

Mr. S. Stillings, agent for Messrs. Lloyd & Co.'s domestic machinery, has removed from 18, Robsart Street, Brixton, to 13, Dulwich Road.

Mr. Justice Kay (in Chambers) has appointed Mr. H. Newson Smith official liquidator of the M'Nary Sewing Machine Company (Limited).

We read in our American contemporaries that Mr. Hobart Brinsmade has been making a round of the Wheeler & Wilson branches in the south and west. It is said that he found great activity all along the line, particularly in the new No. 9.

An attachment which will make an eyelet button-hole appears from the *Times* to be at last on the market in America, and will shortly, we presume, be introduced here. The Eyelet Button-hole Attachment Company has been formed with a capital of £20,000, and they have taken palatial offices in the new Albion Buildings, Tremont Street, Boston, from which address the business will be conducted.

It will not be the fault of Atlanta, U.S.A., if that city does not make itself conspicuous in the sewing machine industry. On another page will be found a notice of the

Brosius Machine Company, which company has some wonderful motor to sell. The Clayton Motor and Machine Company is another concern with a motor and machine combined, which, *it is said*, will outsell any machine on the market.

The Davis (Vertical Feed) Company are making headway with their new factory at Dayton, Ohio. On the 20th July the corner-stone was laid.

Several American members of the sewing machine trade have been on a visit to Europe the past month. Among the number was Mr. Schenck, president of the New Home Sewing Machine Company. Mr. W. C. Foley, of the Foley & Williams Manufacturing Company, Chicago, and Mr. Blelock, of St. Louis, both wholesale dealers in sewing machine supplies, have also visited London on their way to the Paris Exhibition.

A new concern, the Rapid Manufacturing Company, has been incorporated at Montreal with a capital of £30,000, to make sewing machines and typewriters.

The *S.M. Advance* informs us that a local brewer is building a boarding-house in Elizabethport, which will contain 100 rooms, for the convenience of the *employés* at the Singer Company's works.

The Customs are carrying out the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act with undue severity and misguided zeal. They recently stopped a shipment of sewing machines which had arrived from Germany because the instruction-books were printed in English. The machines were only released after the payment of a £2 fine. In another instance they have stopped the delivery of some needles, the cases of which are printed in German, but "Singer Medium" appears in one part of the case, hence the stoppage.

LLOYD & HILL,

Patentees &

Manufacturers.

Perambulators.

Invalid Furniture.

HOME.

EXPORT.



SECOND AWARD MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888.
 LOWER HURST STREET,
 BIRMINGHAM.

The workmen employed at Messrs. Biesolt & Locke's factory celebrated the 80th anniversary of the Wettin dynasty in a novel manner. Forming part of a long procession they halted opposite the king and his family, who were shown a car upon which was erected a huge sewing machine surrounded by gnomes. One of the gnomes worked the treadle, another knelt on the table and guided the material to be sewn, whilst a third examined the sewn goods. A fourth gnome worked a hand machine.

Mr. Fair, London representative of Messrs. Berridge & Co., Leicester, has now completed the fitting up of his firm's new London showrooms at 78, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Here is to be seen quite an extensive range of specialities in the sewing and knitting machine line. The number will shortly be increased by two ingenious machines, one for sewing buttons on cloth and the other for sewing the bottoms of trousers. The needle of the latter works in a horizontal direction and sews the turned up end of the trouser in such a manner that the stitches are not seen at all on the outside. We believe it is the first machine of the class ever constructed, and will come in for extensive adoption in the tailoring trade.

Mr. E. Cope was on a visit to London last month, making purchases for his new domestic machinery depot at 242, Bolton Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.

Quite a number of sewing machine dealers have visited the Paris Exhibition the past month, the number including Mr. Benford, Brighton, Mr. Elliott, Worthing, and Mr. Holyland, Leicester.

Mr. W. Hainsworth, for some long time representing Messrs. Berridge in London, has started in business for himself at 72, Aldersgate Street, London, dealing in knitting machines and yarns.

Messrs. Jones & Co., of Guide Bridge, are apparently going to make a serious bid for a share of the French trade. They have appointed the well-known Brussels Singer Manager, Mr. Edward Sang, to take charge of their Paris office at Rue du Caire.

The White Sewing Machine Company find business at the time of writing decidedly brisk, and have just engaged another well-known sewing machine salesman, Mr. J. B. Smith, late with the Wheeler & Wilson Company at Birmingham, to travel in the provinces on their behalf.

Mr. L. S. Hawkesford is giving up his perambulator business at Birmingham, and will sail for Tasmania next week to try his luck in the Antipodes.

The National Sewing Machine Company, of Fetter Lane, E.C., report extensive sales in their Improved Magician chain-stitch machine, which is illustrated on another page. This is by no means a toy, despite its price, but could well be described as a small-sized Express but more handsome in appearance.

Le Machine a Coudre ("The Sewing Machine") has now a contemporary, also published in Paris. Its title is *La Gazette des Machines a Coudre*, and its editor is Monsieur H. Delage, for some years editor of the first-mentioned journal. The first number, now before us, consists of twelve pages, but the proprietor informs us that he intends to largely increase its size at an early date. *La Machine a Coudre* is now conducted by Monsieur J. O. Tournier (proprietor) and Monsieur M. Thivolete.

Mr. C. S. Jones, late district manager for Mr. Henry Webster at Lavender Hill, is now acting as manager of the Bradbury Co.'s Paddington branch.

Combined Knitting and Weaving Machine.

WE were recently invited to inspect at 34, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C., a new machine of a novel character of American invention. It is called a knitter and weaver. In shape it somewhat resembles a huge circular knitter, and is fed by a large number of bobbins, the yarn from which is so interwoven that the fabric can be cut at any point without leaving a frayed end. It produces an infinite variety of fabrics, ranging in closeness of weaving from a jersey to a blanket or a melton. It is destined, undoubtedly, to largely supersede the ordinary cloth weaving machine, which it surpasses in speed to an incredible extent. We are informed that its capacity is so great that one square yard of cloth can be woven per minute. One great feature of the machine other than its speed is its economy as regards the quality of the yarn used. There being practically no tension on the yarn the very commonest material can be worked up. Its construction is very simple, and it is obviously as durable as any machine we have ever inspected.

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"UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE."



ESTABLISHED 1871.

MESSRS. LLOYD & CO. have met with extraordinary success this year with their "ROVER," and have sold out their whole stock. Dealers should order early to secure a supply of this famous Carriage.

The Special Features of our manufacture are:—We study the Dealer, we finish every Carriage with care, using Patent Split Bolts, Good Springs, Good Braids, and Solid Brass Fittings, and thus save our customers the annoyance of Repairs and Returned Carriages. For Easy Term Business no better Carriage can be turned out, and they are bound to give the Purchaser satisfaction.

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RUGS OF EVERY SKIN AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

LLOYD & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BORO', LONDON, S.E.

A Visit to the Excelsior Works.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *Gazette* recently visited Messrs. John Wilde & Sons' factory in Bissell Street, Birmingham, and found them exceedingly busy. As is well known, this firm, established in 1856, are noted for their childrens' carriages, mail carts, and strong toys. Their factory is one of the best arranged we have ever inspected, it having been planned with due regard for the health of the workpeople, not forgetting the great demands on its capacity during the height of the season. At the present time it is a veritable hive of industry, and no matter what department may be entered, be it the smithy, carpenters' shop, painters', or upholsterers' quarters, all seem to be working at the highest possible pressure. Not that the quality of the work suffers thereby, every carriage being carefully examined by a competent person before it is passed on to the warehouse, but several large shipping orders are now in course of execution.

Messrs. Wilde pride themselves upon having on their books a large number of customers at home and abroad, who have proved from experience that they can depend upon having their orders executed faithfully and with punctuality, satisfaction being invariably given them both as regards quality and price.

The Sewing Machine Trade in Dublin.

THE sewing machine trade is improving, a better class of business is being done, cash is coming in freely, and an improved state of trade is easily observable. The Singer Company, under the management of Mr. Burchill, is showing praiseworthy energy and sound business tact. When Mr. Burchill gets a good steady man, he gives him every encouragement, and does not experiment by changing his men without a cause. They can rely upon his favour and assistance as long as they deserve it.

The Bradbury Company is also doing a good sound business, and Mr. Leopold is showing himself worthy of the position to which his energy and ability have advanced him.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company are doing a nice, safe trade. "NEEDLE."

Embezzlement by a Collector.

AT the Sheffield Town Hall, on the 16th July, before the Stipendiary, Thomas Evans, 3 court 1 house, Fitzalan Street, was charged with embezzling £8 15s, the property of his employers, The Singer Manufacturing Company.

Mr. A. Muir Wilson (instructed by Mr. G. D. Wansbrough, the Company's Solicitor, of London) prosecuted, and said that the defendant entered the Company's service as a collector and canvasser on probation on 31st May, 1886, and since then there had been several written agreements entered into between the defendant and the Company, the last one being on the 6th April, 1889. Under this agreement the defendant was entitled to a salary of 15s. per week, certain moneys on machines sold by him, and 10s. per cent. commission on the money collected and accounted for by him. As he sold the machines and obtained the money it was his duty to account each day for the amount received on the previous day. The charge against him was one of a number, and was only taken as an instance of the ingenuity the defendant had exercised in defrauding his employers. In the beginning of April in the present year he received from Mrs. Ann Jackson the sum of £4 15s. He should have given her a receipt torn from a book furnished him, which had proper counterfoils, but he gave her a memorandum on a slip of paper. In the May following, when he called for the balance of the price of the machine, £4, he gave Mrs. Jackson a receipt, which he tore from a book, and in which he alleged to have received from her on the 8th May the sum of £8 15s. That sum he was charged with embezzling. The counterfoil receipt book bore a number corresponding with the receipt itself. The counterfoil was filled in "May 10th," the name was Goddard, and it professed to be a receipt for 10s. only. He came to the manager with the book, and also handed in Goddard's book, which showed that Goddard, who was a customer of the Company's, had owed 10s., the balance of the price of a machine. The defendant told the manager he had got the 10s., and had given Mrs. Goddard a receipt from his counterfoil book. That disarmed suspicion, but it was afterwards found that he had never received 10s. from Mrs. Goddard at all, but that he had got the book from her by a trick, and had pocketed the £8 15s. There were twenty-six other cases of discrepancy, varying from 1s. 3d. to 5s., and the Company wished the defendant to be made an example of.

The prisoner, who was apprehended by Detective Brown, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

THE USE OF THE WORD "SINGER."

(Continued.)

The Clerk: No *mens. rea*.

Mr. Metcalfe: Sec. 2, sub-section 1, says, "Shall . . . unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be guilty of an offence against this Act." Surely that is what a quasi-criminal Act would mean.

The Clerk: Of course, subject to cross-examination, if he proves that there is no *mens. rea*. It is not for the plaintiffs to prove that he has.

Mr. Metcalfe: I pray in aid the plaintiffs' own case to show that the defendant had no intent to defraud—that this machine has the word "Reid" emphasised, being above all others, showing that it was not manufactured by this Company. That fact alone would show that he had no intent to defraud, even if he is wrong in using the word "Singer." If he has a right to use it on the price list, which they concede he has, at all events in regard to system—

Mr. Baker, J.P.: Let me draw your attention to the distinction on the last two pages. Can you give any explanation?

Mr. Metcalfe: Wheeler-Wilson happened to be the very case Lord Bramwell mentioned.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: I only mean the difference of form.

The Clerk: One is called "Reid's Improved tailoring machine" and "Wheeler-Wilson system."

Mr. Metcalfe: I say we have a right to put those words on our catalogue—"Reid's Improved Singer System Family;" and I challenge my friend to produce any authority to show that if you are entitled to do that on a catalogue you are not also entitled to put it on the machine itself. My friend produced an injunction, but what Loog's injunction has to do with this case, I cannot conceive; that was a civil proceeding, this is a quasi criminal proceeding, and the injunction there was not the matter on which the House of Lords decided. I shall ask you to say that Mr. Reid has a right to word his catalogue or price list in the way it is worded here. That being so, there is nothing whatever to show—and it would be more harsh in a quasi-criminal proceeding—that he has not the same right to use the same words on the machine. If he has that right, it follows that he has a right to use similar words on a machine. The whole gist of the matter is this, and the whole matter which the Act intends to provide against is that the public shall not be misled or deceived into buying what they believe to be machines manufactured by the Singer or any other company, when in truth they are not manufactured by the company but by somebody else. Is this the way in which a man who intends to defraud is likely to deal?

The Clerk: You mean to say that "Reid's Improved Singer system" is an accurate description; that Mr. Reid is making an improvement on Singer?

Mr. Metcalfe: I do.

The Clerk: He is not a manufacturer at all. If you had a German name on it that might be brought into argument.

Mr. Metcalfe: You will find that he is duly authorised.

The Clerk: To put the false description?

Mr. Metcalfe: To put the description which he puts on the machine.

The Clerk: In point of law even if it is not true? You are not summoned for that.

Mr. Metcalfe: I do not see how that could be; it would be a question for a civil court.

The Clerk: If German goods are sold as English.

Mr. Metcalfe: These are not German goods sold as English. You have the evidence of Mrs. Still that when she went into the place she was told that this was a German machine.

Mr. Wansbrough: No, that it was made in Germany. We have a manufactory in Germany.

Mr. Metcalfe: You are asked in this case on one or more technicalities to convict this man, whether he had an intent to defraud or not.

The Clerk: Unless he proves that he has not.

Mr. Metcalfe: It is not necessary that any man should prove that he had no intent to defraud—to call witnesses to prove it, if he can show it in any other way.

The Clerk: You would be quite right to say that the Court ought from circumstances proved, to infer that there is no intent to defraud, because there is candour in what he does.

Mr. Metcalfe: That is the way I do put it. This lady is told that it is a German machine; it is not foisted on the public or on her or anybody as a machine manufactured by the Singer Company, because she sees the word "Reid" on the face of it.

The Clerk: But the thing is, has he sold the thing with that false trade description on it?

Mr. Metcalfe: Our candour is shown by the large word "Reid" on the machine, and by the fact of these price lists being given to the purchaser.

The Clerk: In this particular case.

Mr. Metcalfe: Anybody who purchases can see for themselves what they are buying.

The Clerk: It would be direct evidence if those goods were placed in the hands of purchasers with the agent's name signed on it.

Mr. Metcalfe: I take it it does not mean in pen and ink; it is put in print, and would have exactly the same effect. I put as the third point showing our candour, that before she took the machine out of the place, the lady was shown that it was a German machine.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: Made in Germany.

(To be continued.)

Singer Adjustments.

By TYRO.*

THE I. F. and I. M. machines are similar, differing principally in size. There are but few points adjustable in these machines, but these points are vital. The height of the needle-bar should be such as when the point of the shuttle crosses the needle, the eye of needle should be about one-tenth of an inch below the point of the shuttle. The position of the shuttle is fixed in new machines, but if it be necessary to make this adjustment the shuttle point should be able to be pushed one-eighth inch back of the needle at the time it reverses. The time of the feed should be that it must begin to move forward at the instant the needle-bar begins to descend. This is right, no matter what one's notions may be; adjust it thus and your machine will work best. The thread take-up spring should strike its rest after the point of the needle has entered the goods and before the eye of the needle enters it. Test this after a foot has been sewed, as the first few stitches give a false result. It should take, as a general rule, about half the force to displace this spring and pull it up to its highest elevation as to pull thread through the tension. Both the adjustments of this spring, however, are subject to variation with various kinds of work, and a little practice will show which gives best results. Sew with the lightest pressure on the foot-bar that will prevent the needle raising the goods on its rise. Adjust the shuttle tension ordinarily to about four ounces, and tighten or loosen the upper thread until the result is satisfactory. This rule also is subject to variation in special cases. The height of the feed above the plate should be as small as practicable; if it should just lift a hemmer noticeably it is enough for ordinary purposes. There are many other things in these machines common to all sewing machines, and, therefore, they need no special description. But should there be any who need further instruction on special points we will gladly give it if they ask for it.

* In U. S. Sewing Machine News.

Correspondence.

*** This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.*

THE "GLASGOW SYSTEM."

To the Editor of the "Sewing Machine Gazette."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Allow me to thank you for bringing before your readers the system which you say has been brought into working order, known as the Glasgow or Unity System, by Mr. H. Rapier in the Singer Manufacturing Company business; and, although I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. H. Rapier, only by name, I can truly say *Amen* to such a grand and noble system. I can see nothing else but success in it. Now, having been employed by the Singer Company in another district for upwards of nine years, I think I may fairly venture to put before your readers the system on which we work, and at the same time say that all your readers will be able to judge for themselves which system is the most likely to bring business for the company, and also make all those so employed work in harmony one with another.

Now I will call it the *special* or favourite system. It has now been working in this district for several years. The whole of the town and country is divided into circuits, and there are men known as salesmen and collectors combined. Their duty is to sell machines and collect the cash.

Now be it distinctly understood that each man must work on his own circuit, and not trespass, unless he gets sent by, or recommended by, a customer to some person in another circuit where he may obtain a sale, and then he must not spend time in canvassing. Each man is expected to turn

a fair amount of business in, and if he meets with cases where he has to call in the assistance of the manager to help him to pull off the sale, the manager's name is also credited as well as the collector's, so far as the sale is concerned.

Now, there are what is known as special men. These men do nothing but sell machines, and they are allowed to run over the ground of the circuit men and push in all the business they can. These men are paid on the sale of the machines when a deposit has been paid; whereas the collectors are only paid on the money as collected in. The special men are also paid a commission on the cash as collected on their sales. Now I think you will be able to see that instead of this system promoting unity it produces a great deal of friction; and very often you will find men saying very hard, and, sometimes, very ungenerous, things in respect of the collectors, to say nothing of the statements made to the customers; and these men seem to have leave and licence to almost say and do anything. As a manager once said to me, a good salesman's work hides a multitude of other sins. Then, as far as promotion, I have seen and known men that have only seen but very short service started on very much better terms than the old hands were started, and, before they had served even a quarter of the time that other men that have been even as successful as them, and may be more so, pitched right over the heads of older servants; and when the question has been mooted, "Oh,

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he was the right man for that place," would very likely be the answer.

In conclusion allow me to say that for the business that the special men get the collector gets no credit, and it has been the case that many a time the collector has been hard at work, may be for months, at a prospective customer. But if he is not doing what the order he is looked upon as if he was not doing what he might do. I hope I may remain with the Singer Company as their servant, until I see the Glasgow or Unity system become general. Thanking you for allowing me to trespass so much on your space,

I am, yours respectfully,
A COLLECTOR AND SALESMAN.

Jones' a Limited Company.

THE business of Messrs. Jones & Co., of Guide Bridge, has been taken over by a limited liability company under the title of Jones' Sewing Machine Co., Limited. The subscription-list was opened on the 8th and closed on the 10th of July, the transfer taking place under the management of the North of England Trustee, Debenture, and Assets Corporation. The directors of the company are as follows:—The Right Hon. Lord Bellew, and Messrs. H. H. Howorth, M.P., J. W. Sidebotham, M.P., J. E. Mellor, J.P., and Messrs. William and John Jones.

The share capital of the company is £160,000, the first issue of which was 13,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £5 each, and 15,000 ordinary shares of £5 each, payable 10s. per share on application, £1 10s. on allotment, and the balance on the 1st of August 1889. In addition there was also issued 800 5 per cent. first mortgage debentures of £50 each, payable £5 on application, £5 on allotment, and the balance on the 1st of August, 1889.

The preference shares are entitled to a 6 per cent. cumulative preferential dividend, but not to any further participation in the profits of the company. They are also entitled to preference in respect of capital.

The debentures are repayable at par on the 1st of June, 1909, but the company reserve the right to pay off any or all of the debentures at any time upon giving six months' notice, and paying off each debenture at £55. The debentures, which are limited to £40,000, will be a first charge on the property and undertaking of the company. The interest will be payable half-yearly, on the 24th of June and the 25th of December in each year, interest on the amounts paid up (accruing from the dates of payments) being payable on the 25th of December, 1889.

COPY OF PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to purchase and take over as a going concern as and from June 1st, 1889, the well known works and business of the firm of Jones & Co., sewing machine manufacturers, of Guide Bridge, near Manchester, and certain patents relating to the manufacture of the machines.

The business of Messrs. Jones & Co. has been established nearly thirty years, and has been most successful. The factory at Guide Bridge is extensive, covering an area of 4,028 square yards. It is one of the most modern and completely equipped sewing machine factories in the world. The tenure is freehold on low chief rents, amounting to £33 11s. 4d. per annum; there is also an adjoining plot of land, with an area of 503 square yards, held for the residue of a term of 1,000 years from 1874, used for storage purposes, at a ground rent of £4 3s. 10d. per annum. In conjunction with the factory and head offices there are depôts in the occupancy of the firm, and worked by their own servants, at the following places, viz.:

London: City Road, E.C.	Rochdale: The Walk.
" Walworth.	Bolton: Bradshawgate.
" Camden.	Huddersfield: Market Place.
" Hammersmith.	Newcastle: Exchange Buildings.
" Lewisham.	Sunderland: Fawcett Street.
" Stratford.	Middlesbrough.
Manchester: St. Mary's Gate.	Leeds: Boar Lane.
" Stretford Road.	Bradford: Kirkgate.
Nottingham: Exchange Walk.	Liverpool: Ranelagh Street.
Sheffield: Castle Street.	Warrington: Sankey Street.
Ashton: Market Avenue.	

There are also agents of the firm in the principal cities of Europe, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the West Indies, South America, China, &c., for the sale of the machines.

The machines manufactured are those used for ordinary household and dressmaking work; also for the wholesale tailoring, clothing, cap stay, corset, mantle, and other similar trades. They are also extensively used in the boot and shoe trade.

Nearly all the machinery and tools actually used in connection with the manufacture of the sewing machines are made and constructed on the premises.

"Jones'" sewing machines have a world wide reputation, being manufactured on the most approved and leading principles. The Machines are very extensively advertised at railway stations throughout

Great Britain and elsewhere, and by other means. During the last six years the firm have made 122,353 machines, being an average of 20,392 per annum. The number of machines made last year was 20,863.

The books of the firm have for many years past been kept under the supervision of and regularly audited by Messrs. Samuel Ashton & Sons, Chartered Accountants, of Ashton-under-Lyne. Messrs. Broome, Murray, & Co., Chartered Accountants, of Manchester, whose report is subjoined, have examined the accounts for the six years commencing January 1st, 1883, and they certify that the average annual net profits for those six years, after allowances made by them for depreciation, amount to £16,566 10s.

To pay interest on £40,000 Debentures at 5 per cent. requires.....	£2,000 0 0
To pay Dividend on £65,000 Preference Shares at 6 per cent. requires.....	3,900 0 0
	£5,900 0 0

Leaving balance available for Directors', Managing Directors', and Auditor's remuneration, and dividend on Ordinary Shares	10,666 10 0
--	-------------

£16,566 10 0

To pay Dividend on £75,000 Ordinary Shares at 10 per cent. would absorb £7,500.

The business carried on is of two classes, viz., sales to wholesale houses, who buy on the ordinary terms; and sales on the hire system on periodical payments. Under the first head there was on the 31st May, 1889, £11,186 0s. 5d., and under the second head £76,555 14s. 7d. standing to the credit of Messrs. Jones & Co., the whole of which sums are transferred to this Company. Under the hire system the firm have a lien on each hired machine, for the periodical payments.

Mr. John Jones has agreed to act as the Managing Director for a period of five years at a fixed salary. The Directors propose to retain the services of the present staff of *employees* and agents, who have for a long period enjoyed the confidence of their employers, thereby ensuring a continuance of the system of management by which the firm has obtained its present position. The Company will thus take over the whole undertaking as a going concern as from the 1st June, 1889, and there will be no interruption of business by its conversion into a Joint Stock Company. Messrs. Jones & Co. pay and discharge all the debts and liabilities of the business existing on the 31st May, 1889, and indemnify the Company therefrom.

The works, plant, and machinery have been examined and valued by Messrs. William Grundy & Son, the well-known firm of auctioneers and valuers, Manchester. In their valuation they say:—"In our opinion the value of the land, buildings, power, and millwrights' work, machine tools, and fixed and loose plant and utensils, fixture and furniture, horses, and other effects, as a going concern, having due regard to the working state and efficiency of all, is £34,260, which sum is exclusive of all stock, stores, patents, and goodwill of the business. And we further estimate the value of fixtures and furniture, working tools and utensils, horses, conveyances, and floats, &c., at the twenty-one depôts as taken from actual cost from stock books inspected, less proper depreciation as in connection with a going concern, at £5,540, exclusive of stock, &c., as before."

The purchase price to the Company for the entire business as a going concern, including the freehold and leasehold land, building, plant, machinery, stock (estimated at the last stock-taking at £24,168), patents, goodwill, debts (viz., the above sums of £11,186 0s. 5d. and £76,555 14s. 7d.), with the benefit of existing orders, but not including cash and securities in hand or at the bank, has been fixed by the North of England Trustee, Debenture, and Assets Corporation (Limited) at the sum of £180,000, payable as to £130,000 in cash, and as to the remaining £50,000, or any part of it, in cash or in Debentures and Preference and Ordinary Shares of the Company in equal proportions at the option of the Company, out of which they pay Messrs. Jones & Co. for the property £158,500 (of which £108,500 is to be paid in cash and the balance wholly or in part in cash or in Debentures and Preference and Ordinary Shares), and also pay commission for the introduction of the business, and expenses in connection with the formation of the Company and the present issue of share capital and debentures down to the first general allotment of shares, including the fees and stamp duty payable on registration of the Company, but exclusive of all other stamp duties.

No working capital is required beyond the £87,741 15s. debts which are realised week by week.

The two following agreements have been entered into:

An agreement dated the 1st day of July, 1889, between William Jones and John Jones of the one part, and the North of England Trustee, Debenture, and Assets Corporation (Limited) of the other part, and an agreement dated the 2nd day of July, 1889, between the said Corporation of the one part, and James William Pownall (as Trustee on behalf of the Company) of the other part.

In addition to the agreements above mentioned, there are numerous trade agreements in relation to the carrying on of the business, including hiring agreements and engagements with *employees* and others, and the said Corporation has also entered into contracts for the remuneration of persons who guarantee the subscription of share capital and debentures, and for the payment of commission and expenses. All applicants for shares shall be deemed to have waived the insertion of the dates and



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BIRMINGHAM.

G. R. P. has had over 20 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perambulators.

names of the parties to any such agreements or contracts, and shall waive all further compliance with Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867.

The debentures will be secured by specific mortgage of the land and works at Guide Bridge, and by a floating charge on the other property present and after acquired and the undertaking of the Company.

Application for settlement and quotation will be made in due course on the London and Manchester Stock Exchanges.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned without deduction, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Forms of application for shares and debentures may be obtained at the offices of the Company, or from the bankers, brokers, or solicitors.

Copies of the memorandum and articles of association, of the two before-mentioned agreements, of Messrs. Broome, Murray, & Co.'s detailed report, with profit and loss accounts attached, and of Messrs. William Grundy & Sons' report and valuation, may be inspected at the offices of the solicitors, Messrs. Hinde, Milne, and Bury.

COPY REPORT OF MESSRS. BROOME, MURRAY, & CO.

104, King Street, Manchester, 5th June, 1889.

To the Directors of Jones' Sewing Machine Company (Limited).

Dear Sirs,—We have examined the accounts of Messrs. Jones & Co., sewing machine makers, Guide Bridge, for a period of six years, commencing 1st January, 1883, to 31st December last, and send herewith detailed report, with profit and loss account for that period.

From these accounts it will be observed that the average annual trading profit for the six years (*i.e.*, without any reduction having been made for partners' salaries and interest on capital) has amounted to £18,301 10 0

Deduct—Depreciation on the present estimated value of buildings, plant, and machinery, depôt, furniture, &c.....say 1,735 0 0

Leaving an average annual net profit of..... £16,566 10 0

We are,

Yours faithfully,

BROOME, MURRAY, & Co.

Copy Certificate of Messrs. Samuel Ashton & Sons.

Ashton-under-Lyne, 5th June, 1889.

Dear Sirs,—We have audited Messrs. Jones & Co.'s books for fifteen years past, and we confirm the above report of Messrs. Broome, Murray, & Co.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL ASHTON & SONS,

Manchester, 5th July, 1889 Chartered Accountants.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

1. The Name of the Company is Jones' Sewing Machine Company Limited.
2. The Registered Office of the Company will be situated in England.
3. The Objects for which the Company is established are
 - (a.) To acquire by purchase the business carried on by Messrs. William Jones and John Jones at Guide Bridge in the county of Lancaster and elsewhere under the style or firm of Jones & Co. and the works and property held therewith and to undertake liabilities and engagements of the said firm in connection with the same upon the terms of an Agreement dated the second day of July 1889 and made between the North of England Trustee Debenture and Assets Corporation Limited of the one part and James William Pownall as trustee for the Company of the other part and to adopt as a contract of the Company and carry out such Agreement with or without any alteration.
 - (b.) To carry on and develop the business to be so acquired and generally the business or businesses of manufacturers of sewing machine manufacturers and mechanical engineers in all branches iron and brass founders and workers in metal and all businesses generally or commonly carried on or capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any business hereinbefore specifically mentioned and to buy and sell and generally deal in any material appliance or thing capable of being used or employed in or about any such business.
 - (c.) To acquire by original application or otherwise letters patent or other patent rights and trade marks and to take licenses and to grant licenses upon any terms for the manufacture sale letting or use of any invention the subject of such patent rights or of licenses taken by the Company and to make any experiments with the view of acquiring letters patent.
 - (d.) To acquire and hold land and to acquire or construct any buildings or works for the purposes of the company including any roads tramways waterways bridges or other works whether to be used exclusively by the Company or not and to own or hire waggons ships lighters and other things used for purposes of transit.
 - (e.) To subscribe towards or establish or maintain any institution or fund club or association for the benefit of any workmen or others in any trade connected with the Company's business with or without other persons or towards any exhibition or to any fund to be raised by public or local subscription for any charitable or other purpose.
 - (f.) To form any subsidiary Company to be incorporated with the view of taking over any property of the Company or working under any licence or otherwise calculated to increase or maintain its business and to hold any shares in or obligations of such company or to guarantee the subscription thereof.
 - (g.) To acquire and carry on all or any part of the property or business of any person firm or company possessed of property suitable for any of the purposes of the Company or carrying on any business which this Company is authorised to carry on and in connection with any such transaction to undertake any

liabilities relating to the business or property acquired or of the previous owners thereof.

- (h.) Generally to sell let develop dispose of or otherwise deal with the whole or any part of the property and undertaking of the Company upon any terms and for any kind of consideration.
 - (i.) To accept payment for anything in or to purchase or otherwise acquire and to hold the shares stocks or obligations of any company in England or elsewhere carrying on any business within the objects of the Company and upon a distribution of assets or division of profits to distribute any such shares stocks or obligations amongst the members of this Company in specie.
 - (j.) To borrow or raise money for any purposes of the Company and for the purpose of securing the same and interest or for any other purpose to mortgage or charge in any manner or form the undertaking or the whole or any part of the property of the Company present or after acquired or its uncalled capital and to create issue make draw accept and negotiate perpetual or redeemable debentures or debenture stock or other obligations or bills of exchange promissory notes or other negotiable instruments.
 - (k.) To apply for and promote at the expense of the Company any Act of Parliament for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution or enlarge its powers and to contribute to the expenses of opposing any Bill in Parliament which may be considered prejudicial to the interests of the Company.
 - (l.) To pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of or incident to the formation of the Company or any Company hereby authorised to be formed or the issue of the capital of this or any such other Company including brokerage or commission for obtaining applications for shares debentures or debenture stock or for guaranteeing the issue of any shares debentures or debenture stock.
 - (m.) To carry out all or any of the foregoing objects as principals or agents and alone or jointly with any other company association firm or person and in any part of the world.
 - (n.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.
4. The liability of the members is limited.
5. The capital of the Company is £160,000 divided into 32,000 shares of £5 each. Subject to any variation which may be effected under the powers given by the regulations of the Company and without prejudice to those powers and subject also to the power of the Company to issue new preference shares 13,000 of the said shares shall be preference shares entitling the holders to such preference in respect thereof as may be given by the Articles of Association of the Company for the time being and the remainder shall subject as aforesaid be ordinary shares and the Company may subject to the provisions of its Articles of Association as originally framed or as subsequently altered attach to any new shares any preferential right in the division of profits or distribution of capital over any other shares preference or ordinary and whether of the original or any new capital.

The Brosius Machine Co.

GOING TO WORK ON A LARGE SCALE. 2,500 MACHINES SOLD.

A Manufacturing Concern Which Has Been Developing Quietly for Some Months Past Comes to the Front in a Model Machine Made in Atlanta.

MR. T. J. JAMES will start to New York at once to buy a plant for the manufacture of the Brosius Spring Motor sewing machines, and within four months the company expects to have 100 men at work. By the end of the first year they expect to employ regularly 400 or more hands. They have a capital of 20,000 dols. already called, and 100,000 dols. which is available on call, besides 130,000 dols. treasury stock, which may be sold or not, according as the stockholders see proper.

The Brosius machine, patent rights to which were bought by this company about ten months ago, has been simplified and perfected according to the best principles of mechanism by Mr. Albert A. Wood, the well-known mechanical engineer, who has had thirty years' experience with patents. It is not a machine and a motor simply, but a spring driven machine in which the motor and machine are built together and adapted to each other.

The sample machine on exhibition at Chamberlin, Johnson, & Co.'s store is highly finished, and of substantial and ornamental pattern. The castings were made at the technological school from Mr. Wood's patterns, and the finishing and machine work were done by Atlanta workmen under Mr. Wood's supervision. Everything about it except the two long steel springs in the motor and the

needle, was made in Atlanta by Atlanta workmen. Even the nickel plating was done here by Hollins Brothers.

It is proposed to sell this at the same prices as other first-class machines, adding ten dollars for the spring motor.

The novelties of the machine are covered by seven patents issued or allowed. The principal attraction, of course, is the motor which does away with the treadle. The lever in a few turns winds up the seventy foot springs which run the machine for seven and a half minutes. The motion, however, is continuous, as the motor can be rewound while the machine is running. The easiest way to run it is to give a turn or two to the lever, run awhile and give another turn or two. By an arrangement on the lever either one or both of the springs can be wound so as to give more or less power, according to the fabric.

A novel arrangement of the thread avoids all threading but that of the needle, and the feed has a motion which makes the seam run straight out from the needle, without the tendency to draw the cloth to one side that is noticeable in ordinary machines. There is a novel tension which makes it easy to keep the stitch locking in the centre by a balance of tension above and below the cloth.

The handsome case was made from walnut that grew on Captain Jones's farm at Old Town, Ga., and the machine was in a thorough sense a Georgia product equal in every respect to the best machines in the country.

The great advantage of such a business to Atlanta is that it will take up four five hundred unskilled men, and train them in working by the piece to great skill in making certain parts of the machine. Having become by this concentration of attention on particular parts, skilful specialists, they earn the wages of skilled labor, some of them three or four dollars a day, and the average two dollars. A few months hence, when the factory employs 100 men, the pay roll will be 200 dols. a day, or about 5,000 dols. a month. Within a year they expect to increase it to 400 hands and 20,000 dols., and subsequently to 800 hands and 40,000 dols. a month.

Since an account of the enterprise was published in *The Constitution* last Fall, the promoters have gone on quietly maturing their plans and perfecting their machine, and now they are ready to go to work.

They have cash orders for one thousand machines to go to Virginia, another thousand to go to Ohio, and five hundred to go elsewhere, so the company begins business with orders for 2,500 machines, or nearly 100,000 dols. worth of work. It is expected that within a few years they will pay out, in Atlanta, for wages 500,000 dols. per annum.

Captain T. J. James is president of the company, and Mr. J. B. Zachry is secretary and treasurer.

The following gentlemen are the directors:—E. P. Chamberlin, John M. Brosius, W. G. Ragan, T. S. Lewis, W. I. Zachry, G. W. Adair, G. V. Gress, E. P. Black, W. L. Stanton, G. A. Howell, and T. J. James.

The Brosius International Motor Sewing Machine Company, with a capital of 500,000 dols., was organised May 1st, to handle patents on the machine and motor in foreign countries. This company owns the patents for all the world except the United States, and has pending applications for patents in twenty-three of the leading foreign countries.

Its stockholders are T. J. James, W. H. Trezevant, G. W. Adair, R. M. Farror, Jos. Smith, A. P. Morgan, J. O. Wynn, W. L. Stanton, E. T. Mallory, D. L. Cheatham, A. T. Cheatham, and E. H. Orr.

Its officers are G. A. Howell, president; R. M. Farror, vice-president; W. I. Zachry, secretary and treasurer, who, with, T. J. James, John M. Brosius, W. H. Trezevant, D. L. Cheatham, and G. W. Adair, constitute the directory.

It is the purpose of the company to exhibit this wonderful invention at the world's exhibition at Paris, and in the principal capitals of Europe, and to push the sales of patents for foreign countries for all they are worth. The company will be represented abroad as soon as practicable by the best business talent it can command, and it expects to realise large returns from sales of the patents. Indeed, there seems no reason to doubt that this invention will revolutionise the sewing machine trade, and prove the motive power for dental lathes, and other light draught machinery, and not only result in untold blessings to man-

kind, and especially to womankind, but add thousands of dollars to the wealth of the nations, and make rich the men who have invested largely in it, with corresponding benefits the smaller stockholders. And Atlanta, the best and most vigorous city of the South, stands credited with these new enterprises, points to them with pride and bids the world welcome to the wealth, health and blessing, incident to their development. The stock of both companies will be in demand, and Atlanta pluck will soon score a grand success.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

The Hem-stitch Machine.

MR. EDITOR,—In your issue for July I notice that the hem-stitch machine crops up again, in the form of inquiries from a gentleman in Philadelphia; and in your treatment of the subject you very concisely and very accurately explain my position in connection with the matter. I also see that you have published the few lines I sent you, and taken me at my word, by asking me to send on, as promised, any information that I, as the originator of this *business or industry*, am in a position to give, believing that it will be of interest to at least some of your readers.

Allow me to say, before going further, that had I properly considered the task I was promising to undertake I would probably have seen the advisability of not attempting to do things out of my line, viz., writing for a trade journal, not for any want of willingness to do so, or want of knowledge on the matter. My experience of now over twenty-three years of the existence of machine hem-stitching has been such as to make impressions that I will not readily forget, some of them not being of the most agreeable nature to look back upon. My difficulty lies in the fact that I am much better fitted for fitting a train of wheels, cams, and levers into an harmonious action with each other for the production of some desired mechanical effect than putting words together to read harmoniously and effectively explain my meaning.

A few words now about hem-stitching. "What is it?" and "How is it produced?" also "When was it first done by a sewing machine?"

It seems to me that if I can clearly answer the above questions the whole problem will be nearly solved, and that a sketch of its progress from the start to the present time will be all that is necessary to show that in this, as in many other things, small and up hill beginnings have often eventuated in great benefit to the masses, while the poor, plodding inventor that has been the means of producing those results is often ignored, neglected, or entirely forgotten.

Now, "What is it?" Its name, to a certain extent, supplies an answer to this, inasmuch as it indicates a hem or fold of the material, which may be either a handkerchief, a towel, a tablecloth, a sheet, a pillow-case, or, indeed, anything requiring to be hemmed to prevent fraying of the edge.

When the width of hem has been decided on, *this being a matter of taste*, there are a number of threads drawn out along where the edge of the hem is to be sewn down, this leaves the yarn that runs from the hem loose and free to be drawn together by the tightening of the sewing thread. If this operation is done by hand, as in the old process, the worker, in plying her needle, makes a point of catching a number of the loose yarn threads above mentioned, say about five threads, and by drawing the thread tight, when sewing them, close to the edge of the hem, then, repeating the operation on the next five threads, it will be seen that a three-cornered opening has been left between the two stitches; this only requires to be continued along the entire hem, when the result will be a row of little, bound, three-cornered openings, which, when skilfully performed, gives a very pretty effect, and is known in the trade by the name of French vein or hem-stitch.

J. B. ROBERTSON.

(To be continued.)

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our July number.)

MR. BELLFORD, whose patent was considered in the last article, obtained another patent for improvements in sewing machines on October 12th, 1852, the idea being a communication. This machine needs no explanation, it being merely a reproduction of the oblique double needle machine, already described in the matter referring to Mr. Hughes's third machine. On October 16th, 1852, Mr. Charles Tiot Judkins obtained a patent for a machine, the constituent parts of which consisted of a vibrating needle in combination with a horizontal traversing shuttle and a serrated feeding bar working after the manner described in Mr. Hughes's specifications. The novelty claimed for this machine was the introduction of the shuttle into the double chain-stitch machine, utilising the needle and feed motions of that machine with a slight alteration in the time of the cams by which they were driven, and using the lever that revolved the circular needle in the double chain machine to propel the shuttle in the lock-stitch. So impressed was the patentee with the value of this alteration that royalties were claimed by him from all makers of lock-stitch machines using the shuttle and four-motion feed, and the sum of 40s. for each machine was paid by many who preferred to take that course rather than defend an action in Chancery, the numbers filed being so great that the attention of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Westbury) was directed to the matter, with the result that he at once stayed all proceedings relating to the subject in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and ordered a case to be stated before him, when after many days' trial a decision was given against the patent, without the defendants being called upon to plead. A machine using a straight needle acting vertically, the filling thread being passed through the loop by means of a reciprocating shuttle working in a rectilinear groove or race, and having a wheel-feed motion, was patented by Mr. John Henry Johnson on November 11th, 1852.

This machine in itself possesses no distinctive features worthy of record, and is noticed in these articles only because of the fact that with it was introduced one of those simple ideas which have done so much towards perfecting the machine for special kinds of work. The machine was arranged to sew stout materials, and the idea above referred to was the provision made to lubricate the needle thread. A small reservoir containing the lubricating agent is fitted to the top of the overhanging arm or bracket, and through this reservoir the needle thread is caused to pass on its way from the reel to the needle; simple as this arrangement undoubtedly is, it has proved of very great importance to the leather trade, and is extensively used at the present day in stitching heavy leather goods, and if due regard be paid to the composition of the lubricating material, great solidity and durability are given to the work produced, and the fibres of the leather are less likely to be cut than they would be if exposed to the friction of a dry thread.

The machine patented by Mr. Alfred Vincent Newton (a communication), January 18th, 1853, was, like that of Mr. Johnson, chiefly noticeable on account of the introduction of one especial feature. The machine was one of that class in which a barbed needle is employed, an arrangement being made by which the barb of the needle is closed during the withdrawal of the needle from the work, this closing arrangement having since been modified in various ways. The fabric is carried by circular racks working in suitable grooves made in the face of the circular bed-plate of the machine. The especial feature of this machine consists in the use of a piercer or stiletto, which is used in conjunction with the needle, being fixed to, and actuated by, the same vibrating arm, the use of the stiletto being to pierce a hole in the material, through which the needle afterwards easily passes without being subjected to the strain it would have to bear if it had to

force its own passage. Newton's machine has not met with any success in this country, but the stiletto or piercer has been utilised in the boot-sole sewing machines of the present day.

(To be continued.)

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 9,701. F. R. Kahnes and W. Schumann, for a thread-stitching or book-binding machine.
 9,716. J. W. Watts, for improvements in and relating to circular latch needle knitting machines.
 9,766. J. Hubbard, for improvements in bassinette perambulators and similar vehicles.
 9,966. P. M. Justice, a communication from the Wilcomb Knitting Machine Co., of United States, for improvements in straight latch needle knitting machines.
 10,325. H. J. Allison, a communication from H. J. Davison, of United States, for improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.
 10,446. A. J. Fairfax, for improvements in sewing machines.
 10,481. M. H. Pearson and C. Bennion, for improvements in sewing machines.
 10,550. E. Birch, for improved buttonhole-cutting machine.
 10,654. J. Mackenzie and W. Armstrong, for improvements in apparatus for darning stockings and other like fabrics.
 10,727. R. Wootton, for improvements in apparatus for domestic weaving or darning.
 10,875. F. Wilkinson, for improved trimming apparatus, applicable to sewing machines.
 10,906. E. and R. Corneby, for improvements in embroidering machines.
 10,942. G. Moore, senior, A. L. Stamps, and G. Moore, junior, for improvements in the manufacture of axle caps for perambulators, &c.
 10,947. W. T. Smith and J. Clough, for perambulator steering appliance.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

- 10,469. *Improvements in sewing machines.* C. Mundy, of 28, College Avenue, Leicester.—Dated July 19th, 1889. Price 8d.
 Relates to an improved double thread chain-stitch sewing machine, which can be converted at pleasure into a single thread chain-stitch machine, and which is further capable of making one or more lines of single or double thread chain stitching at the same time, the said machine having an improved trimming or cutting apparatus in combination with it, but which apparatus may also be adapted to other sewing machines.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 11TH, 1889.

- 404,863. J. Reece, Boston, Mass., sewing machine for finishing button-hole pieces.
 404,964. W. S. Elliott, Hartford, Conn., sewing machine fan attachment.
 404,965. A. Faulkner, Jersey City, N.Y., sewing machine.
 404,966. A. Faulkner, Jersey City, N.Y., sewing machine.
 405,043. W. A. Mack, Norwalk, Ohio, stand for sewing machines.
 405,205. W. F. Dial, A. Steward, and G. H. Dimond, Bridgeport, Conn., sewing machine.
 405,228. A. Shea, Boston, Mass., sewing machine for securing stay cords and thrum ends.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 18TH, 1889.

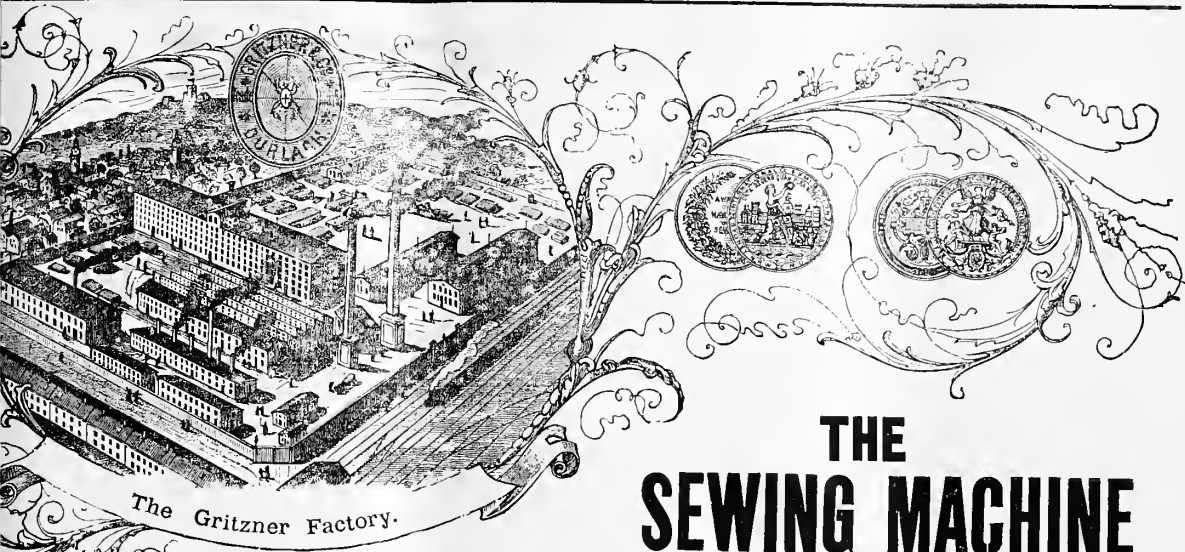
- 405,448. C. W. Weiss, Brooklyn, N.Y., feed mechanism for sewing machines.
 405,453. J. Albrecht, Cannstadt, Wurtemberg, sole sewing machine.
 405,568. T. Kundtz, Cleveland, Ohio, combination cabinet for sewing machines.
 405,592. G. R. Peare, Lynn, Mass., wax heating device for sewing machines.
 405,593. G. R. Peare, Lynn, Mass., wax heating device for sewing machines.
 405,594. G. R. Peare, Lynn, Mass., horn heating device for wax-thread sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 25TH, 1889.

- 405,726. G. H. Wilkins, Shelburne Falls, Mass., spool of thread for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 2ND, 1889.

- 406,042. H. W. Hadley, Orange, Mass., rotary shuttle actuating mechanism for sewing machines.
 406,115. C. J. A. Sjöberg, Bridgeport, Conn., button-hole attachment for sewing machines.
 406,277. T. F. Hart and G. S. Hill, Lynn, Mass., sewing machine.
 406,316. M. G. Turner, Westborough, Mass., separator plate for sewing machines.
 406,368. J. F. McKenny, Baltimore, Md., shuttle for sewing machines.

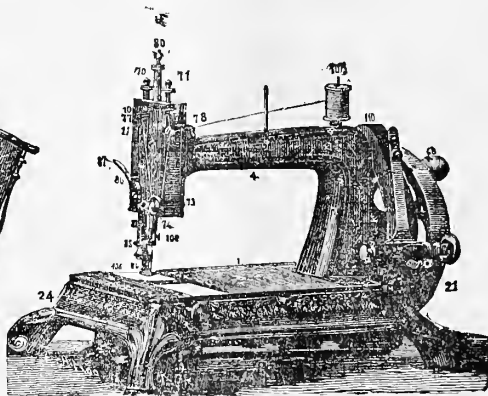
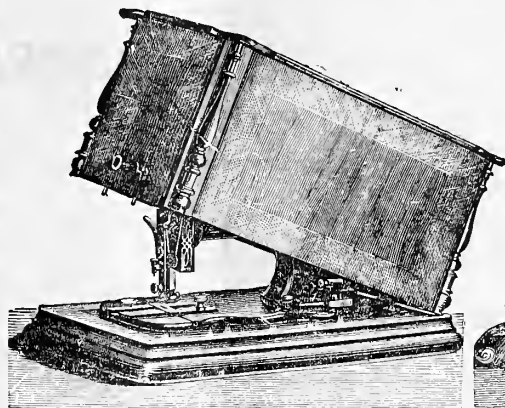


THE SEWING MACHINE

MANUFACTORY LATE

GRITZNER & CO., LIMITED, DURLACH (GERMANY).

BARMEN 1875.
 LEIPZIG 1875.
 ELBERFELD 1875.
 DRESDEN 1877.
 BREMERHAVEN 1877.
 KARLSRUHE 1877.
 PARIS 1879.
 ARNHEIM 1879.
 MANNHEIM 1880.
 SYDNEY 1880.
 STAVENHAGEN 1881.
 FRANKFURT/M 1881.
 PERTUIS 1882.
 FOIX 1883.
 HANNOVER 1884.
 ZINTEN 1885.
 LONDON 1885.
 U.A.M.



No. GRITZNER A Family Hand Machine, with cover. No. 5 GRITZNER D Original Graziosa Hand Machine.

Gritzner's Improved Sewing Machine

Best for **AGENTS** and **SHIPPERS**. 45,000 Machines sold Annually to work either by hand or foot. More real improvements than any other Machine.

1879.

Sydney, 1880.

London, 1885.

MANY OTHER
 MEDALS
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ING 600 HANDS.



Low Arm.

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Elegantly
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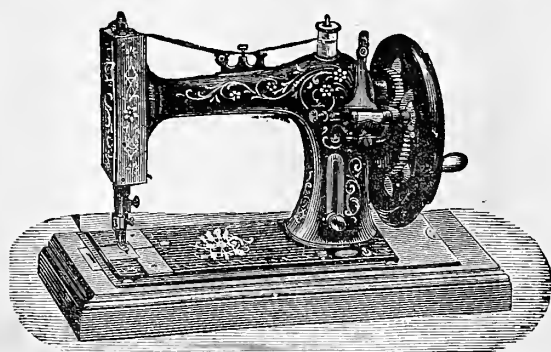
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Selling
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Every
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Write for terms to Sole Agent for Great Britain and Ireland,

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TRADE MARK.

NEW MACHINE.

With perfectly Noiseless Link Motion Cylinder Shuttle Self-setting Needle, Loose Wheel and Automatic Bobbin Winder and other improvements. The most powerful Hand or Treadle Lock-stitch Machine in the Market. Shipping Orders executed on the Shortest Notice. Largest Stock in England. All kinds of Sewing Machine Stands, Parts, &c., for CASH only. Price List on Application. Kindly Mention this Paper.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

GRIMME, NATALIS & Co.,
BRUNSWICK, GERMANY.

MAKERS OF THE RENOWNED

“ORIGINAL PRINCESS” Hand Machine,

ALSO

“FAMILY” Hand or Treadle,
MEDIUM B and C, High or Low Arm,
AND THE

“NATALIS D,” an elegant, light-running
Machine, with latest improvements.

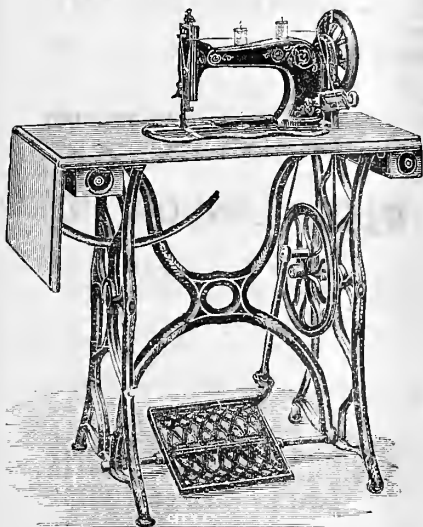
WHOLESALE REPRESENTATIVE FOR GREAT BRITAIN,

CHAS. BRADBURY,

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VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CYCLOPS IMPROVED HIGH-ARM
Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines,

FOR

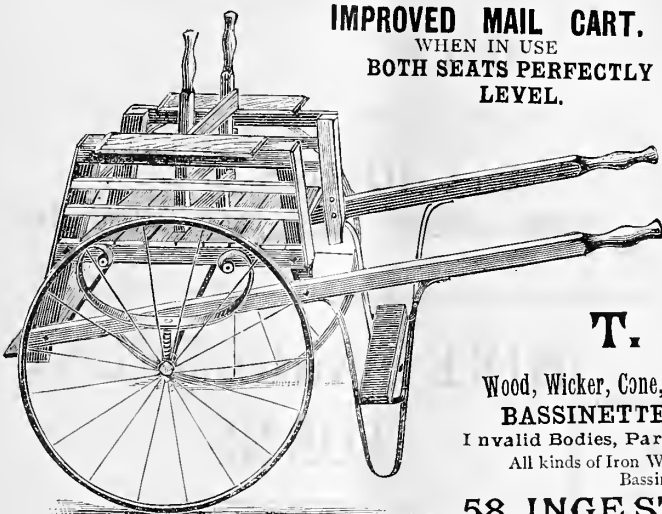
Domestic & Manufacturing Purposes,

To WORK either by HAND or FOOT.

*These Machines are made from the Best Materials and cannot be
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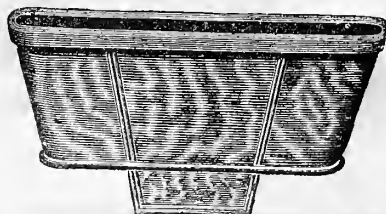
Shipping Orders executed on the shortest notice.

IMPROVED MAIL CART.
WHEN IN USE
BOTH SEATS PERFECTLY
LEVEL.



Luckett's Latest Specialty.

WALNUT BODIES.



T. LUCKETT,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Wood, Wicker, Cone, Grass, Rush, Bamboo, Wire, Iron, Papier Mache
BASSINETTE & PERAMBULATOR BODIES,
Invalid Bodies, Parcel Cart Bodies, Tricycle Horses, & Mail Carts
All kinds of Iron Work made for Invalid Carriages, Parcel Carts and
Bassinettes. Price Lists on Application.

58, INGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

WRINGERS.

The "VICTOR" WRINGER is a Machine we can confidently recommend. It fixes with ease on to a round or square tub, and the clamp is so arranged that no matter at what angle the side of the tub may be the Wringer, when fixed, stands straight up.

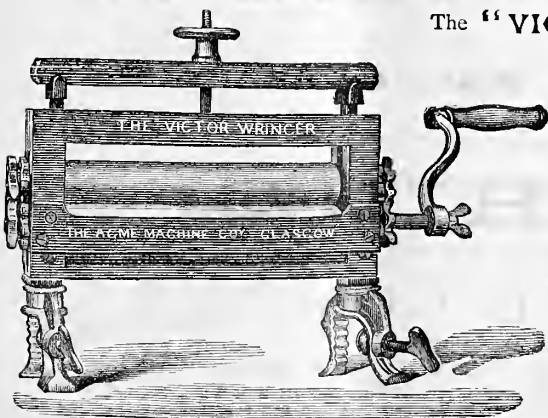
TRADE PRICES.

12 in.	14 in.	15 in.	} All with Best White Solid Rubber Rollers.
12/-	13/-	14/-	

Cog Wheels, 8d. extra each Machine.

The A.M.Co. are the largest manufacturers of Rubber Roller Wringer in Europe. Makers of the "Acme," "President," "Nonpareil," and "Victor" Wringers; also Knife Cleaners and Ice Cream Freezers.

THE ACME MACHINE CO.,
Henrietta Street, GLASGOW.



HENRY VORLEY'S

Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil.

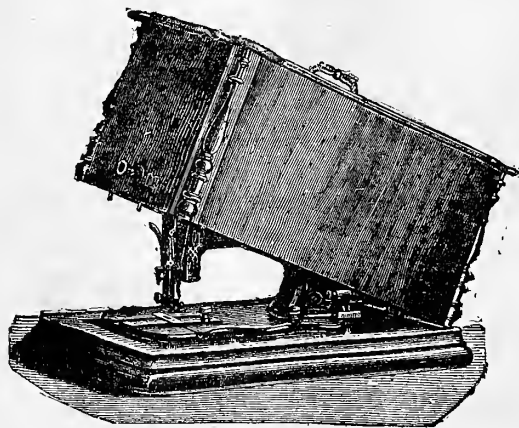
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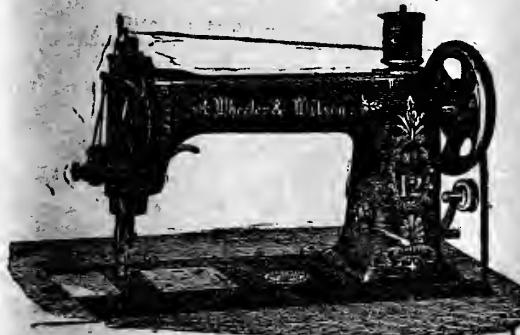
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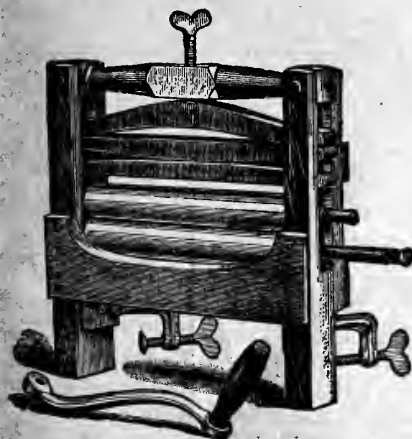
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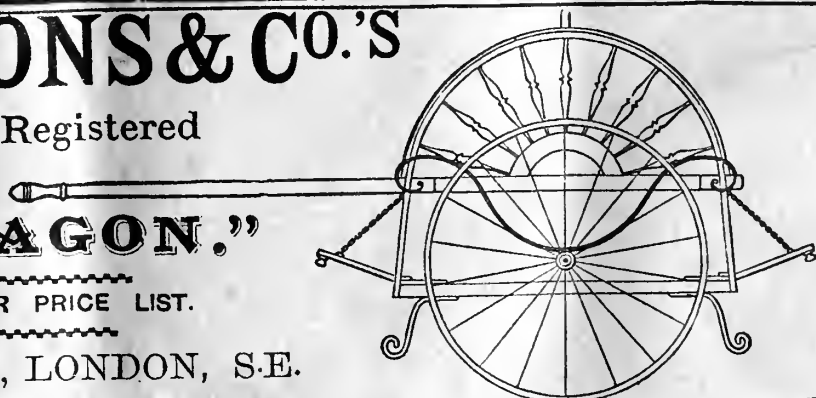
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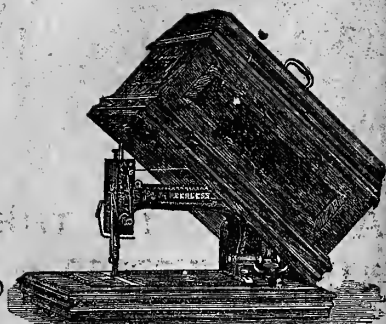
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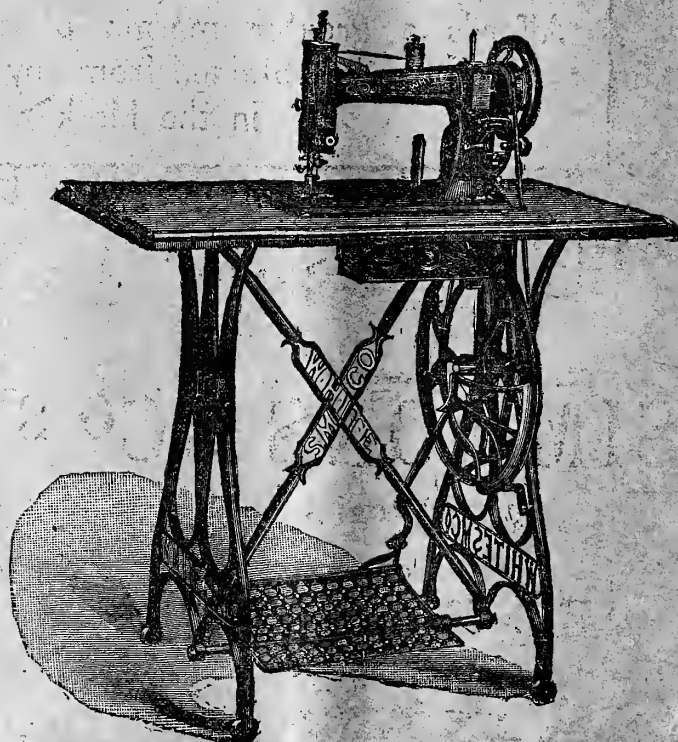
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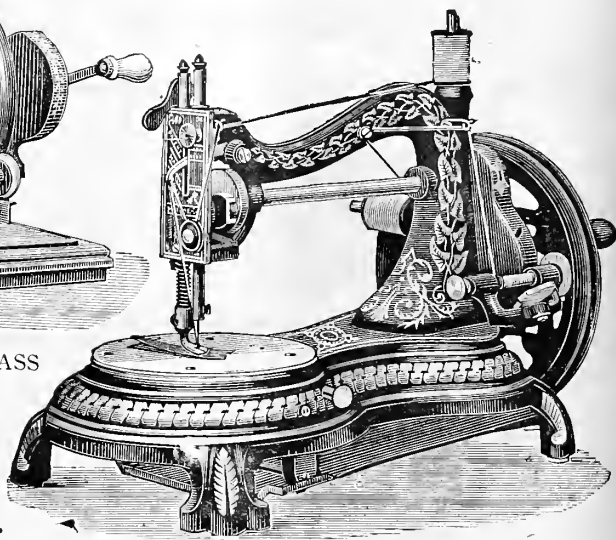
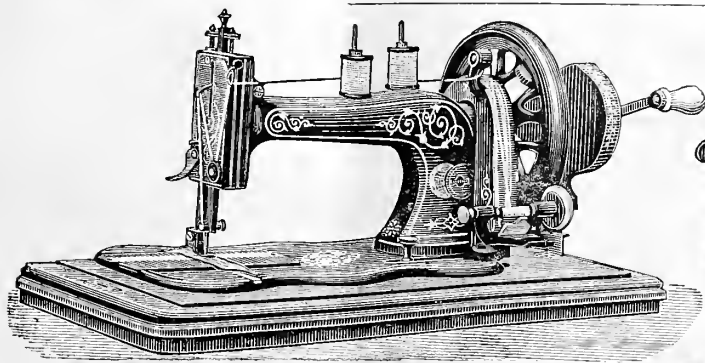
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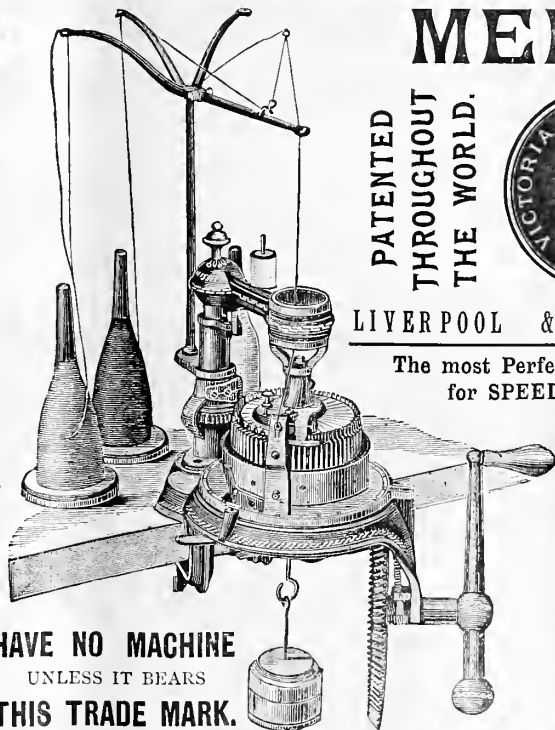
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The most Perfect Machine in existence
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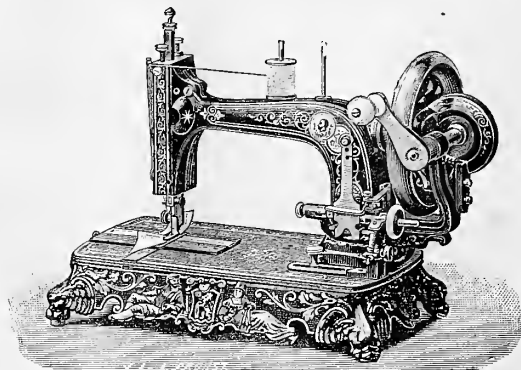
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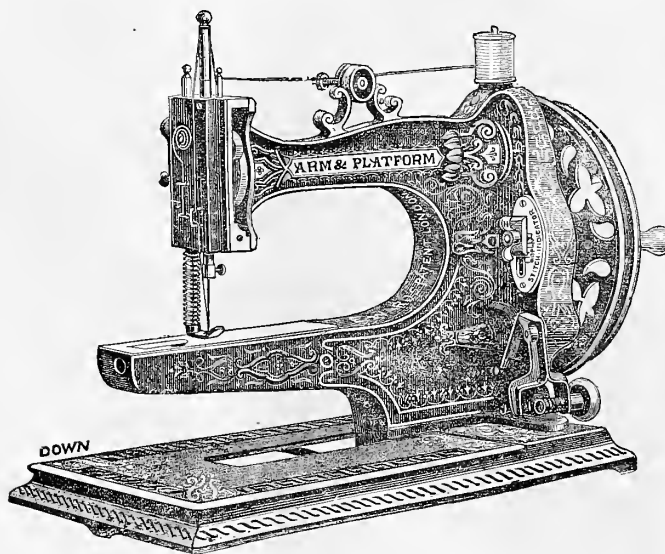


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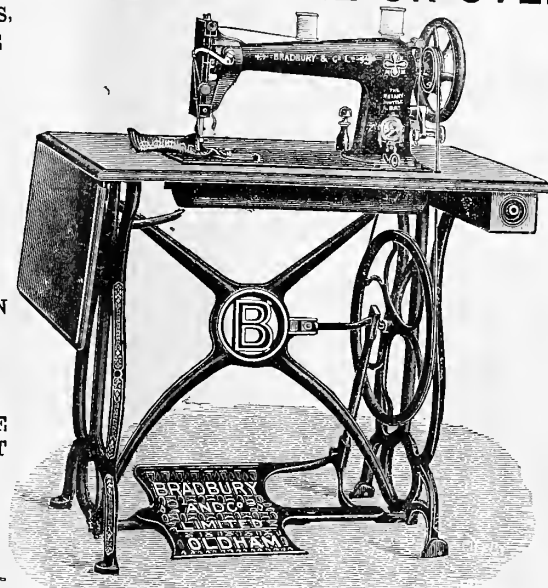
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SIMPLICITY WITH
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ALL WEARING PARTS
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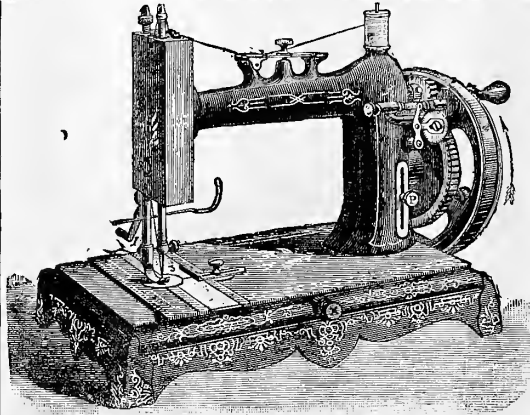
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NEW HOME AND NEW NATIONAL SEWING MACHINES

Are Perfect in Every Respect and cannot be Improved upon by Imitators.

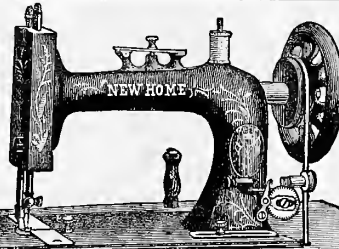
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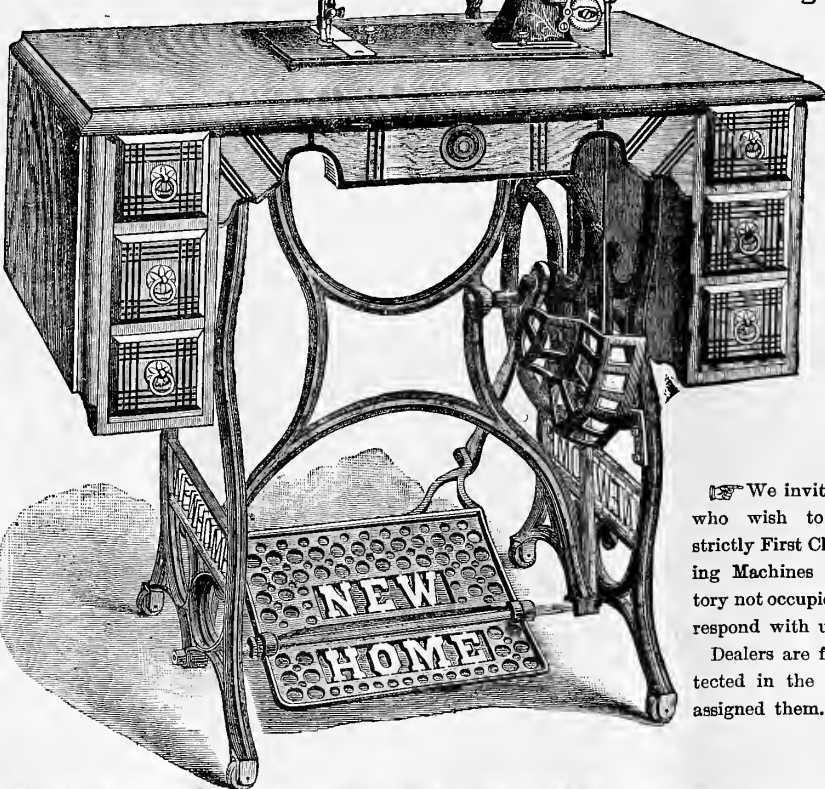
THEY ARE MARVELS of INVENTIVE TALENT and CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY

They Surpass all other Sewing Machines in the varied combinations that constitute a Perfect Machine.



Buy the Genuine "NEW HOME" and "NEW NATIONAL." Do not be deceived. Buy from our authorized agent.

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YOU CAN BUY THE GENUINE "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINES OF
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The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

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THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

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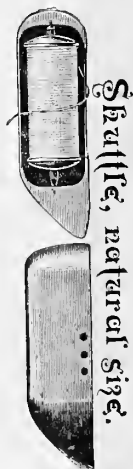
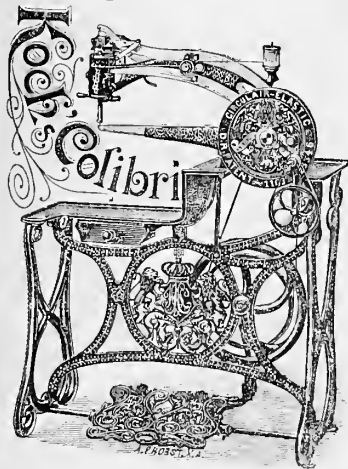
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No Shuttle Carrier.



Cylinder, natural size.



Shuttle, natural size.

No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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Adjustable Oscillating Shuttle Machine

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THE BEST MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

THE "MEDIUM"

Still to the Front.

THE FAVOURITE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.



The "FAMILY," "FAMILY"
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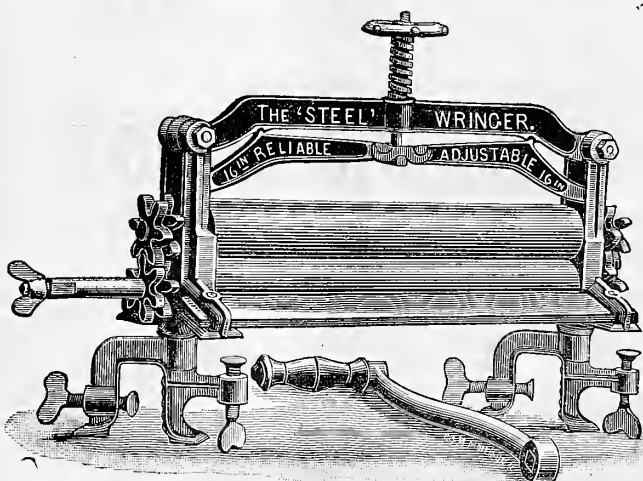
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The "STEEL" Wringer. 2 Sizes.

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FIXES TO TUB AND TABLE.

The Gear Wheels on these Wringers are Unbreakable.



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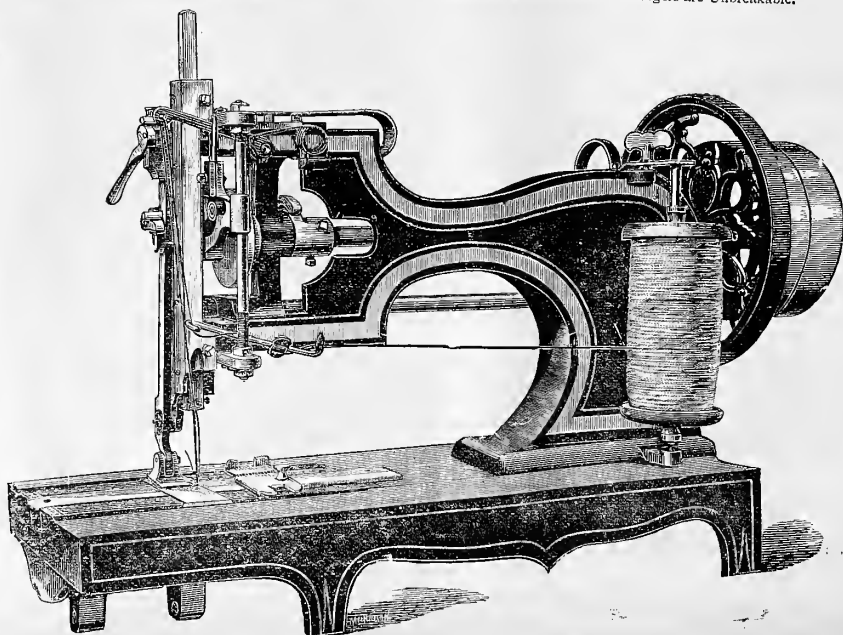
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Manufacturers and Importers of
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All kinds, GOLD, SILVER, and METAL.

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In every trade for the sale of our Rubber
Stamps, cheapest and best in the world;
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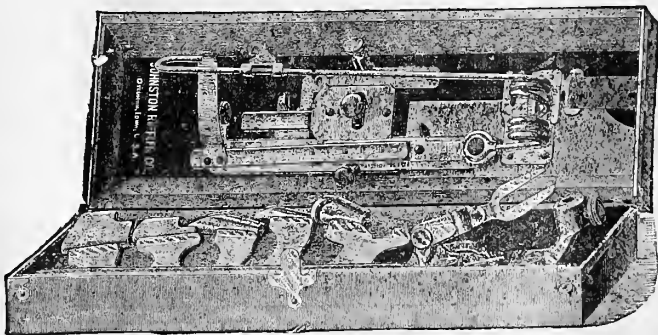
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SEWING MACHINES of all systems manu-
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Agents for JUNKER & RUH'S well-known Machines.

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HAS been improved by making them all heavier and stronger, and by giving them a superior nickel-plated finish. The Ruffler has a detachable under Blade and a separate Shirring Plate to go into the machine in place of the Shuttle Race Cover. The Tuckmarker has a slot in the bed plate to adapt it to the use either with a long or short presser foot. It has a steel blade under the wheel to make a sharper crease, and two screws on independently adjust either the marker or gauge. All placed in a velvet-lined box made by the Johnston Ruffler Company expressly for their set. They are now prepared to furnish them for all the different kinds of sewing machines.

These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

JOHNSTON RUFFLER COMPANY,
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N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

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Is the BEST HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINE ever offered to the Public.

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SEWING MACHINE WORKS, very completely fitted up, and long established, many thousands of machines sold, for SALE, with Good-will, &c.—Apply by letter to "K," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

WANTED, Price Lists of all kinds of **SEWING MACHINE PARTS**.—Address "Repairer," 4, Albert Place, Baptist Mills, Bristol.

WANTED to Purchase **SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES**, Singer System. Any quantity. Dealers' soiled stocks purchased.—Address "S. H. M.," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

POSITION WANTED by Experienced Manager in Sewing Machine Trade, with view to purchase or partnership if possible.—Hatfield Lodge, Cotterell Street, Hereford.

SECOND-HAND LATHES, and MILLING and PLANING TOOLS.—Wanted immediately the above by a sewing machine company.—G.H., care of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

WANTED.—Situation by first-class sewing machine mechanic, 20 years' experience.—R.G., 38, Aytoun Road, Stockwell, S.W.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.
SEPT. 2nd, 1889.

The Hire-Purchase System.

RECOVERY OF MACHINES.

Last month, in the Penzance County Court, Mr. Bray appeared for Kate Harvey in an action brought against her by the Singer Company, and said that the machine in question had been ordered into the possession of the Court because the instalments of 2s. 6d. a month had not been regularly paid up. Not having the machine, defendant could not earn the money to meet the judgment of the Court, and they asked that it might be returned in order to enable the defendant to obtain the money. Mr. Dobell, for the plaintiffs, said that the amount for which judgment had been recovered was £2 9s. If the machine went back to the defendant they had no guarantee that it would not be disposed of. His Honour: I would attach anybody for contempt of court who attempted to do that. The defendant being unable to find a security, judgment was allowed. In a similar case, the Singer Company against Nannie Hitchins, judgment was also given, the plaintiffs to have the machines in both cases.

HIRED ARTICLES and LANDLORDS' HYPOTHEC.

In the Glasgow Small Debt Court on the 21st August—Sheriff Birnie on the bench—William Steel, portioner, 16, Moss Street, Paisley, sued David M'Lardy & Co., Acme Machine Company, 231, Argyll Street, for the price of a patent mangle, £10, or alternatively for £10 of damages, for illegal and unwarrantable detention and seizure. The mangle had been sold on the hire system to James Smith, Johnstone, a tenant of the pursuer's. Smith fell into arrears with his rent, with the result that the pursuer sequestered his effects, and included in the sequestration the defender's mangle. The defenders, who were unaware of the pursuer's proceedings, sent to Johnstone and took away their mangle. The mangle had been appraised at the sum of £1 10s., and sold to pursuer himself at that sum. Mr. Sheriff Birnie held that the mangle was not subject to the landlord's hypothec; it formed no part of the ordinary plenishing of the tenant's premises in this case, and seemed to him to be on a similar footing to a sewing machine or piano on hire. The defenders were unaware of the pursuer's proceedings, and had been allowed to take away the mangle by the tenant. The defendants were therefore assuaged, with 8s. 4d. of costs. Pursuer's agent—Mr. J. Campbell Gray. Defenders' agent—Mr. Andrew M'Kechin.

LANDLORDS' HYPOTHEC ON HIRED ARTICLES.

On the 22nd August, Sheriff Guthrie, of Glasgow, gave a judgment which will considerably affect the practice which has hitherto prevailed in the Sheriff Courts regarding the right of a landlord to sequester a hired piano for payment of the rent due by his tenant. The general practice in the inferior Courts has been to hold that a hired piano does not form part of the landlord's security. Sheriff Guthrie takes a different view; and although his opinion was delivered in a small-debt action, it was carefully considered after the case had been argued in chambers. The facts admitted were that M'Dougall's Trustees had let a house to one Zaino for the year from Whit-sunday, 1888, to Whit-sunday 1889; that during the tenancy the tenant was in possession of a piano which he had hired from Messrs. Mayer & Son, Renfield Street, Glasgow, that he returned the piano to them after it had been sequestered by the trustees for payment of the rent; and that Messrs. Mayer & Son having declined to return the piano or pay the rent, the trustees raised the action in which the judgment in question has just been delivered. The Sheriff's opinion is as follows:—"The facts set forth in the statement are practically admitted, as are also the contract between the pursuer's tenant and the defenders relative to this pianoforte, and the account showing that the tenant has paid £10 10s. of the contract hire or price, leaving a balance of £32 10s. I have no evidence as to the value of the pianoforte. The case has been very well argued, on the footing that no question is raised as to the illegality of the removal of the pianoforte by the defenders, and that it is to be determined as if the defenders were appearing in the sequestration or in a petition for interdict against a sale of a pianoforte by the pursuers. I have formerly considered the state of the law in regard to the operation of the landlord's hypothec on articles in a somewhat similar position, both in the *Pulsometer Company v. Gracie*, 1887, 14 R 316, in editing Bell's Princ. (sec. 1,276 adfin.), and in several cases in this court. I am bound to say that I think that in the *Pulsometer Company v. Gracie* I appear, in the general statement of the law there given (par. 4) to have misapprehended the effect of Bell v. Andrews, the report of which I have again read over more than once; and that, whatever the practice in the Sheriff Courts have been, and whatever doubts may exist as to the principles of the law, the judgments in that case, proceeding from judges of the highest authority, require me to regard *Penson v. Robertson* as still a binding decision in the Sheriff Courts, and as negating the view of the law adopted by myself and some of my colleagues in previous cases. I may say, without concurring in everything that is said in the judgment of the Sheriffs of Fife in *Dickson v. Singer Company*, 30 J. of J., 658, that that judgment indicates the course which in the Sheriff Court we ought to adopt until a different and a more liberal doctrine is introduced by the Legislature or by the Supreme Court. I deem for £8, the rent due, with the expenses of the summons and service." Pursuer's agents—Messrs. Niven & Macniven, writers; defenders' agent—Mr. Morton, of Messrs. J. and D. T. Colquhoun, writers.

THE NEW LAW OF DISTRESS.—IMPORTANT NEW POINT.

On Tuesday last, at the Wigan County Court, before his Honour Judge Ffoolkes, Thomas Churchward, stoker at the gasworks, of Wood Street, Chapel Lane, Wigan, brought an action against John Johnson, builder, Caroline Street, and Samuel Maddock, a person appointed to levy distresses, to recover the sum of £8 10s. 0d. for the unlawful seizure of a sewing machine, and damages and costs altogether amounting to £16 2s. 2d.—Mr. G. D. Wansbrough, London, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. A. Johnson, Wigan, was for the defendants. Mr. Wansbrough said the plaintiff was a weekly tenant of Mr. Johnson, and on the 4th June last was in arrear with his rent to the sum of £1 11s. 8d. On the same day the defendant Johnson, by his bailiff Maddock, distrained on a sewing machine, the property of the Singer Manufacturing Company, of which the plaintiff was a bailee, for hire under an agreement. The plaintiff's wife wholly or in part obtained a living by the use of the machine, and consequently it was a tool of trade, and privileged according to the statute. The whole of the tools, wearing apparel and bedding left on the premises were under the value of £5, being in fact only worth £1 10s. 3d. At the time the distress was levied the machine was in actual use. The plaintiff contended that the distress was absolutely wrongful and illegal *ab initio* on the grounds that the machine was privileged from seizure under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888, and that it was actually in use at the time. The plaintiff had suffered damage by reason of his wife being deprived of the means of livelihood. Demand had been made to the defendants for the delivery of the machine, but they had refused to comply, and, therefore, the plaintiff claimed the return of the machine, or in the alternative its full value, £8 10s. 0d., and also £6 damages for loss of livelihood.

His Honour: How is this machine an implement of the plaintiff's trade.

Mr. Wansbrough said the Act stated that the implements of his trade—that was of himself and his family—were excepted.

His Honour: Oh dear, no. It is clear; the language is different. It must be the implement of his trade, but your particulars state that it was the implement of his wife's trade.

Mr. Wansbrough: Suppose you hold that it is so at law, but a man and his wife are at all intents and purposes one.

His Honour: You cannot argue that in a matter of this kind. You must go by the language of the statute.

Mr. Wansbrough contended that a man could carry on as many businesses as he chose. The plaintiff hired the machine in question and his wife was really his servant. Another point was the machine was in actual use.

His Honour: That hangs on the other point. It must be the tools of his trade.

Mr. Wansbrough: Yes; ostensibly tools of his trade. I am also informed that the bailiff was not licensed.

His Honour: It would not make the distress invalid.

Mr. Johnson: I may say he is licensed by the Bolton County Court.

Mr. Wansbrough said the bailiff took away a machine worth £8 10s. for a debt of £1 14s., including the costs, and also other things, which made the distress excessive.

His Honour: That is not a matter of action. You do not sue for excessive distress. Unless the particulars of the claim are amended I do not think the points raised by Mr. Wansbrough can avail you much. The Act of Parliament makes the wife's earnings her own, and, therefore, I cannot say that a machine belonging to her can in any sense be said to be her husband's implement of trade.

Mr. Wansbrough asked if he showed that the wife's earnings were devoted to maintaining the household and the plaintiff hired the machine, and that his wife was his agent, would that be sufficient?

His Honour did not think that would make any difference, because the plaintiff hired the machine for his wife to carry on a business of her own.

Mr. Wansbrough requested permission to amend the summons, remarking that it was not a question of a few pounds, but of many thousands to people in the same position as the plaintiff. If distresses like that were permitted it would mean starvation to many families, as the wife so supplemented the earnings of her husband as to enable them to live. He asked his Honour for a case on the point, and his Honour consented, the notice having to be given within eight days or the plaintiff would be non-suited.

Purchasing Second-hand Sewing Machines.

At the Ipswich Police Court on the 1st August, before the Deputy Mayor (R. M. Miller, Esq.), J. May, Esq., and A. Winch, Esq., Henry Ladds Hamerton, of Halesworth, was charged with obtaining a sewing machine under false pretences, the property of Maria Osborne, Waterworks Street, Ipswich.—Mr. H. K. Moseley prosecuted and Mr. C. C. Tuck (Halesworth) defended. The prosecutrix said that in November last she saw the following advertisement in the *East Anglian Daily Times*.—"Second-hand sewing machines wanted. State condition, make, and lowest price for cash, H. L. Hamerton & Co., Halesworth." Having a No. 2 Singer machine which she wished to sell, she wrote to the advertisers saying that she had a machine to sell, "honestly worth £2." She received no reply at the time, but on June 16th following she received a post-card from "Messrs. Hamerton & Co." asking if she still had the machine, and stating that they would be able to sell it. She then sent the machine, again saying that it was worth £2. On July 3rd she received a note from "Messrs. Hamerton & Co.," stating:—"We have put it on one side as it needed repairs, and for that reason we shall not be able to offer it until next Wednesday, the 10th, and we will remit the money, so that you can cash it on Saturday week." The money was not sent by that time, and prosecutrix wrote a letter, in reply to which she received the following communication:—"Halesworth, July 23rd. Sir.—We have sold the sewing machine sent us for 6s. Carriage 1s. 6d.; cleaning, oil, &c., repairs to winder, 1s. 6d.; advertisement, free; postage 1s. 6d.; warehousing, 1s. 6d.—6s. Trusting you are satisfied with the price obtained, we remain, Sir, yours respectfully, H. L. Hamerton & Co." The following postscript was added:—"We sold the machine for the worth as we agreed. It was too old-fashioned and worn out to be of value. If you want a new machine we will give you a liberal discount."

Cross-examined: She gave 16s. for the machine about twelve months ago, and it had been since used by her daughter. She was not aware when she sent the machine to the defendant that it needed repair.

Re-examined: Her daughter tried the machine immediately before it was sent, when it appeared to work quite well.

Previous to calling the next witness, Mr. Moseley quoted from a section which showed that on a charge of attempting to obtain goods by false pretences, evidence, not on the charge in the indictment, could be called to prove a previous attempt. He intended to call a witness who had had a transaction similar to that of the prosecutrix with the defendant.

Mr. Tuck objected to the witness being called, contending that Mr. Moseley should confine himself to the charge, but the magistrates wishing to hear further evidence,

John Cross, 37, Vernon Street, Ipswich, said he saw the advertisement of the defendant in the *East Anglian Daily Times*, which he answered. As a result of some correspondence, he sent a machine to the defendant at Halesworth. He received one letter in June, telling him to send the machine at once to "Hamerton and Co.," saying they would pay carriage. He did not send the machine until he received a post-card on June 18th. He sent the machine on June 19th, 20th, or 21st, at the same time asking £2 15s. for it. In consequence of not being satisfied, he afterwards went to Halesworth in company with a policeman, and visited the house in which Hamerton lived with his

mother. It was a fair-sized cottage, there being no place that he saw in which goods could be warehoused. He asked Hamerton for the machine or the money. The defendant looked for some letters and books, and after a while said that his expenses, including 1s. 6d. for carriage, amounted to 7s. He had sold the machine for 7s., so that witness had to receive nothing. Witness then left, saying the matter was in other hands. As he was leaving the town later in the afternoon, the defendant stopped him on the platform of the railway station. He asked whether they could not "settle this matter." Witness replied that he would be satisfied if he received the money he asked for the machine. The defendant then handed him £2.

Police-constable Elmy said that when he received the defendant from Acting Sergeant Berry at Halesworth, the defendant said, "The machine was sent to me to sell, and send the proceeds to the complainant."

Mr. C. C. Tuck, in defence, contended that the prosecution had not produced a scintilla of evidence to support the charge of obtaining goods by false pretences. They had simply attempted to bolster up the charge by bringing in extraneous matter. The sale of the machine was a *bona fide* transaction as between man and man, and if there was any cause for a case against the defendant, which he did not admit, the matter ought to have been settled in the County Court.

The magistrates did not consider that the charge of obtaining the machine by false pretences had been proved, and dismissed the case.

The Paris Exhibition.

SECOND NOTICE.

IN our last issue we reported on the British and American exhibits of sewing machines. Although France was the birthplace of Thimonnier, and the French claim for him the invention of the sewing machine, *la belle France*, great in some things, occupies but a very humble position in the sewing machine industry of today. Her Teutonic neighbours, whose artistic tastes generally are vastly inferior, are far ahead in the case of sewing machines. The French sewing machine manufacturers appear to have concentrated their ingenuity on the production of machines for fancy work, particularly embroidery, and after a careful study of all their exhibits at this great International Exhibition, we are compelled to state that, as regards machines for plain sewing, the world is under no obligation whatever to French inventors. The manufacturers are traditionally wedded to the Howe system, just as the German makers, for the most part, cling to the Singer system, but the modern tendency of the French is to follow the lead of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. One thing strikes a visitor to the Exposition as being very remarkable. After strolling through the magnificent galleries, and observing on every hand workmanship showing the most exquisite taste, how is it that, as regards sewing machines, the French are so wanting in the very quality with which they appear to be the best endowed of any people in the world? Of the various nations producing sewing machines, British, American, German, and French, they can only be mentioned last in the list for both design and finish, and also for mechanical invention applied to machines for plain sewing.

HURTU & HAUTIN, Paris.—This firm manufacture a larger number of machines, and of greater variety, than any other French firm. Their works and office are located at 54, Rue St. Maur, and their showrooms at 33, Boulevard de Sebastopol, Paris. In their price-list they claim the honour of inventing the sewing machine to Barthélemy Thimonnier, who was born at L'Arbresles (Rhône) in 1793. The machines on exhibit number some forty or more, including *La Merveilleuse*, which is a small, low-priced family; *La Productive*, and *L'Arbeille*, both of which are family machines, the former retailing at about 5 guineas, and the latter at about 7 guineas. This firm appear to favour the Wheeler & Wilson principle, although they use the Howe cam rather extensively. They have adopted the Wheeler & Wilson take-up and Wheeler & Wilson link movement. In manufacturing machines they make a capital display, among them being machines for harness and saddlery, shirts and collars, and tailoring. In the manufacturing department they undoubtedly show the best machines. They also have on exhibit an embroidery machine, the arm of which can be moved in any direction. Altogether this stand is the most interesting in the French section.

PEUGEOT, C., & CIE, Paris.—This firm have works at Audincourt, and showrooms at 9, Boulevard Sebastopol. They were established in 1867, and employ some 800 hands. Their family machines are mostly hook machines, and they make a first-class glove machine.

(To be continued.)

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our August number.)

ON the 15th of February, 1853, provisional protection was granted to Mr. Henry Dircks for an improved sewing machine, which was, with one exception, identical in form, construction, and mode of operation with that of a previous inventor, Mr. Hughes, whose machines we have had to refer to so frequently in the course of these articles. The exception alluded to above is the peculiar method of driving the feed wheel. It may be remembered that in Mr. Hughes' machine the feed wheel was driven by a gut band attached to a spring, the band being placed in a groove round the wheel; but, in lieu of the band, Mr. Dircks employed a very ingeniously contrived lever, which imparted motion to the feed wheel by frictional contact, and is described as a bent lever working levelly upon the central boss of the feed wheel, the said wheel being carried on a fixed stud fitted into a bracket projecting from the under side of the bed plate or table of the machine. An inside projecting boss is formed on the lever, the boss being notched to receive one end of a loose piece of metal, which the patentee terms a knuckle, the outer end of which bears against the inner side of the rim formed round the wheel. This knuckle is so disposed as to form, in conjunction with the boss of the lever, a kind of toggle or knee joint, so that when the lever is moved in the direction in which the wheel has to rotate it forces the knuckle against the rim of the wheel, which is then, by the frictional contact of the knuckle and rim, carried round the requisite distance.

On the motion of the lever being reversed the pressure of the knuckle against the rim of the wheel is removed, and the knuckle is then free to move back without giving any motion to the wheel, which is subjected to a certain amount of drag or friction by the use of a flat spring bearing against its side. A study of the various wheel feeds that followed Mr. Dircks' will show at once the importance of his invention, and, although many alterations have been made, the toggle pawl still holds its place: at the same time it has been much improved, and a far greater amount of durability given to it, by causing it to grip on both sides of a flange, instead of the inside only, as in the original invention. The boot-closing machines at present in use owe much of their success to this arrangement of feed wheel, and it seems to have been an oversight on the part of the patentee that he did not obtain a special patent for this arrangement, making it applicable to all kinds of sewing machines. Mr. W. H. Johnson obtained a patent on the 21st of April, 1853, for a machine to sew cloth, leather, and other materials. The mechanism of this machine is very intricate, and a full description of the details is not warranted by the importance of the results arrived at.

The machine, however, contained some novel features, which have since been practically developed, one of which is the means employed for the feed motion, the material to be sewn being fed along by means of the needle. To effect this the needle has, besides the ordinary vertical movement for piercing the cloth, a lateral vibratory motion given to it by means of an intricate arrangement of levers and slides, and by this compound motion of the needle the use of a separate feed motion is dispensed with. A further improvement was claimed for attaching the spool or reel, by which the needle is supplied with thread to the top of the needle slide, so that in all positions of the needle the distance between the spool and the eye of the needle will be constantly the same, and the thread will consequently be supplied in a steady and regular manner to the needle, while the formation of slack thread is, to a great extent, avoided. This method of placing the spool on top of the needle-slide has been of great service in certain single-thread, chain-stitch machines, upon some of which it is in use up to the present time. Mr. Johnson's machine produced, what was called by the inventor, a belying double-loop stitch,

and did not in its original form prove a commercial success; but, after several alterations, it was again brought out as a double thread chain-stitch machine, and was for a time extensively used in the production of seams in which the elasticity of the sewing was the chief requisite. The lock-stitch machines at that time had the reputation of elongating that part of the material upon which they worked, the consequence being that the edges of the fabric, when taken from the machine, were usually found to be in a corrugated or wavy form, and to prevent this stay-tapes were placed between the material; but, although this obviated the difficulty, it was not practicable to use the tapes in every case, as, for instance, in trousers seams; hence the use of the double chain-stitch machine, which, in combination with the needle-feed, was not open to the same objection as the ordinary lock-stitch machine. But the double chain-stitch soon proved unsuitable for seams, as the raised cord formed by the thread, and the operation of pressing the goods, caused the material to assume a shiny appearance on the outside, along the line of sewing, the result being that the lock-stitch was again used on this work, and resumed a position from which it has not since been dislodged.

The following amusing instance, illustrating this peculiarity of the double chain machine, occurred within the knowledge of the author. A West End tailor had made a coat for a gentleman, and by way of novelty had caused the side bodies, forming part of the inside of the coat, to be quilted in a very elaborate design; this was done on the double chain machine, the coat was pressed, finished, and sent home, the gentleman expressing himself satisfied with it. After a few days, however, the customer appeared at the tailor's accompanied by the coat. "See here! see here! Mr.—" said he; "what is the matter with my coat? it is blossoming out into an elaborate architectural design, and if I should wear it in the street folks would believe that I was desirous to revert to the practices of the ancient Britons, and ornament my body with scrolls." Upon examining the coat it was found that every line of the sewing on the inside had been faithfully reproduced by a shiny streak on the outside of the coat, the necessary pressing having rendered the material more dense in that part, and although this did not show while the coat was damp, it soon made its appearance afterwards, much to the astonishment of the customer and the consternation of the tailor.

(To be continued.)

Questions Asked and Replies Given in the "News."

By WM. FUNK.

B. G.—To restore rubber articles, rings, &c., which have become hard and brittle, put them in water in which you have put a little ammonia. Mix in this proportion: one part ammonia and two parts water. Sometimes they do not need to lie in this more than five minutes, but frequently a half hour is needed to restore their elasticity. I have restored brittle spooler rubbers that were so hard that they could not be put on the spooler without breaking; also many other rubber articles that were more like leather than rubber, and it worked nicely.

R. S.—The feed in the Weed moves forward when the shuttle makes its backward movement, not before, but just at that time. The shuttle should be about a quarter of an inch back from the needle when at its lowest point, and when it rises one-eighth of an inch the shuttle should start forward. If the machine is not timed properly, the upper thread will be caught between the heel of the shuttle and hole of the shuttle carrier.

J. L. L.—If the throat plate hole has sharp edges or rough places from the needle striking it, it will be apt to cause the thread to chafe and sometimes to break, especially when sewing stiff goods. If the shuttle rocks back from the face too easily a skip stitch once in a while will be the result. If the needle plays too much to one side of the throat-plate hole it is apt to cause the needle to break.

The Business not Played Out.

IT is very common for us to hear sewing machine dealers lamenting the dullness of trade, and aver that "the business is played out." The brilliant successes in the sewing machine trade of America which we hear about from time to time induces many this side of the Atlantic to look upon the New World as a veritable El Dorado for the sewing machine industry.

Undoubtedly much money has been made, and is still being made, in the States, both by makers of, and dealers in, sewing machines, but it is nonsense to think this is due to any natural advantages that country possesses, or to the prevalence of any monopoly operating to the advantage of the trade. Makers complain of competition in England, although we do not possess one-half as many sewing machine factories as do our transatlantic cousins. Of course, English makers have to reckon with some twenty German and ten American importers, whereas American makers, owing to a heavy import duty, have practically no external competition to contend against within the borders of their own country. But are they therefore free from competition? Not at all. They number some twenty-three firms, and nearly all of them are possessed of ample capital, and all of them are gifted with their native enterprise and industry. It is true that with them the competition is less in price than in quality. Would that it were so here! but competition there is keen, and is all the more real and severe because it is American. Yet the makers manage to do more than pay expenses; they have piled up huge fortunes, as witness the White, Domestic, New Home, Wheeler & Wilson, Davis (Vertical Feed), and other companies.

So much for the makers. What about the dealers? The annals of the American trade prove that the retailers have fully participated in the prosperity enjoyed by the makers. There exist to-day in the States hundreds of dealers who have made their "pile" out of sewing machines. This refers not alone to the past; hundreds are still making a good living out of the trade. Nor does America stand alone in this respect. We could mention many English dealers who have had similar experience. There are scores of retailers to-day whose books show a balance very much on the right side through selling sewing machines. We admit, however, that there is much grumbling in the trade, and the remark that the business is played out is heard on all hands. Of course, all firms do not succeed equally well. This is not peculiar to our trade, but applies to every industry. Some persons fail in everything they undertake, and are ever ready to lay hold of any excuse for their ill success, and the common excuse among sewing machine dealers whose career has not been so successful as they desired is, "the country is bunged up with machines."

At first sight, considering the hundreds of thousands of machines which have been supplied to the public the past twenty-five years, it might be thought that this excuse is a valid one. But we deny that it explains why so many persons fail to make sewing machines pay. Undoubtedly the percentage of houses without machines is much less to-day than it ever was, but what a change has come over the public in its estimate of the value of a sewing machine. We are fast hastening towards the time when the machine will be looked upon by the humblest and poorest woman in the light of an absolute necessity. In short, we contend that the outlet for machines has increased in an equal ratio to the extent to which the market has been supplied. As proof of this we might quote the experience of a district manager for one of the leading companies. When placed in charge of his district some ten years ago he informs us that he thought that he would very soon fill up his territory, and have to seek another district, or enter another trade. He could not look upon his berth as being a permanent one. Ten years have now gone by, and, in spite of the thousands of machines which he has passed into use, his district seems to be as good to-day for sales as ever it was. His experience, he says, teaches him that there is no such thing as filling up a town so that further sales are impossible. The natural movements of the population, removals, marriages, wear and tear of old machines, all

contribute to assure a certain demand in every district, no matter how full up that district may be.

We are now merely considering this question from the point of view of putting out machines, and not as regards getting paid for them. We contend that there is still trade to be done in every village in the country. Many towns are worked to death, no doubt, but there is an enormous agricultural community very poor but thoroughly honest, and dealers in the towns would find that it would well pay them to devote greater attention to the surrounding villages. This would soon show them that their trade is not played out. Then, again, in every street will be found some old "crock" of a machine which is noisy and heavy to work. To supersede these by one of more modern construction is a task of no small magnitude, and until all the old obsolete styles are replaced by new, silent, easy and rapid running machines, the trade can never be said to be played out. No, there is not a nook or corner in the country where sewing machines cannot be sold, if taking in appearance, of sound quality, and of good mechanical construction, provided that the dealer is possessed of sufficient tact and energy.

We have in our mind's eye at the present moment the experience of several dealers who have started in the business the past two or three years. They have commenced in a small way, and not dropped a machine at every open door, but have selected their customers, and, by giving satisfaction as regards quality and price, have widened the scope of their business gradually, until it has assumed extensive proportions. Of course the competition the dealer has to contend against from the big companies is very great, but in our opinion the independent dealer has several advantages over the branch office which count very considerably in his favour. It rests entirely with him whether he is "run off his legs" or not. At his depot he should be able to give a purchaser a much better choice of machines than any sewing machine company. The world is large. There is a trade to be done by both parties, and, if the dealer displays the requisite amount of industry, he will obtain his fair share of the trade. He must not, however, expect customers to search for him. The big companies do not wait at home for orders, but seek them morning, noon, and night, and if the dealer will do the same he will come to the same conclusion as we have, and say, with the heading to this discursive article, the business is *not* played out.

These remarks are called forth from reading an article in a recent issue of the *United States Sewing Machine Times*, which we reproduce at foot, and commend to the thoughtful consideration of our readers.

TRA-LA-LA.

"The flowers that bloom in the Spring have nothing to do with the case." My friend! you are complaining because the merchant across the way has a few snide machines, and offers them at any and all prices; and you think this is why you sell so few machines, and find it so difficult to convince people that the *old established* — machine and its *old established* agent cannot command the *old established* prices. We are talking to you now. Brush up that dingy old store; put out a new sign; send your old junk to the foundry; get those second-hand machines into the cellar; renovate that threadbare carpet; buy a new waggon and set it a-whirling; show fresh stock and fresh energy, and let people see the best side of your machine; when they may, perhaps, see some ground for your claim that it is better than the other fellow's. Let your customers see that your guarantee amounts to something more than an empty catch-custom. The present generation don't go a cent, on you because you was young and smart and had a nice office and sold lots of machines when their mothers were the customers. If you want later day patronage, you must present attractions other than solid worth, the existence of which only your own word vouches. People have eyes: give them a chance to see your best. They have ears: let them hear something besides complaints. They have judgment: give them a chance to exercise it. This is to-day, not yesterday.

And you, young man, say the business is played out, that the — company has knocked it all to pieces, and that alongside of their cut-throat practices an honest salesman can't live. You have me now! Get right up and go to work. You need not expect reference cases to

come to you when you whistle—that day is past. You are tired of pulling door bells; have you chanced to find any other business that will give you a fortune without tiring you? Your territory is overworked; do you know of some good field of labour that is not a little bit crowded? Your commissions have been cut down; hasn't bread and clothing cheapened too? Git! We are creatures of just about the particular circumstances that we make. It is not the *was* and the *would* that make men, it is the *will* and *go*.

And you, gentlemen, we are shouting now, are full of mistakes. Intrenched with capital, brains, and business knowledge, you have felt secure from the evils that overtake ordinary mortals, and failed more times than we can tell to take ordinary precautions, or to avail yourselves of ordinary opportunities. The extraordinary has been good enough for you; you have had it. Managers, and agents, and dealers are men, and human nature is very human nowadays. When you make good sewing machines and sell them at fair prices, extend ample credits, advertise judiciously, and keep faith with your patrons. You are entitled to a good, big, paying trade, but you have got something else to do in order to get it and keep it. You have still before you the same fight that the producers of other staples are waging.

The Hemstitch Machine.

(Continued From Our August Number.)

HEMSTITCH handkerchiefs are now so common since the application of the machine to this work that many consider my description in last month's issue of how it is produced by handwork superfluous, and no doubt to a few such is the case, but to such I would simply say it is not for the information of those who know all about it that I write, but, having undertaken to give a brief outline of the hemstitch machine from its commencement to the present time, I consider it necessary to explain for the benefit of such as wish to know the nature of the work, and the only way in which it was or could be done when my attention was first directed to it, which came about as follows:—

In the early part of the year 1863 I was fortunate enough to get employed by John Harrison, Esq., of Dromore, County Down, to superintend the working of his sewing machines, a great number of them being Wheeler & Wilson's, running at plain hemming of cambric handkerchiefs and a number of other makes at other sorts of work.

All over County Down linen cambric is the principal trade, Dromore being one of the manufacturing centres of this great industry, and while in my situation there, which was between two and three years, I had opportunities of seeing handkerchiefs in every form that was then fashionable, to make them up for the American market, embracing as it did hand-embroidered, hand-hemstitched, plain machine hemmed, and piece goods. My attention was however, mainly directed to the hemstitch as being a field for mechanical skill. It had one great drawback, however, and that was, 'Would it be worth the trouble of trying to do it by machinery? or, in other words, would it pay? as it was principally a pastime job at nights for pocket money, and, compared to other work at the time, it was very poorly paid.

Often when discussing the subject have I been told that it would be a waste of time, so that for a year or two I never set myself fairly to it, although, having mooted the possibility of doing it on a sewing machine, and still hanging fire, I was often twitted that it was because I could not manage it.

In the year 1865 the question was solved by other considerations than pecuniary advantages. In the town of Lurgan a number of gentlemen proposed to hold an exhibition of the work produced by local talent, and the town of Dromore came within the radius prescribed, viz., seven miles. As soon as I became aware of this I decided to make an attempt at hem-stitching by a sewing machine; and having an old Thomas machine, I set about making such alterations and additions to it as I believed necessary to produce the desired effect, and succeeded to such an extent that I felt justified in applying for space to show it at the proposed forthcoming Lurgan exhibition, which, from some cause or other, fell

through;* nevertheless, machine hem-stitching did not fall through, and many who had formerly been sceptical as to its practicability were now the readiest to talk about it, and say, "*I knew he would do it.*"

I soon had many inquiries on the subject from different interested quarters, but to the friendship and interest of my respected employer, Mr. Harrison, I have to give the credit of having introduced me to the gentleman, Mr. John Allan Pentland, who purchased my rights in this, undoubtedly the first hemstitching machine. My idea as to the real utility or commercial value of the machine, however, was such that I very gladly accepted what would now appear as a mere nominal sum, viz., fifty pounds, and the expenses of taking out letters patent; said patent bears date 16th October, 1865, No. 2,666. An explanation of this and succeeding patents would occupy too much space in present number, so will make it the subject-matter of a further communication.

J. B. ROBERTSON.

* [Mr. Robertson has submitted to us the necessary documents to prove the accuracy of his statement.—Ed. Gazette.]

The Use of the Word Singer in Brazil.

SINGER F. NOTHMANN.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th May, 1889.

Editor of the Rio News.

DEAR SIR,—In your number 20 of the 20th May you brought an editorial article regarding an important decision given in a suit brought against our firm by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

The article contains certain insinuations against our house, and as we presume that you did not write those lines with the especial purpose of offence, and that you have only been wrongly informed, we take the liberty of giving you the history of our lawsuits with the Singer Manufacturing Company.

The Singer Manufacturing Company in 1880, through the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, their agents at the time, opened a suit against us for using and for imitating their trade-mark. This lawsuit was decided in our favour in the last instance, and the chief points of the decision ran as follows:—

"That the register of the trade-mark of the Singer Manufacturing Company not having been made in conformity with the law of the country, this company cannot have the exclusive use of this trade-mark.

"That it is further proved during the whole suit that the marks encountered in the machines are neither imitations nor counterfeits, so as to be confounded with the mark which the Singer Manufacturing Company claims as their property. By a simple inspection anybody can easily see that the emblems and sayings are entirely different.

"Consequently, we judge that they had no right for action, and condemn them to pay the costs. Ouro Preto, 11th February, 1887."

After gaining the case we naturally brought on a suit for damages against the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company and the Singer Manufacturing Company, and the damages are pretty heavy, as the Singer Manufacturing Company did sequester at the time very nearly our whole stock in store and in the Custom House—many hundred machines.

Those machines, after a storage of eight years, have been sold, and, being old and rusty, produced very little. Those stored in the Custom House did not produce even a sufficient sum to pay the Custom House storage of eight years.

In the course of last year the Singer Manufacturing Company sent to Rio their lawyer, Gilbert D. Wansbrough, Esq., of 39, Foster Lane, Cheapside, London, to come to an arrangement with us regarding those damages, but this gentleman offered a very small sum, and declared that, if we would not accept this, he would spend the sum offered to us on this as well as on a new lawsuit, which they had taken in view. This is the new suit in question.

A decision as you mean it has not yet been given, as you in your article declared, but the judge, through his decision, simply accepted the case.

Regarding the mark, we enclose you a photograph of

the well known Singer mark, and another of the one used by us, and you will see that they are entirely different.

As regards the names, our machines bear the following inscription :

"Nothmann's Patent
Singer aperfeigooda."

In our advertisement we declare to sell machines of the Singer system manufactured by Nothmann Irmaos, of Berlin. We always claim the superiority of the machines we sell over those manufactured by the Singer Company. Any house doing this cannot be accused of seeking to live upon the established reputation of others.

We are trading already since 1870, say for 19 years, in sewing machines, and if the goods sold by our firm would not give entire satisfaction to our customers, we would have been obliged long ago to close our premises, but we can proudly say that the reputation and sales of our machines are daily increasing.

We hope you will do us the justice to insert this letter in your much valued paper, in order to establish the true state of the case, and oblige, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

MAX. NOTHMANN & Co.

Remarks of the "*Rio News*."

With respect to the foregoing we can only repeat what we have so often written in these columns, that we have no personal animus in the matter, and that we always stand ready to publish the corrections of any mistakes made. We have always understood that the above-named firm was manufacturing and selling "Singer" sewing machines, and when a prominent judge declared this same firm to be guilty of the offence specified, and imposed a sentence of imprisonment and costs, we very naturally accepted this as a decision and commented on it accordingly. We were aware from the appeal taken by the judge himself that the decision rendered was not final, but as it is the first decision rendered since the Singer Company has registered its trade mark under the new law, it must, of course, carry with it much weight.

As to the merits of the controversy, we cannot decide. The principle involved is a new one, elsewhere as well as here, and these recent decisions in the Brazilian courts upholding the right of a company, firm, or person to the exclusive use of a name and trade-mark are so just and noteworthy that we have felt it a duty to give them the fullest publicity. It is to be regretted that the names of such well-known firms as Monteiro, Hime, & Co., Max. Nothmann, & Co., Walter, Hime, & Co., and others are involved, but the legal bearings of the new law must be tested, and the results, affect whom they may, must be made public. In doing this we must again beg our readers to bear in mind that the editor has no personal animus in the matter and seeks to be strictly impartial. When he criticises, or condemns, it is because of the principles and results involved, and not through personal animosity, which is generally considered in *Rio de Janeiro* as the only possible motive for an adverse criticism.

To the Editor of the "*Sewing Machine Gazette*."

DEAR SIR,—Following my interview with you, and perusal of the *Rio News* of June 3rd, 1889, I beg to state that the portion of Max Nothmann & Co.'s letter in the *Rio News* referring to myself is absolutely untrue. I did not go to Rio for the purpose of seeing Max Nothmann & Co., or any of their firm. I did not go to Rio for the purpose "of settling this action," and I never offered Max Nothmann & Co. any sum of money at all. I did call on Mr. Nothmann (I don't know what his Christian name is—Max I suppose, and I also suppose he is "Max Nothmann & Co."), and I had a conversation with him with regard to his claim against the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, and I discovered that the utmost he could make up was about £800, and that, as I understood, by their making retail prices on certain sewing machines that had been taken under process of law some years ago. I was informed that my estimation was wrong. I again repeat I did not offer any sum of money, but I certainly did tell Mr. Nothmann that I should object to the use of my clients, the Singer Manufacturing Company's name, and that I should take such proceedings, in such manner and in such form, as I might think best. I should imagine that Mr. Nothmann has arrived at the conclusion that I have thought best, since he has been convicted for using the trade name and trade

mark of my clients, and the sentence has been confirmed by a superior court. Consequently the value of his letter to the *Rio News* has to be judged (in my opinion) by the truthfulness of his statements with regard to myself.

Yours faithfully,

GILBERT D. WANSBROUGH.

39, Foster Lane, Cheapside, London, E.C.

24th August, 1889.

Sewing Machine Technology.

By TYRO.*

THE STITCH.

THE action of the thread in a sewing machine is, all things considered, the great objective point. Of course this is well known, but, considering that there are many machines that handle the thread imperfectly, it will do no great harm to repeat the fact here.

At the time and moment when the point of the needle enters the goods the needle thread must be reasonably slack, so that the needle shall not be sprung to a position that will take it away from the point of the shuttle, thus making the stitch skip. At the same time the thread must be controlled, so that the point of the needle cannot interfere with that part of its thread between the eye and the previous stitch, because if the point of the needle goes on one side of this thread at one time, and on the other the next time, the result is a *half hitch* or knot, which makes a bad-looking stitch. Again, if the point penetrates and splits the thread at this point it will probably break it.

After the eye of the needle enters the goods and until after it completes its descent there must at no time be anything that approaches tightness. There is reason to believe that at a high speed the thread between the tension and the last stitch is shorter than when the machine is run at a rate so that this feature may be examined, therefore it is better and can do no harm if there be slack enough to ensure freedom under all conditions. When the needle is at its lowest elevation the thread needs freedom if it ever does, because of the loop. A half inch of extra thread at this point is of more value than a long argument to prove to the contrary. I do not wish to be understood as favouring the slopping down of all the thread at these points, but I will say that even that is better than the continual trouble which is had with some scientifically designed machines that give one result on samples and others on practical work.

At the moment when the shuttle takes the thread and until it has taken all it needs, all the thread that can be given by the take-up is delivered as demanded. The trouble with some of the new machines is at this point; one has insufficient slack for the shuttle, another has it too short at the cast off on the point. Of course a noisy take-up is bad, but a machine that does not sew satisfactorily is unspeakable.

As the needle is withdrawn through the goods the thread should have no action, except it be to follow the needle at a speed equal to the needle. This will be loudly denied by those whose machine construction makes its accomplishment difficult, but it is a demonstrated fact and a necessity to a machine to be successful in future.

After the point of the needle is out and up, the slack thread that was around the shuttle must be taken up, and *quickly*, because it must be out of the way before the feed moves the goods forward; if the shuttle thread be carried forward before the needle thread is taken to the under surface of the goods, the shuttle thread will hold the needle thread between itself and the throat-hole, and make a loop on the under side of the goods. This explains why some machines require a much tighter tension on a long stitch than on a short one. The shuttle thread must be controlled at the time the point of the needle enters the throat-hole, because it must pass on the same side of the shuttle thread at each descent, otherwise the damages of knots and breaks, indicated above when writing of the thread between the eye and point, will occur.

Every machine in the market is adjusted to make too tight a seam; everything is sacrificed to beauty of stitch,

* In *U. S. Sewing Machine News*.

and all the better garments are, of necessity, hand-sewed. The reason that trousers bag at the knees in a week is the *sewing machine*. The seams at the sides are drawn shorter than the cloth, and the result is that the extra length soon shows itself both behind and before. The writer of this recently had two pairs of trousers made to prove this, from the same material; one sewed by hand, and the other by machine, and they are worn equally, but while the one is bagged all out of shape, the other is scarcely noticeable. This is a rock ahead.

Sedan Chairs.

SEDAN Chairs were adopted in England (and for the matter of that, Europe too) towards the end of the sixteenth and the early days of the seventeenth century, and Massinger ascribed their appearance to the "pride of woman."

"Ladies think they keep not state enough
If for their pomp and ease they are not borne
In triumph on men's shoulders—"

a sentiment which somewhat accords with "the great indignation of the people," who, on seeing the Duke of Buckingham (*temp.* James I.) carried in a chair, exclaimed that "he was employing his fellow-creatures to do the service of beasts." A little archæology would have tempered this outburst. Fifteen hundred years earlier the Emperor Claudius was borne along in a *sella gestoria*, a portable covered chair; the first, it is said, of the kind so commonly used afterwards in the country and towns of Italy, and in more modern times under the name of *sella portatile*. But even the *sella gestoria* did not involve so considerable a degradation of man's labour as the portage of the *lectica*, or couch, upon which Roman ladies and sybarites were carried. From period to period, as man has studied his convenience, so has he called into being and play the means by which he was to be easily conveyed from place to place. One period has favoured the confection of *chaises a porteurs*, or sedan chairs, and the consequent servitude of men as "beasts;" another has rid itself of these particular conditions, which were virtually extinct at the beginning of the present century. The "watch-box in mourning," vigorously assaulted by Sam Weller as it jogged along with Mr. Pickwick *en route* to Mr. Nupkins, Mayor, was the cast-off sedan "originally built for a gouty gentleman," and kept in an inn-yard at Ipswich. The use of these vehicles survived longer, however, in Bath than in Ipswich, as may be gathered from the historic incident of Mr. Winkle's bolting into Mrs. Dowler's chair one cold night when the street door slammed behind him. Mrs. Dowler's sedan was but one of a number which were conveying people home from a ball at the Pump Rooms. Bath chairs and cabs were not full blown then. Just as England was a few years later in many things than France, so was Ireland than England, and within the last forty years sedan chairs stood for hire in Hume Street, off Stephen's Green, in Dublin. "Exceptional legislation," curiously, pursues Ireland, even in the matter of sedan chairs. For an Act of Parliament (25 Geo. III.) empowered the Lying-in Hospital of Dublin to improve its revenues by levying a tax on sedan-chairs employed in Dublin, which tax at the end of the century yielded £547 a year. The public, however, is served differently now. The taxes have ceased, and sedans are no longer to be seen in the streets of Dublin. Such as belonged to private persons are few; rare specimens of them may sometimes be found in country houses, or in use by portly butlers and old-fashioned lounging men-servants in the halls of Georgian town houses, the entrances to which retain fragmentary ironwork, with inverted extinguishers for the torches of the linkmen who accompanied the chairmen at night. The sumptuous decoration of chairs which carried gallants and ladies, "close mewed in their sedans for fear of air," to Court, galas, and ceremonies, explains the effect of luxury and taste on such things: Examples of them enshrined in glass cases now stand in museums for the study of those who delight in the combined workmanship of fanciful gilders and wood-carvers, and coach-painters and varnishers, of upholsterers and makers of gimps and fringes.—From *The Woman's World*, for April.

The "Evening Standard" on the Hire System.

PAYMENT by instalments is a system which not a few persons condemn as unthriftly, but there can be no question as to its convenience, especially to people who do not possess a balance at their bankers. It is, moreover, a practice which appears to be on the increase in the present day amongst the classes wholly dependent on weekly wages and on monthly or quarterly salaries. The instalment system of purchase, as at present pursued not only in England but in foreign countries, often works in a very unsatisfactory manner and opens the door to sharp practice on the part of dealers, affording them facilities of which they are not slow to avail themselves for inflicting with impunity a gross injustice on their helpless victims. The case of a poor sempstress which came before one of the London magistrates illustrates the cruel wrong which this system enables an unscrupulous class of traders to perpetrate. The woman, who was wholly dependent on her earnings with the needle, had got a sewing machine on the hire purchase principle, according to which the article remains the property of the seller until the last instalment is paid, and can be taken away by him at any moment if a single instalment be in arrear. In the case we refer to the sempstress had paid nine-tenths of the purchase money, and there remained only the last instalment to be paid before the machine would become her own. She failed through slackness of trade to make this last payment on the date agreed, and next day the dealer appeared at her lodgings and summarily carried off his property. The magistrate who heard the case found that, according to the terms of the agreement, the seller was within his rights, and he was unable to help the unfortunate sempstress, who was thus mulcted in the four or five pounds she had paid out of her hard-earned savings. Cases like this arising out of the "hire purchase" system are of such constant occurrence in some continental countries that the question is now being agitated as to the propriety of an alteration in the law which would prevent the hardships at present attendant on the system. It will be interesting to learn what steps lawyers abroad propose to take to remove an evil which in this country has been regarded as an unavoidable consequence of the invaluable principle of freedom of contract.—*Evening Standard*, August 26th.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT. THE USE OF THE WORD "SINGER." (Continued.)

Mr. Metcalfe: In the face of these three things, can you possibly say that this gentleman had an intent to defraud? Surely if he had he would try by every possible contrivance in selling the machine to lead Mrs. Still or anybody to whom he sold to the conviction that it was manufactured by the Singer Company, and he would not emphasise his name and give a price list with "Reid's Improved System" on it, or draw attention to the fact that it was made in Germany. If in the face of that you wish me to call evidence I can call pretty strong evidence of the persons who were in the shop when the machine was sold, one who sold, and another was present and heard it sold—who will prove what was said on that occasion. Further than that I will show you if necessary by the evidence of real and experienced experts—I don't mean that my friend (Mr. G. D. Wansbrough) is not an expert as far as he goes, but he frankly admitted to me that he did not feel justified in saying whether a thing was an improvement or not—to prove that these things are properly described as improvements, and that the machine is made on the Singer System. I will show you why Mr. Reid's name happened to come upon the machine and price list. I intend to read a small part of the judgment of Lord Bramwell in *Loog's* case, it is so short and lucid. "It is easier to consider what the defendant is charged with having done, and see if there is anything in it of which the plaintiffs have a right to complain. . . . There are four documents or papers published or uttered by the defendant to which the plaintiffs object. Three of them state the defendant to be a seller of sewing machines which he calls 'Singer Sewing Machines,' but which he says are made by manufacturers at Berlin. The plaintiffs say that this is a representation that the machines are of the plaintiffs' make, because, say the plaintiffs, you, the defendants, mean something by the expression 'Singer Sewing Machines,' but as there is no principle or system or plan which is peculiar to the machines we make, a Singer sewing machine must mean one of our make, though you say it is not. And in order to make out this case practical men have been called to show that by 'Singer sewing machine,' one made by the plaintiffs is understood in the trade, and what is called scientific evidence has been given to show that there is no principle in the machines made by the plaintiffs. I cannot but think that my lamented friend Sir H. Jackson engaged in a very unprofitable verbal discussion on this head. For I am very clearly of opinion that, whether

'principle' is or is not the right word, there is undoubtedly the thing there, the existence of which he wished to establish, viz.: a plan on which the plaintiffs make the bulk of their machines, a plan which may have been altered and improved from time to time, but which as it now exists is the usual plan. And I come to this conclusion, from the acts and conduct of the plaintiffs themselves, who have continually spoken of the 'Singer system' and to the like effect. I say, therefore, that it is not true that the 'Singer sewing machine' has no meaning but that of a machine made by the plaintiffs. But further, suppose it to be unmeaning, inaccurate, wrong, as applied to any machine not made by the plaintiffs, it is manifest that, as the defendant's circulars say that the machines he sells are not made by the plaintiffs, the result is, not that he by implication says the contrary of what he expressly says, but that he has used a wrong, unmeaning, inaccurate expression. And so every one who reads his circulars would understand, at least, no one would understand that the plaintiffs made the machines which the defendant says the Berlin Company make. Those who *know* there is no Singer principle, or system, or plan, know that the defendant uses a wrong expression; those who do not know that there is no Singer principle, system, or plan, would, on reading the circular, suppose there is, but that is used by the Berlin makers. As to the invoice and receipt, they were given to an agent of the plaintiffs who knew the truth. I think the defendant was correct in calling the machines 'Singer machines,' but even if not, he only used a wrong word and misled no one. But then it was said the word 'Singer' is a catch word and is misleading. People who know no better may read 'Singer Sewing Machine' and nothing more, and so be misled. But in the first place there was no evidence of it. In the next place it is eminently improbable, as the defendant deals with wholesale houses who know what they are about. And thirdly, the possibility of such a mistake is not a cause of action,—and if not, surely not a cause of criminal proceedings. The same thing might happen if the defendant issued circulars that his were *not* 'Singer' Sewing Machines, for however large he printed the 'not,' someone might not see it. The result is that in my judgment the defendant has uttered no untruth, nor anything calculated or likely to mislead or deceive in these four documents. But I cannot help saying that the defendant ought to be very much obliged to those who advised to discontinue the brass ticket on the machines sold by him; and I think that advice might be carried further, and that he would do well to give up shape and stand and ornamentation, which to me look very much as though it was intended his machines should be taken for the plaintiffs." I concur in advising your lordships to dismiss the appeal.

The Clerk: "And thirdly, the possibility of such a mistake is not a cause of action." That would apply more strongly to any case of a criminal nature, but there are special provisions in favour of the defendant.

Mr. Metcalfe: You have first to find that selling this machine or exposing it for sale with the words "Reid's Improved Singer" was *prima facie* a false trade description, and therefore *prima facie* an offence.

Mr. Worsley, J.P.: And whether this is put forward as a manufacturer's list. Do I understand that Mr. Reid has a system which he makes and describes as "Reid's Improved Singer"?

Mr. Metcalfe: No, I don't say that. He says it is a Singer system and clearly calls it "Reid's Improved Singer System."

Mr. Worsley, J.P.: You wish to put forward that he is the maker.

Mr. Metcalfe: Not necessarily.

Mr. Worsley, J.P.: Does he wish it to apply to the maker or dealer?

Mr. Metcalfe: It might apply to either. It seems to me immaterial which, as long as he does not put them forward as the Singer Manufacturing Company's.

The Clerk: You mean he might call it Smith's Singer system.

Mr. Metcalfe: Certainly, and would not commit an offence.

The Clerk: Though there might be no Smith.

Mr. Metcalfe: Certainly.

Mr. Worsley, J.P.: If he is a manufacturer, then his name may be part of the system. If he is merely a dealer, the question is what will

be the effect of his name taken in conjunction with "Singer." You say he has not any system of his own?

Mr. Metcalfe: I believe not.

The Clerk: But you ask the Court to advise you whether it is necessary to call witnesses.

Mr. Metcalfe: I put it whether on the plaintiffs' own case we show that there was no intent to defraud.

Mr. Wansbrough: Let me call your attention to the provisions of the Act; it is rather misleading, because what the learned counsel refers to now, the qualifying part in the Section, refers to those offences under sub-section 1. But this is a charge under Section 2, sub-section 2. "Every person who sells or exposes for, or has in his possession for sale or any purposes of trade or manufacture, any goods or things to which any forged trade mark or false trade description is applied, or to which any trade mark or mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive is falsely applied, shall be guilty of an offence."

The Clerk: "Unless otherwise he had acted innocently." The arguments of counsel apply equally to those words.

Mr. Wansbrough: It does not necessarily mean attempting to defraud the purchaser. It would be clearly defrauding us to sell a machine to another person.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: Let me call your attention to another branch of the case, the initial "S."

Mr. Metcalfe: I take it nothing is shown on that by the plaintiffs. I am going to deal with it by explanation. You have seen the machines yourself, how utterly dissimilar the "S" is.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: It is very curious that in both cases it should be "S."

The Clerk: If it is Reid's Improved Singer, why did not he put on "R"?

Mr. Baker, J.P.: There is "S" on each machine about the same size.

Mr. Metcalfe: Indeed it is not.

The Clerk: Yours is the larger "S."

Mr. Metcalfe: In that case you have quite a medium "S" with the device of the Company—the words, "Singer Manufacturing Company, New York, trade mark." Those words go round. Look at the other machine, you will see that instead of anything of the device of this Company there is a lion which nobody can say is a colourable imitation and no words on it expressive of Singer system. The sole thing is a large "S," very much larger than Singer's, and some ornamentation round. I shall prove that it is the manufacture of a man named Silberberg.

(To be continued.)

A. W. wants to know if there is any satisfactory way of repairing the japan on machines where it has got chipped.

ANSWER.—The last three years at times I have given recipes for making japan for sewing machines, and have endeavoured to give a different kind each time, so I will give one now that any one can make, and the cost will be a trifle. It makes a hard and durable black with a gloss. Mix ivory black with copal varnish; grind down smoothly with a knife on a piece of glass. Then give two or three coats, rub down when dry with pumice stone and water; finally, varnish with copal; again rub down, and polish with oil and rotten stone to obtain a perfectly smooth surface. By this process you can make the old japan look like new. It is best to give the varnish plenty of time to dry, say two days or more. To do good work in japanning or varnishing it requires time.—W. FUNK, in the *S. M. News*.

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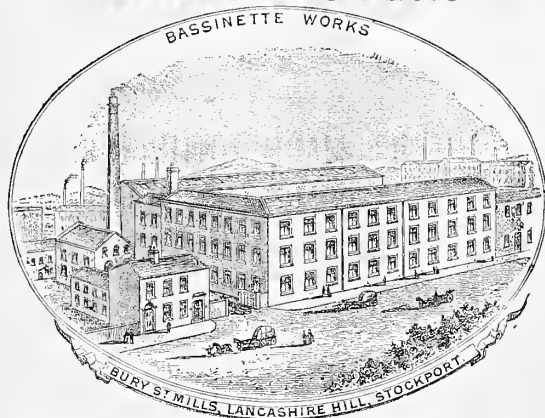
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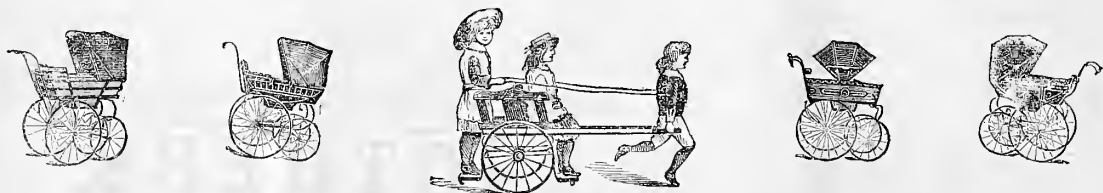
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Yours truly,

(2) SIR,—

Sample Bassinette reached me this morning, and must say I am quite satisfied with it; my customer is delighted with it. Enclosed another order, which kindly despatch per return.

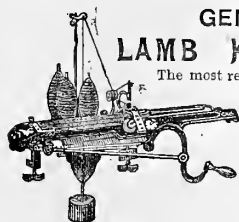
Yours, &c.

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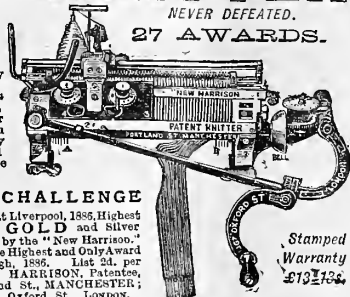
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The Sewing Machine Gazette.

SEPT. 1st, 1889.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,
Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our August Number.)

CHAPTER XXVII.—ARE HIRE AGREEMENTS LICENCES TO TAKE POSSESSION OF CHATTELS AS A SECURITY FOR A DEBT.

One of the most important cases touching on the above question is that of *ex parte* Crawcour *re* Robertson, 26 W. R. 733; 47 L.J. Bank 94; 39 L. T. 2, C.i.e. 9, D., 419, decided in June, 1878, by the Court of Appeal, composed of Jessel, M.R., and James and Brett, L.J.J. The Bills of Sale Act, 1854, ss. 1, 7, defined a bill of sale as meaning (*inter alia*) "a licence to take possession of personal chattels as security for a debt"—similar to the Act of 1878 and 1882; and the question in this case was whether a hire agreement fell under that definition.

By a hire agreement, dated November, 1877, Lewin Crawcour & Co. let out on hire and conditional sale certain furniture to one Robertson. The sum to be paid was £65, payable by instalments. The hirer, Robertson, at the time of signing the agreement, deposited with the hire dealers, Lewin Crawcour & Co., promissory notes for the whole amount, by way of collateral security. They were given without prejudice to the title of the hire dealers to the furniture, and subject to the condition that if the goods were seized and removed under the leave and licence clause, such notes as were current were to be given up to the hirer and thereupon become utterly void.

About three months after the execution of this agreement the hirer made default in his payments, and filed a petition for the liquidation of his affairs by arrangement. The auditors resolved on a liquidation, and appointed a trustee. On 19th March, 1878, two instalments being in arrear under the agreement, Lewin Crawcour & Co., by virtue of the licence contained in the hire contract, put a man into possession of the furniture, but were restrained by injunction from removing it. The case as to whether the

injunction should be continued came before Mr. Registrar Hazlitt, sitting as chief judge in bankruptcy, who held that the hire agreement being (in his judgment) "a licence to take possession of personal chattels as security for a debt," was a bill of sale of the furniture by Robertson (hirer) to Lewin Crawcour & Co. (hire dealers), and void as against the trustee in bankruptcy, because it had not been registered under the Act. The hire dealers appealed against that decision. The counsel for the hire dealers in the Court of Appeal, argued that the Registrar's decision was wrong because the agreement could not be a bill of sale, for no property passed to Robertson (hirer) in the furniture, which was to remain the sole and absolute property of Crawcour & Co. (hire dealers) till the whole of the purchase money was paid. In answer to these arguments counsel for the bankrupt's trustee (who claimed the goods on behalf of the general creditors) argued that the promissory notes having been given for the balance of the purchase money, the transaction was really a completed sale; that the property in the furniture passed by delivery; and that the agreement was substantially to secure payment of the unpaid purchase money, coming exactly within the definition of a bill of sale, viz., a "licence to take possession of personal chattels as security for any debt." And further, the counsel contended that the transaction was really a sale, and the Court ought not to allow its real nature to be concealed under the name of a hiring agreement. The Court of Appeal overruled all these objections, and reversed the decision of the learned Registrar, holding the hire agreement not to be a bill of sale. Before giving the learned and lucid judgments of Jessel, M.R., and Brett, L.J., let us analyse the arguments urged in favour of the document being a bill of sale. We have already pointed out that in a bill of sale there must be a person who by the hire contract lends a certain sum of money. Was any money lent in this case by Crawcour to Robertson? Not one penny; Robertson simply agreed to pay Crawcour certain money by way of rent, which might eventually have been converted into purchase money had the conditions of the hire agreement been complied with. Again, a bill of sale must have a person to whom money is lent; but neither the hire agreement nor the surrounding facts disclose such a person in this case. Again, a security is given by THE BORROWER in a bill of sale; but in this case the furniture never was Robertson's, hence he could give no "security" in goods not his own. In a hire agreement no one advances money and no security is given. Was the transaction really a sale? The hire agreement expressly stipulated that the furniture was to remain the sole and absolute property of Crawcour & Co. until the hirer, Robertson, fulfilled the terms of the contract; it could not, therefore, have been a sale; it was not a security for a debt, because a man cannot receive security out of his own property, i.e., Crawcour could not have security in the furniture, and in the same way the hirer could not give security in the property of another person, for it was already their own. Now in the light of these explanations, let us consider the judgments. Jessel, M.R., said, "I think we are all unable to concur in the decision of the Registrar, at all events so far as the grounds on which he based his decision are concerned. The title of the trustee, according to the argument in the Court below, depended upon the agreement of November, 1877, and the Registrar held that that document was a bill of sale by Robertson to Crawcour & Co. Now, it appears to me that it was no bill of sale by Robertson, who never had any property in the goods, and, therefore, could not give a bill of sale. Crawcour & Co. agreed to let the furniture to Robertson for a certain term at a certain rent, and the agreement gave them liberty to retake possession of the furniture if the rent was not duly paid, and it provided that, if the rent were duly paid, the property in the goods should vest in Robertson, when all the instalments had been paid in full. The document was not a bill of sale by Robertson, it was not a licence by Robertson, but it was an agreement setting out the terms of letting the goods on hire, and a contract for the conditional purchase of them by Robertson, who intended ultimately to become the purchaser. The rent had not been paid at the time of the filing of the liquidation petition, and then Crawcour & Co. attempted to retake possession of these goods, which

were their own goods, and I see no reason why they should be interfered with, at least on this ground. The other branch of the case, as to order and disposition and the alleged custom of hiring furniture, was not tried by the Registrar, and the case must go back to him to be re-heard on this footing"—i.e., the Court of Appeal here decided that the document was not a bill of sale, but a further point had arisen in the case as to whether the furniture could not be claimed by the trustee on the ground that the goods were in the order and disposition of the bankrupt. The custom, therefore, of hiring such goods in such a way had to be tried, but, of course, that has no bearing on the present point, and we need not here discuss it.

James, L. J. : I am of the same opinion.

Brett, L. J., said, "This agreement is said to be a bill of sale, and void as against the trustee in the liquidation for non-registration. It is said to be a bill of sale as coming within the definition. 'A licence to take possession of personal chattels as security for a debt' within the 7th section of the Bills of Sale Act, 1854. The instrument is said to pass the property in the furniture to Robertson, and at the same time to contain a licence, given by Robertson to Crawcour & Co., to retake possession of the furniture. Unless the property in the goods passed to Robertson he could not give a licence to retake possession. Did the property pass? To say that it did would be to say what is manifestly contrary to the intention of the parties as expressed by the contract. Does the property pass in any other way? Clearly not. Therefore the document is not a bill of sale by Robertson, and is not within the Bills of Sale Act." The appeal was therefore allowed. There are two technical expressions used by Brett, L. J., which need a word of explanation to those not versed in legal language. He states: "Did the property pass?" In common language that means, "Did Robertson become the absolute owner of the furniture?" The way in which it comes to have that meaning is this. When lawyers are considering a question of ownership, they look to the terms of the contract to see if it contains such terms as would have the effect of taking the property from the original owner and "passing" it on to someone else. When the effect of the transaction is to change the ownership of the goods, i.e., to transfer the absolute ownership in it to someone else, they speak of the property having "passed" to that person. But when the property remains in the original owners, as in the case of the furniture owned by Lewin Crawcour, & Co., they speak of the property "not having passed," because the owners have never divested themselves of the ownership. Had Robertson fulfilled all the terms of the hire agreement, the property in the furniture would have become absolutely his, and would have "passed" to him. Hence the learned judge asks, "Did the property pass?" Has Robertson fulfilled the conditions of purchase? to which questions he answers "No." The importance of the question was this, viz., that had it passed Robertson, being the owner, might have assigned the goods by way of security for a debt. But as the judge is of opinion that the property had not "passed" to Robertson, Robertson not being the owner, could not give a bill of sale over the

goods. Then, again, the expression, "To say that it did (i.e., pass) would be to say what is manifestly contrary to the intention of the parties as expressed by the contract." This is only another example of what we have so often laid stress upon, that by the rules of evidence, when once a contract has been reduced into writing, the Court can only look to the document itself to ascertain the terms on which a sale or conditional sale is based. But, on the other hand, if there be an allegation of fraud or secret agreement between the contracting parties that the hire agreement shall be a mere blind—a mere mask to hide the real terms of the contract—then, in any such case, the Court has a perfect right to go behind the written agreement and endeavour to ascertain such facts. If the Court had not this very reasonable power it would soon become the victim of all kinds of frauds, sheltered by some written document which would prevent the Court going behind it. But, as there was no evidence of fraud between the parties in this case, of course the Court would not go behind the terms of the document, but simply referred to those terms to ascertain the intention of the parties; hence the expression of the learned judge. The importance of this decision cannot be overrated, especially as it was given by such eminent and learned judges, and it removes every conceivable doubt in relation to the question it determined. It states that a hire agreement with a clause giving leave to enter and seize is not only legal, but legal without registration as a bill of sale, and that even if promissory notes are given by way of collateral security for the full sum the agreement is not *hit* by either the Bills of Sale Act, 1878, or that of 1882, and consequently no registration is necessary. No doubt has ever been thrown on the soundness of this decision. The effect of this case and the principle involved in it are well explained in Reed's Bills of Sale Acts, 1878 and 1882, 7th ed., p. 45.

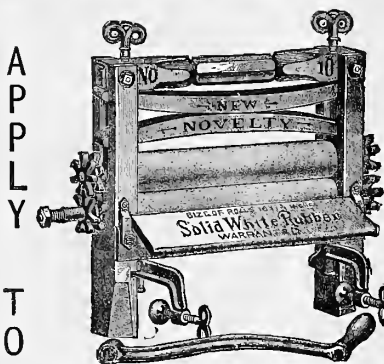
In conclusion, we must repeat what we said in our last chapter—that hire dealers must not presume on this decision too much. If they twist a hire agreement by means of some other arrangement into what is in effect a money-lending transaction, the document will be void, unless registered as a bill of sale, in nine cases out of ten.

(To be continued.)

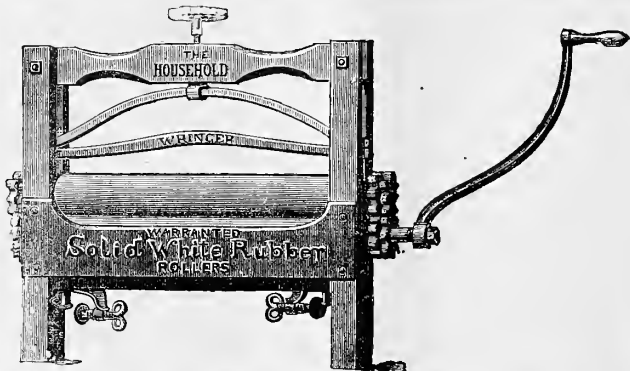
The Sewing Machine in China.

WHERE seems to be a determination on the part of European and American manufacturers to induce the heathen Chinese to adopt western notions in preference to those which have prevailed in the flowery land for centuries. In the "dead set" now being made to create a trade with China, the sewing machine industry takes front rank. Quite a number of sewing machines are now in constant use at the treaty ports, but the prejudice against this useful appliance is very great. As an instance of this we might mention the fact that a few weeks ago a tailor, who makes use of one, complained in a police court that he had been waited on recently by a deputation of gentlemen representing an anti-sewing machine tailors' guild who requested him to hand over to

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the association 30 taels as compensation to them for the mean advantage he took over them by using the invention of the "foreign devil." The money was not forthcoming, however, and after a few threats the deputation withdrew. Subsequently another demand was made, and as the enlightened tailor still declined to pay the blackmail one of the anti-machinists "went for" him with a chopper, but fortunately did not inflict any serious injury.

Our readers must not be too ready to condemn the action of these anti-sewing machine men. Let them remember the experience of Mr. James Smith, who was burned in public effigy at his native town, Brechin, because he was the first person to introduce the sewing machine into Scotland.

Jottings.

Mr. H. M. Scott, representative of the Howe Machine Company in the North of Scotland, has just been appointed over the South also, so that he now covers the whole of Scotland "frae Maidenkuik to John o' Groat's." He reports good business all over, both in sewing machines and cycles. We shall be glad to hear of this pushing young man's continued success.

Mr. Scott, we might add, had charge of the W. & W. Co.'s city business when Mr. W. F. Fair was manager of that company at Glasgow. He subsequently took charge of Messrs. R. Nelson & Co.'s Glasgow depôt until it was removed close to Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co.'s Glasgow premises, and the manager of the latter, Mr. McKillop, succeeded him in the management of the former company's branch, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. W. F. Fair has been recuperating his strength at Bournemouth the past month, and has returned to town with the determination to show increased energy in pushing the sale of Berridge & Co.'s specialities.

Among the numerous visitors to Europe the past few months connected with the American sewing machine trade, we have to mention Mr. Young, manager of the

White Sewing Machine Company's New York branch. This gentleman has under his control a very large and important district, and has been seeing, and, of course, admiring, the Paris Exhibition. This is his first visit to Europe. Before returning home he intends visiting a few of our principal cities. His experiences thus far do not appear to have shaken his faith in believing that "the White is king."

Mr. A. D. Ayres, the general manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, will pay a visit to his American home during the present month. Shortly after his arrival in this country he received news of the death of his father. Family affairs have now rendered his presence on the "other side" for a few days absolutely imperative. He will not, however, be away longer than four or five weeks, and we wish him a safe and pleasant journey. During the short time Mr. Ayres has been in London he has most favourably impressed all who have come in contact with him.

During the past month Signor C. Rossi, of Milan, agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company for Italy, has been on a visit to London. He is evidently a shrewd business man, and this, combined with the possession of a first-class machine, is enabling him to do a first-class business among the Italian manufacturers.

Mr. A. Taylor, for some time manager of the Bradbury Carlisle depôt, and in the spring of the present year succeeding the veteran J. B. Jackson at the same company's Manchester office, has just been given charge of the Bradbury West End (London) depôt at 127, Praed Street, Paddington, W., in succession to Mr. C. S. Jones, formerly with Mr. H. Webster.

An administration order has been granted against Charles Tyler, dealer in sewing machines, &c., Ealing. The order is for the payment of 3s. in the £.

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Makes Darning a Pleasure.
Economises Time.
Cannot Easily Get Out of Order.

THIS WONDERFUL LITTLE INVENTION HAS BEEN FAVOURABLY NOTICED IN OVER 100 NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

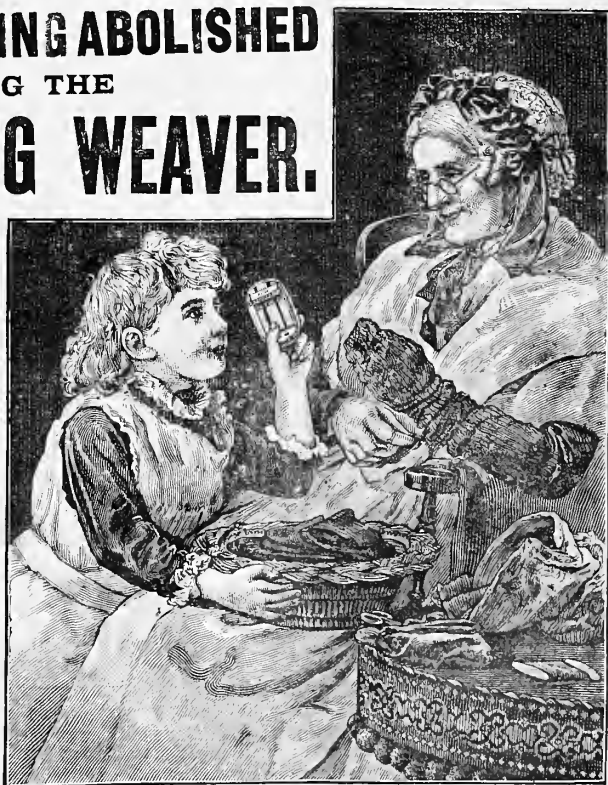
The Times says: "The result (of using the Weaver) is a perfect darn, which is easily accomplished in something like half the time required in ordinary hand work; the invention is both ingenious and simple, and mitigates the tedious but needful operation of darning."

The Queen says: "A clever little contrivance . . . absolutely no necessity to try the eyes."

The Lady says: "A perfect boon and blessing to women."

A Sheet of Press Notices and Testimonials sent to Purchasers on Application.

N.B.—If your Drapers have not got it in stock, they may try to put you off. If you will Order "The Patent Darning Weaver," they can easily get it at any London, Manchester, or Glasgow warehouse.



"WHY, I'VE FINISHED BEFORE YOU'VE HALF DONE."

CAUTION.—Anyone offering for Sale an imitation of this Patent will be Prosecuted.

Mr. E. J. Mundy, has removed from Ealing to Croydon Grove, Croydon.

* * *

Mr. Addis, sewing machine dealer, Cheltenham, has closed his business and gone into employment.

* * *

At first sight it might be thought that there is not much in common between the past week's strikes and the sewing machine trade. This, however, is not correct. Several of the machine importers, including the White, Wheeler & Wilson, and the Bishops Cluster Companies, have been seriously inconvenienced through not being able to get their machines landed in the London Docks. Instalment collections in the East End have also suffered severely.

* * *

Mr. A. McFarlane, of Messrs. J. & A. McFarlane, wringing machine manufacturers, Glasgow, will pay his customary visit to London on the 7th September, taking up his quarters, as usual, at the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate Street, and remaining in town until the 24th of next month.

* * *

The Singer Company have opened a very fine new dépôt in High Street, Stoke Newington. It is a corner shop, only distant a few hundred yards from their old branch in the same street, and nearer the well-known show-rooms of Messrs. J. Stone & Son.

* * *

We congratulate Mr. Sleath on the celebration of the jubilee of his marriage. No dealer in sewing machines is better known and more respected than this veteran. He commenced to sell sewing machines at Warwick in the infancy of the trade, and from the first met with success. The neighbouring town, Leamington, thriving much better than Warwick, Mr. Sleath opened premises there for the sale of domestic machinery and cycles, and still carries on both businesses. It is very interesting to hear Mr. Sleath compare the Warwick of to-day with what it was when he led to the altar the partner with whom he has spent 50 years of happy wedded life. We hope the pair have still before them many years of happiness.

* * *

The following changes have been made in the addresses of the after-mentioned Singer branch offices:—*Derby*, to 6, St. Peter's Street; *Newtown, Mon.*, to 36, Broad Street; *Newcastle, West Ireland*, to Bridge Street; *Kidderminster*, to 12a, Oxford Street; *Market Harborough*, to High Street.

Our readers should not take any watch or jewellery cases into the City of London Court if they can possibly help it. Mr. Commissioner Kerr holds that a poor man should do without a watch, and the orders he makes for payment are few in number and small in amount.

* * *

Messrs. T. Norton & Co., of Agenora Machine Works, Summer Hill Road, Birmingham, have opened new works at 28, Carver Street, Birmingham.

* * *

Mr. Frank Schofield, late connected with the Bradbury headquarters' staff, and formerly, we believe, manager at his company's Leeds office, has now been given charge of the Bradbury Manchester district.

* * *

Messrs. Fattorini & Sons, of Bradford, are now offering to the trade a new electric alarm clock to retail at 35s. It is simply and durably constructed, portable, and requires no fixing of wires.

* * *

The Home Knitting Company, Limited, has just been registered with a capital of £5,000 in £1 shares to acquire the business of Mr. J. B. Turner, of Portsmouth, and Mrs. Mary Ann Turner, of Brighton. Mr. Turner is a dealer in sewing and knitting machines.

* * *

The wealthiest watch company in America is the Waltham, with a plant valued at £600,000, and a daily output of 1,500 watches. The total daily production of watches in the United States is 6,120.

* * *

Many sewing machine dealers now sell German toys; but, probably, it would surprise them to know that there are upwards of 12,000 varieties made in Germany.

* * *

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Lim., have declared a dividend for the past six months of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

* * *

At the Banbury Police Court on the 15th August before G. Loveday and J. F. Starkey, Esqs. Messrs. Thomas & Rae, perambulator manufacturers, Grimsbury, were summoned for a breach of the Factory Act, by employing two boys between the ages of 14 and 17 longer than the time allowed by the Act. Mr. W. D. Cramp, H.M. Inspector, Coventry, proved the offence, which was admitted, and the Bench inflicted a fine of 10s. in each case, and the costs—£1 17s. altogether.

Send for Design Sheet and Prices. **LLOYD & CO., BORO', LONDON, S.E.**
"UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE."

ESTABLISHED 1871.



MESSRS. LLOYD & CO. have met with extraordinary success this year with their "**ROVER**," and have sold out their whole stock. Dealers should order early to secure a supply of this famous Carriage.

The Special Features of our manufacture are:—We study the Dealer, we finish every Carriage with care, using Patent Split Bolts, Good Springs, Good Braids, and Solid Brass Fittings, and thus save our customers the annoyance of Repairs and Returned Carriages. For Easy Term Business no better Carriage can be turned out, and they are bound to give the Purchaser satisfaction.

Parts of every Description for Repairs, Wheels, Tyres, Handles, Hoods, Canopies, Aprons, Joints, &c.

RUGS OF EVERY SKIN AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

LLOYD & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BORO', LONDON, S.E.

Collector's Claim for Commission.

ON the 12th of July last, before his Honour, Mr. Commissioner Kerr at the City of London County Court, Mr. A. Climer, of 33, Cunningham Road, Tottenham, sued Messrs. Bradbury & Co., of 14, Newgate Street, E.C., to recover £3 9s. 9d. commission. Without entering into details, as it was a question of account, the judge referred the matter to the Registrar. On the 14th of last month the Registrar went into the merits of the case. The plaintiff said his claim was for commission due and for balance of rebate fund. The defendants thereupon produced the agreement, signed by the plaintiff on his engagement. After reading this agreement, and carefully surveying all the facts of the case, the Registrar held that the commission claimed was not due, and therefore gave judgment for the defendants.

Correspondence.

**.* This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.*

PERAMBULATOR WHEELS.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—Would you allow us space for the following in your valuable issue? We want to ask, through the medium of your paper, if the bassinette manufacturing trade is satisfied with the wheel trade being in the hands of so limited a number of people? There are only three makers of wheels in the country, and while the increase of manufacturing of carts, which is in a very large way accounting for the very great influx of trade this year, and shows that the perambulator wheel makers have certainly had the best of the manufacturers. Now, for ourselves, it is not our intention, if at all possible, to go on in the coming season the same as the last, and venture to ask, through this medium, for parties to co-operate with ourselves in forming a company (limited), or any other way, for the manufacture of wheels.

While the trade has increased almost tenfold in perambulators and carts, the manufacturers have not increased, and not even kept with the times in the production, as every perambulator manufacturer knows. Those wishing to join such a company for the manufacture of perambulator wheels will please address X.Y.Z., *Sewing Machine Gazette*. Yours truly, X.Y.Z.

"GLASGOW SCHEME."

To the Editor of the "Sewing Machine Gazette."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I always read your paper with great interest, and particularly the last two numbers. I have been a good few years in the trade, but not all the time outside. This new idea must have originated with a Freemason; at any rate it is all in favour of one family, a vocal, musical family! "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and so it is a plan that is likely to make one firm gain while it will make another

(or maybe several firms) lose. We are told that monopolies are done; it seems as if they were just beginning. What is the scheme meant for but to monopolise the trade, and make it difficult for small firms, and those who depend on shops only, to make a living? Does capital and labour go hand in hand? Where does labour come in in this "United States Scheme?"

Your July article says nobody can get employed except they are already in the firm in Chiswell Street; this being so, and with the forty shops and army of outside workers, and inside workers too for that, and with sentinels every few streets, it looks rather blue for those outside, who cannot, however willing, get a beginning or an entrance, but I am not quite so sure about this and mean to enquire and know more about it, and, if correct, I'll shortly drive my carriage—the only one I am ever likely to have—I mean a perambulator, and push that article advertised by several firms in your always welcome paper.

Yours truly,

"WHEELS."

THE "GLASGOW SYSTEM" OR IVY PLAN.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—I have read your paper often, but am not a correspondent.

I do not readily rush into print, but it is amazing how one is attracted when a chord is struck which does not jar but whose echo says right.

"Collector-Salesman" writes like a man who feels he means "to go" if allowed, and if he feels this because of reading your report, what would he feel if he were really in the fray. By whose authority does any man say, "instruction is not needed," "debate is not required," "thought and good judgment are of no account" in the outside world of the sewing machine trade any less than in any other pursuit. If success is the target or goal, then just in degree which will satisfy the aspirant can or must these four grand features and all their close and near relations be fostered or neglected.

The introduction of this "Unity" plan here is the best thing that has happened for many a day to the London citizen who lives off sewing machines—that is, to those who are already allowing the ivy branches to cling and protect them, and for those who, if not already in the circle, are making tracks to get there. A new plan or new scheme, like a new invention or a new country, pays those best who get hold early. It don't pay to go to Australia now as it used to. It would not pay me to buy a plot in Melbourne now, as it paid a countryman who went out when the country was an "infant," and possessed himself of a "small piece," which was ultimately bought up by the post-office folks. It was youth and all the risks that go with it that did it. As an amateur prophet, let me tell you, and please pardon my apparent conceit, that this illustrates pretty truly what the "Glasgow System" is likely to turn to and turn those into who work it.

It is a far-reaching scheme that puts its long arms round everybody and everything, unless they are outside the circle. Although but a recent convert, who viewed this new thing as most people regard novelties at first, with much doubt, I am a real believer now, and I have an advantage, and an important one, over my friend "Collector-Salesman" by knowing Mr. Raper, and I think he would not contradict me when I say he does not consider his scheme perfection in all its branches yet. He strives hard, and, with the help of his many friends amongst his fellow-employees, will in time improve on the plans, as all inventions are improved on, the sewing machine for example.

The trade is not done yet, boys. That chap who was the christener of "Unity," either knew a lot, or he hit on the name by accident. You, Mr. Editor, rightly said in your July number that something was needed to raise the "morale" of the average sewing machine canvasser. I hope we may soon be able to say the minority instead of the average of the sewing machine men, or, that even that minority

has been swept away. Is it not then to the interest of every man to do his level best to raise (and get with the firm who can and will in this busy age give a thought to) the conduct of men, and not get utterly lost in L.S.D., but L.S.D. and conduct are not often separated. At any rate L.S.D., conduct and industry are united and not separated in the unity plan, or, the Glasgow system.

Faithfully yours,
ENCOURAGED.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

To the Editor of *The Sewing Machine Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—If you have no objection I think the ventilation of the leading article business would be of interest and service to a large number of your readers. By the leading article I mean that phase of it wherein certain tradesmen buy articles that are the staple trade of other tradesmen, and sell them, at or very near, cost prices, thereby posing before the public as cheap men, and thus injuring other tradesmen, whose chief income is from these special articles, and yet, at the same time, never injuring their own business—never interfering with the profits on their own goods. It seems to me grossly unfair and ungenerous on the part of any man to cater thus for public patronage at the expense of their fellow-tradesmen, when that expense means the deprivation of a reasonable remunerative profit from any special article, as, for instance, say a draper buying sewing machines, ticketing them up at, or about, cost prices; his own goods are never touched, his profits remain the same; but what about the man who deals principally in sewing machines, and whose chief income is from that source. Is it not practically robbing that man of his bread? and that in a most contemptible way. How would he like it if the tables were turned the opposite way? It may be that many traders may have been guilty of such, without ever having given the matter any thought; but in the many instances it is done by men who do think about what they do; and relative to such practices perhaps some of your readers may be able to throw out some suggestion as to the best means of remedying; anyhow, perhaps some will give us their opinions on the subject, who are better able than I to do so.

Yours,

Aug. 21st, 1889.

FAIRPLAY.

Trade Notes from the North of Ireland.

PERHAPS no part of the country can show better results in the sewing machine and general domestic appliances business than Belfast.

The new premises for the Singer Co. are being pushed forward, and will certainly, when finished, give them every advantage for showing off their varied stock, of which their new vibrating shuttle seems to form a prominent part.

Bradbury & Co. seemed determined not to be far in the rear, having taken additional premises, which will give them about fifty feet of showroom, with large stores behind. Perhaps their new hemstitch machine, for which large orders are placed, has something to do with this.

A new factory is being started by the late manager of a limited company, and I hear the Wheeler & Wilson Co. have secured the order for a large quantity of machines. This surely speaks well for them, as no doubt a gentleman of such large experience will naturally go in for the best, according to his previous knowledge.

J. M. Bride & Co., Queen's Arcade, are doing a large trade in mangling machines, and the baby's cot on wheels, known by the name of perambulator, comes in for a share of their attention. In all these departments a good business is being done. This is as it should be; push deserves a good reward.

In this connection Thos. Edens Osborn, of Lombard Street, who supplies everything, deserves a place. Of all the enterprising firms this is, perhaps, the most enterprising one. There is nothing wanting with him, from a needle to an anchor, and certainly the most fastidious housewife can find in his place anything and everything that general comfort and her purse will admit of.

R. B. J.

The Branston Two-reel Sewing Machine Company, Limited.

THE above company has been registered by F. B. Carritt, 23, Rood Lane, E.C., with a capital of £30,000 in £10 shares. Object, to carry into effect an agreement dated August 14th, made between C. Branston Hunt of the one part, and E. W. Morrish, on behalf of the company, of the other part, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in sewing machines. The first subscribers are:—

Shares.

J. W. Spackman, 5, Idol Lane, E.C.	1
W. Dent, jun., 34, Great Tower Street, E.C.	1
W. H. Unwick, 34, Great Tower Street, E.C.	1
R. Workman, Ludgate Square, E.C.	1
J. W. Burton, 13, Sherborne Lane, E.C.	1
D. P. Blaine, 10, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	1
S. U. Dent, Fowley, Hants.	1

There shall not be less than three, nor more than seven, directors. The first are J. S. Balfour, M.P., S. Dent, J. Hunt, C. B. Hunt, and R. Workman. Qualification, 50 shares. Remuneration, £100 each.

The machine the company are about to sell has been described in our columns as the invention of Messrs. Moss & Hunt, of 1, Dufferin Street, E.C.

The Davis (Vertical Feed) Sewing Machine Company's New Factory at Dayton, U.S.A.

Extract from the "*Dayton Daily Democrat*," July 31.

The immense and solid stone foundation of the Davis Sewing Machine works, stretching out over the large area they are to occupy by the side of the P. C. & S. L. railroad, were black with people yesterday. Inside and outside of the foundation walls was a crowd of from two to three thousand people. There were all sorts of vehicles there, from the most fashionable turn-out to the humble express waggon, and while the small boys assembled in crowds, the very elderly were also there. No assemblage could have been more thoroughly representative of the whole community.

At one part of the main building, in which soon six hundred skilled mechanics will be at work, was a stand stoutly constructed of timber and with a roof. Near by stood a derrick from which hung a dressed stone of Dayton limestone, the most appropriate material for the corner-stone of an establishment so closely connected with the financial and business interests of our city. Although a city of manufactures, Dayton cannot but look with pride on the selection by the Davis Sewing Machine Company of this spot as the location for a plant that is to manufacture goods which will be, and are, found in every quarter of the globe, carrying with them the name and fame of the Gem City.

THE PARTY ON THE STAND.

On the stand assembled a distinguished body. Ohio's far-famed governor, J. B. Foraker; Gen. J. Warren Kiefer, of our sister city; Eugene J. Barney, of our own large car shops; Mr. L. A. Johnson, superintendent of the company; Congressman E. S. Williams; Dr. Stevens, president of the company; Mr. A. A. Winters, president of the Board of Trade and master of ceremonies; George P. Hoffman, G. N. Bierce, A. C. Marshall, Henry B. Pruden, A. L. Bauman, R. I. Cummin, and a host of other representative wide-awake men of business and capital; and last, but not least, Philip E. Gilbert, the contractor for the erection of the works.

MR WINTER'S INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

After comparative silence had been obtained, and the lively hum of anticipation had ceased, A. A. Winters, Esq., the president, stepped to the front. He said that they had come together at the invitation of the Davis Sewing Machine Company to take part in the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone. It was peculiarly fitting that the people of this city should take part on this occasion, as many of our citizens have had a hand in bringing this establishment to this city. Many had subscribed to the fund raised for that purpose. "When

you see," said he, "the extensive preparations here, and the brilliant business prospects before us we may be excused a little glow of local pride that Dayton has secured such a large and prosperous concern. We feel a sense of proprietorship in the work. We already call it our sewing machine factory. It is our first baby."

They had thought the occasion so important that they had invited the Governor to be present to christen Dayton's baby. He then introduced Governor Foraker amidst cheering.

GOVERNOR FORAKERS ADDRESS.

As soon as the enthusiasm of his audience would permit Governor Foraker smilingly remarked that he had been in Dayton several times before, in fact quite frequently. While here he had always been treated with the greatest kindness and consideration, so that he could not help but feel very kindly towards Dayton, and have the liveliest interest in everything that concerned this city. Generally when he visited Dayton he had come for political purposes, and therefore only had the sympathy of one half of the community. Now, however, he was in a happier situation, having the sympathy of the whole people, as his purpose was to assist in laying the corner-stone of this large manufacturing establishment.

Finally, the governor said this was not an occasion on which a lengthy speech was in order, and he would not tire his hearers with any extended elaboration of the ideas he had suggested to them. He expressed the hope that the new concern would be entirely successful, and that the citizens of Dayton would have cause to rejoice that they had brought such an industry into their midst. He closed, saying he came to work, by laying the corner-stone of this extensive establishment, and not to talk.

THE LAYING OF THE STONE.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone followed. The stone was raised by the derrick, while the stone-masons laid the mortar on which it was to rest. The stone was lowered to its place in the wall, and Governor Foraker stepped forward, and taking a mallet from the hands of the workman, struck the stone three times, firmly fixing it in the place designed for its reception. Over the top of the corner-stone came a broad cap-stone which was also designed to act as a cover for the small box-like hole cut in the corner-stone, which is to receive a copper box which will contain the following articles:

coins, cuts, photographs, and circulars describing the Davis Sewing Machine Company, list of the subscribers to the fund of 50,000 dols. raised and subscribed to bring the company to Dayton, copies of the *Democrat* and other daily papers, list of officers of the Davis Sewing Machine Company, list of officers of the Dayton Board of Trade.

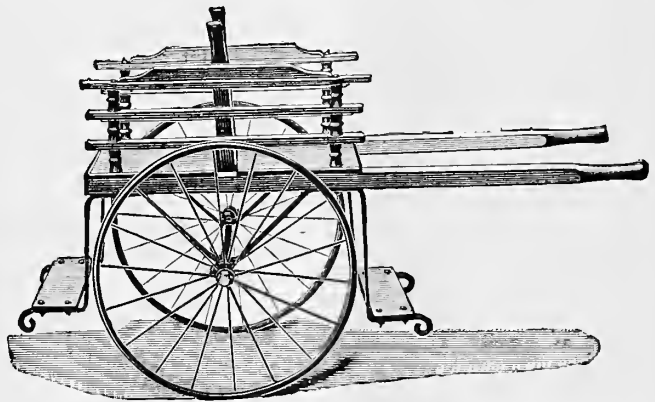
THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY SPEAKS.

Dr. H. M. Stevens, of Watertown, N.Y., the president of the company, was then introduced by Mr. Winters. He facetiously referred to the present occasion as his own funeral, as he was a citizen of Watertown, and said he felt as if invited out of the grave after he was dead to divide his estate among the inheritants of it. But while this was his funeral, it was, as Mr. Winters had said, the birth of their baby.

Dr. Stevens said he would select a subject in which they had a common interest, and which united them by a bond of sympathy, namely, the sewing machine. By the aid of anecdote and by the illustration of an excerpt from one of the essays of that eccentric but immortal genius, Thomas Carlyle, he gave his hearers an idea of the important part clothing plays in our every-day existence. Clothes are the visible emblems of authority, and have a great effect on the government and even the morality of mankind. They show the difference between man and the animals, and are the distinguishing mark between civilization and barbarism.

Other men may praise the great inventions and institutions of the present day, but were he a songster he would praise the needle in his proudest lays as the sign of civilisation throughout the world, without which it would return to nakedness, heathenism, and barbarism. When Elias Howe seized the needle from the weary fingers of woman and placed it in the iron grasp of the sewing machine, and when Job Davis gave it the forward feed motion, they did something no other inventors ever did before or since. The Davis sewing machine is the heritage of the people of Dayton. It will go out from this city and beautify wherever it goes, bearing the name and fame of the Gem City all over the world. It needs no prophetic eye to see that on this occasion Dayton is founding an industry that will not only bring wealth and give employment, but will also increase the glory of this city.

L. S. HAWKESFORD & CO., 14, SAMPSON ROAD NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.



Manufacturers of PERAMBULATOR BASSINETTES, TOY PERAMBULATORS, MAIL CARTS, STOOL HORSES, BICYCLE HORSES, and all First-class DOMESTIC TOYS.

Price List on application.

Cheapest House in the Trade.



G. R. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
PERAMBULATORS, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, &c.
187 & 188, GOOCH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

G. R. P. has had over 20 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perambulators.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS SPEAKS.

The chairman then introduced Hon. E. S. Williams, congressman from this district, as the representative of the United States present.

Congressman Williams said he had come there because he was deeply interested in the city of Dayton. He would be brief, for, after what had been said by the eloquent speakers that had preceded him, there was but little to add. He was extremely glad that this industry had located in Dayton. They knew a good deal about sewing machines there, and to illustrate the fact he told an anecdote. A bashful beau of Randolph township had been courting for six months, and that, he added, was as long as ever they allowed courtships to last in Ohio, when he made a declaration of the state of his feelings. "Have you money enough to buy a sewing machine?" asked the coy maiden. "Yes," answered the rustic admirer. "Then," answered the maid, in the classic vernacular of old Randolph, "I guess it's a go."

THREE CHEERS.

The chairman then stated that the exercises were at an end, and asked that as an expression of their interest in the enterprise of which they had just laid the foundation stone, the assemblage would give three cheers for the Davis Sewing Machine Company.

The vast assemblage responded heartily, and some enthusiastic spirits added a tiger. So the first step in the formation of a new industry here having been taken, the crowd dispersed, well satisfied with the work of the afternoon. The metropolitan band near the stand played several selections during the exercises. On the stand, and much admired by all, was a beautiful Davis sewing machine, made especially for a presentation to Mr. George P. Hoffman.

How to Repair and Re-varnish Machines, Tables, and Stands.

THIS article is not written for large business establishments, but for the special benefit of repairers in a small way. I will presume that my reader is anxious to fit up this branch at the smallest outlay possible.

Firstly, get from an oilman a quart each of quick-drying furniture varnish (turpentine varnish), boiled linseed oil, turpentine, and air-drying black japan, a pint of alcohol, and half a pound of shellac, a few pennyworths of powdered Vandyke-brown, burnt sienna, raw sienna, lampblack, fine ground pumice-stone, whiting, and dry white lead, a package of deep gold bronze, a few sheets of sandpaper, and an ounce or two of beeswax.

The following brushes will also be required: a round hog hair brush and two sash tools, such as painters use; flat hog hair brush, tin bound, say $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, two smaller ones, say $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, and a still smaller one $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. The large brush is mainly required for dusting and for washing the stands and tables; the large, flat, tin-bound brush for varnishing the tables, and one of the sash tools for varnishing the stands, the other sash tool is for use in the air-drying japan; one of the smaller tin-bound brushes is for use in the shellac and alcohol; the other one, and also the smallest one, are to be kept as handy tools. Their use will be afterwards described. The burnt sienna and raw sienna have each the advantage of possessing a good body as well as being transparent colours, and in that sense are very useful as glazing colours to make one wood match another. With a few handy pots or old cans, such as preserved fruits are put in, the outfit is complete. As alcohol evaporates very quickly it is necessary to have a can with a cover on it for the mixture of shellac and alcohol, which will also hold the brush when not in use, as it must always be kept moist by lying in the mixture. There are cans specially made to suit, but if not conveniently to be had then something must be improvised to answer the purpose. To prepare the shellac for use, put, say, a third of the quantity purchased into a bottle, and then pour in sufficient alcohol to more than cover the shellac. Cork it up, and in a night's time the alcohol will have dissolved a portion of the shellac. The mixture can then be used as a varnish, and is called for shortness "shellac." Now let us suppose that an old table and stand is to be renovated. If the table be in that condition that it needs rubbing only with sandpaper to

make a creditable finish proceed in this manner:—Take off the brasses in the first place, and with a rag dipped in turpentine clean the oil off the balance-wheel, treadle, and dripping-pan—machine oil prevents other oils from drying. As the stands are often much covered with dust it is a good and a quick plan, as a general rule, to take a bucket of water, and, with a large, round brush and a piece of soap, make a lather and soap the stand all over, and afterwards wash it off. Do the same to the table, and while it is wet, with a half sheet of sandpaper wrapped round a piece of wood, rub it lengthways—the way of the grain of the wood—until it is thought to be sufficiently smooth. Do not rub across the grain. The scratches made in so doing will not always be obliterated with the varnish to be afterwards used. The advantage of using water is that the sandpaper will not clog with the old varnish in the rubbing, which it would do if used dry.

The water plan is also clean and expeditious. As soon as finished wipe the water off the table with a dry cloth. When the stand is dry the parts at the hub of the balance-wheel where oil has been may have a slightly whitish look. That will vanish in the varnishing. In varnishing the stand it is not necessary that the varnish should be thick, or put on thick. The idea is simply to revive the old japanning. For this purpose put, say, one part of turpentine to three parts of varnish. Use a sash tool to varnish the stand. The bottom of the legs and the treadle will, no doubt, be somewhat worn, in which case slightly touch the bottom of the legs, and paint the treadle entirely with the air-drying japan. Where there is any bronzing to be touched put a little of the bronze on a piece of glass or board, and with the small tin tool mix a little of the varnish with the bronze, and lay it on the parts requiring it. A brighter appearance will be given to the bronze if, when it is all but dry, which will be in about ten minutes, a slight quantity of the dry bronze is made to adhere to it with the aid of a piece of cotton wool, or something of that kind. The bronze could be put on entirely in this way shortly after the stand is varnished, but the whole stand being then wet it would require extra care to do so, as the dry bronze is apt to fly on other parts. If there be any dents in the table melt a little of the beeswax on the end of a knife—a table knife will do—and fill in the dents, after which rub the whole smooth with sand-paper. Then, being sure that the table is thoroughly dry, give it a coat of shellac, which will dry in a few minutes. Afterwards give it a coat of varnish, and, at the same time, if there be any bare or light parts on the table, caused by the rubbing of the sand-paper or otherwise, touch these with Vandyke brown or other colours as required. After the varnish is dry, which will be in a day's time, give it a coat of shellac to finish. To lay on shellac successfully without smearing requires some skill and more dexterity than is required in laying on any other material, as the alcohol evaporates, and the shellac "sets" very quickly.

In laying on the first coat, as the intention is to varnish it afterwards, it is not so material that it should be done as well as if it were a finishing coat, as the varnish will cover any inequalities in that respect.

The plan adopted in laying on shellac is a modification of the plan in laying on varnish. The object, in all cases, is to lay it on evenly, smoothly, and of uniform thickness. In varnishing, the best plan is to do the moulding and edge of the table first, then around the cutting in which the machine is put; then lay three or four stripes, of equal quantities, as near as may be guessed, lengthways. Brush these together crossways, so as to cover the entire table, after which brush again lengthways, but more lightly, with the idea of getting it smooth, then cross it again, still more lightly, and finish by "sweetening" it off lengthways. If this be done without unnecessary delay, the hair marks that may be left in the varnish will gradually float together, and be obliterated, and the whole will be like a sheet of glass. As shellac "sets" so quickly there is no time for this formality. One thing in its favour is, that it is light and easily spread. To do the top of a cover is an easy matter, but the difficulty in doing a large surface, such as a table, is that, in the unavoidable hurry some part of it will be missed or be laid on thinner than another part. Of course, with a large brush there would be no more chance of failure than in doing the cover.

If a number of tables were to be done a large brush would be best, but a large brush is not so handy on the

whole, as apart from the cover, there are the drawers which are more conveniently done with a small brush. Then, again, the large brush would require a large quantity of shellac to keep it moist, while it is better to have it corked up and used always fresh, having no more in use than is required for the job. In laying on the shellac follow the same plan as in varnishing, with this exception: that there is only time to cross it once and sweeten it off. The shellac should run almost as freely as water, and if a full coat is put on it will give longer time to work it. The learner can acquire a knowledge of how to use it and how thick it should be by doing that which will require a coat of varnish afterwards, as any defect in the process will be obliterated by the varnish. As a last resource, in the event of a failure, the work can always be finished with varnish. The shellac is mainly useful because it dries and hardens quickly, and therefore the work can have quick dispatch, which is generally an object in view. If it be decided to re-japan the stand, use the air-drying japan. It may be that if there be any bronze ornamentation on the legs, they will require two coats, as the japan is somewhat transparent. A little lamp-black, squeezed up with turpentine, added to the japan for the first coat, would give a better covering body to it. The first coat, also, may be thinned with turpentine.

To put on the bronze ornamentation again would be a difficult matter. There are some legs that have simply a stripe of bronze which looks neat. This could be easily done with the aid of a camel's hair pencil, such as sign writers use. Put a little of the bronze on a piece of glass and add a little of the varnish to it, thinning it with turpentine. Use this for the stripe. Lay the brush all its length up to the quill on to the leg, holding it by the quill, with the forefinger and thumb, and guide it by resting the other fingers on to the edge of the leg and drag it from top to bottom, or in any other way as may be found best. After the stripe has hardened a little and is approaching to dryness, which will be in ten minutes or less, with a piece of cotton wool, as before explained, slightly rub some of the dry bronze on to the stripe. That which will be put on where it is not wanted can be dusted off when the stripe is dry.

(To be continued.)

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 11,417. H. H. Lake, a communication from the Brosius International Motor Sewing Machine Company, of the United States, for improvements relating to sewing machines.
- 11,543. T. M. Cockroft and R. Farmer, for improved means for sewing tubular leather goods.
- 11,583. R. Wootton, for improvements in apparatus for domestic weaving or darning.
- 11,632. W. Garvey, J. Tattersall, and E. Jones, for improved driving and steering motion for bath chairs, perambulators, &c.
- 11,689. W. H. Doughty and W. Nagle, for improved treadle motion.
- 11,710. C. L. & H. W. Reynolds, for improvements connected with sewing machines for sewing in piping cord.
- 11,733. P. A. Newton, a communication from J. Irish, of United States, for improvements in embroidering machines.
- 11,863. D. Hermann, and L. Flatow, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.
- 11,906. W. Blakey, for improvements in or relating to shuttles for sewing machines.
- 11,947. J. Köhler, for improved feed motion for overhead sewing machines.
- 12,065. W. Powles, for improvements in suspending or mounting the bodies of perambulators and other like wheeled vehicles.
- 12,078. G. Stibbe, a communication from E. Dubied, of Switzerland, for improvements in knitting machines.
- 12,106. A. L. G. Mayo, for improvements in sewing machine attachments.
- 12,107. A. L. G. Mayo, for improvements in sewing machine attachments.
- 12,111. H. H. Lake, a communication from G. Amborn, jun., of United States, for improvements in combined welt and upper guides, for use in machines for the manufacture of boots and shoes.
- 12,234. H. Herring, for improvements in brakes for perambulators.
- 12,268. A. R. Buckton, for improvements in children's carriages.
- 12,347. A. Hunnable, for attachment of springs to perambulators, &c.
- 12,399. H. Stubbs, for a folding child's car.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

10,927. *Perambulators, bassinets, bath chairs, &c.* J. L. Garsed and F. W. Green, both of Halifax.—Dated July 25th, 1888. Price 1s. 8d.

This invention is designed to afford greater ease and facilities in the steering and safe turning of the carriage or vehicle by the attendant, to prevent vibration, the jolting or shaking of the occupant, and injury to, or displacement of, the tyre-springs and framework of the carriage when turning in steering. The front and back wheels are so mounted that the turning or moving the handle twists or turns the two axles on their carrying-studs in contrary direction as required.

12,109. *Sewing machine treadles.* J. Alcock, of Cheadle.—Dated August 22nd, 1888. Price 8d.

The object is to provide a more rapid and powerful method of driving treadle sewing machines by foot power than by the ordinary sewing machine treadle. The invention consists in substituting for the treadle-bar and foot-plate in the ordinary machine a pedal bar bent into the shape of a double crank.

12,889. *Perambulators, &c.* J. Wiseman, of 216 and 217, Whitechapel Road, London.—Dated September 6, 1888. Price 6d.

Relates to the method of connecting the handle to the carriage. The side bars to which the handle is fixed are made in one piece, with a cross bar carried in bearings on the carriage, so that the handle can be turned about this bar as an axis.

119. *An improved spring for perambulators, &c.* H. W. Twigg of Victoria Street, Bristol.—Dated January 3, 1889. Price 6d.

The invention consists of an indiarubber spring containing one or more coils of steel or other suitable spring material solidly embedded therein.

2,504. *Plaiting machines for sewing machines.* E. W. Broadbent, of 261, Broadway, New York.—Dated February 12, 1889. Price 8d.

The invention consists:—

(1) In a plaiting attachment for sewing machines, comprising an obliquely moving knife or tongue, having a pivoted connection with a lever by which the knife is operated.

(2) In employing two sewing machines operating in combination with each other, and plaiting attachments similar to that just described.

(3) In so combining the two sewing machines that they may both be operated from a single main shaft, transmitting motion to an intermediate shaft, which through other shafts transmits motion to bell crank levers, carrying the said knives or tongues.

(4) In so arranging the bell crank levers upon their shaft and in relation to cams that one of the levers will be loose on the shaft.

(5) In arranging the intermediate shaft and a third shaft on opposite sides of the machine.

8,816. *Perambulators,* G. Smith, of Harp Street Mills, Manchester.—Dated May 28th, 1889. Price 6d.

The object of this invention is to so construct the under carriage or under frame of a perambulator that the axles or wheels cannot, either from wear or slight accident, be turned askew, or altered in their relative positions. It consists essentially in bracing together the two axles by two metal axles or braces, preferably parallel to each other, and at right angles to the axles, having eyes at their ends, which receive and rigidly retain the ends of the axles, thereby forming an under carriage or underframe to support the springs and body.

9,046. *Sewing Machines.* A. Anderson, manager, of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Works, Kilbowie, Dumbartonshire, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Co., of New York, U.S.A.—Dated May 31st, 1889. Price 6d.

This invention consists in adapting sewing machines to carry and be operated with two oscillating or rotary shuttles for the under threads whereby two rows or lines of lock stitches may be simultaneously produced in sewing fabrics.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 9TH, 1889.

406,424. E. H. Brown, Bennington, Vt., trimming attachment for machines for sewing knit fabrics.

406,431. P. A. Darraq, Le Pre St. Gervais, France, sewing machine.

406,799. W. Wallick, Philadelphia, Pa., button-hole attachment for sewing machines.

406,800. W. Wallick, Philadelphia, Pa., button-hole attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 16TH, 1889.

407,058. J. M. Brosius, Atlanta, Ga., motor for sewing machines.

407,186. H. H. Fefel, Philadelphia, Pa., sewing machine.

407,297. M. Marcell, Amherst, Mass., straw braiding machine.

407,298. M. Marcell, Amherst, Mass., feeding device for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 23RD, 1889.

407,400. C. M. Hine, New York, U.S.A., plaiting attachment for sewing machines.

407,572. A. C. Campbell, Bridgeport, Conn., trimming device for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 6TH, 1889.

408,227. B. Fischer, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, sewing machine.

408,258. L. J. Pearsall, Fort Edward, N.Y., tuck folder for sewing machines.

408,427. R. Otto, Plauen, Saxony, sewing machine.

408,500. D. Mills, Philadelphia, Pa., button-hole attachment for sewing machines.

We must congratulate Mr. Mangam, late manager at Messrs. Jones' Stretford Road, Manchester, branch, on his promotion to the command of his company's Leeds depot. On the evening of the 23rd ult., the *employés* invited him to a farewell gathering, and presented him with a valuable timepiece as a token of the respect which they all entertained for him.

Foreign Markets for Sewing Machines.

THERE is a fairly good demand for sewing machines in Mexico, and the principal importers are Messrs. Dorenberg & Co., Rapp, Sommer, & Co., and Mr. Rafael Ansures, all of Puebla.

The first machines imported into Mexico, some twenty years ago, were made by the Singer Company; since then the "Weed," "Domestic," "Remington," and Willcox & Gibbs have been imported and sold to a large extent. The most popular machines to-day are the "Remington," "New Howe," "White," and "Singer." A number of German machines are also imported.

The German Consul in Belgrade says that there is a demand for sewing machines in Servia.

The German Consul for Ecuador says that sewing machines are in demand in his district.

An Adjustable Leg for Chairs.

AN adjustable leg, which may be easily adjusted to, or detached from, chairs or other articles of furniture, to vary their height, and which is particularly applicable in accommodating a chair to the growth of a child, has been patented, says *Invention*, by Mr. Hasbrouck Alliger, of Rondout, N.Y. A wedge-shaped block is used, having teeth at its upper end to engage the under side of the chair seat, and on the outer side of the block are numbers representing inches and fractions thereof, the block also having a longitudinal slot. An auxiliary leg, slotted, is adapted for engagement with this block by a bolt passing through both slots, and having a washer and wing nut. A hook with threaded shank and wing nut is also passed through and held in engagement in the slots, the hook being adapted to engage a round of the chair when the auxiliary leg has been fixed at the desired length, and the upper toothed end of the wedge block is driven into the under side of the chair seat or frame. The wedge block may also be dispensed with, the auxiliary leg being made longer, and its lower end made up of a series of spheres, which may be cut off as desired to lower the chair.

PLATING WITH ALUMINIUM.—The process which constitutes an invention by Mr. L. O. Brin, of Paris, is intended for depositing a coat of aluminium upon a metallic surface by the direct contact of a volatilised salt of aluminium with the surface. The sheets of iron or other metal are first of all cleansed from all impurities by an acid bath, and they are afterwards plunged into a solution of borate of soda, hydrated alumina, and some easily fusible flux, so that the surfaces shall be preserved in a state of perfect cleanliness. The articles which have been treated in this manner are placed within a closed muffle, and the walls of the muffle are heated to a very high temperature by a surrounding furnace. There are openings in the sides of the muffle to provide for the entrance of the vapours, and for the escape of the gases resulting from their decomposition. Some salt of aluminium, such as the chloride, is heated in a vessel of fire clay to the temperature of volatilisation, and it is then conducted through the muffle in direct contact with the surfaces of the plates. The aluminium is at once separated, and it is deposited upon the metallic surface. A current of inert gas, such as nitrogen, is forced through the retort and muffle along with the stream of aluminiferous vapour, so that no oxidation shall be possible. The outlet tube from the muffle conducts the residual gases into a receiver, upon whose condensing surfaces the sublimated vapours are deposited for further utilisation as by-products. In this operation of plating it has been found by the inventor that the metallic sheets are not only covered with a coating of aluminium, but that they become impregnated with it to such an extent that it may be considered that they are composed of an alloy of the two metals.

Two New Wheeler & Wilson Inventions.

THE Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., ever on the alert to introduce new and valuable features into their machines, have just introduced an improvement which will be much appreciated by machinists. It is nothing less than a "tension release," so that, by merely raising the presser-foot of their No. 9 machine, the tension on the upper thread is released.

For some time past this company have made a zig-zag machine, which produced a single zigzag row of sewing. Their latest machine of this class has two needles, so that two rows of zigzag sewing can be executed at one and the same time. By means of a very simple contrivance the distance between the two rows, and the length of the stitches, can be readily altered. The work produced by this machine is very pretty, particularly when each needle is supplied with a different coloured thread. The shoe and corset manufacturers who have seen this new zigzag machine are very favourably impressed with its merits.

The Wheeler & Wilson Co. report trade as being highly satisfactory in manufacturing machines. Their automatic buttonhole machine has met with unparalleled success, and they are much behind in their deliveries, although their factory is working at full pressure.

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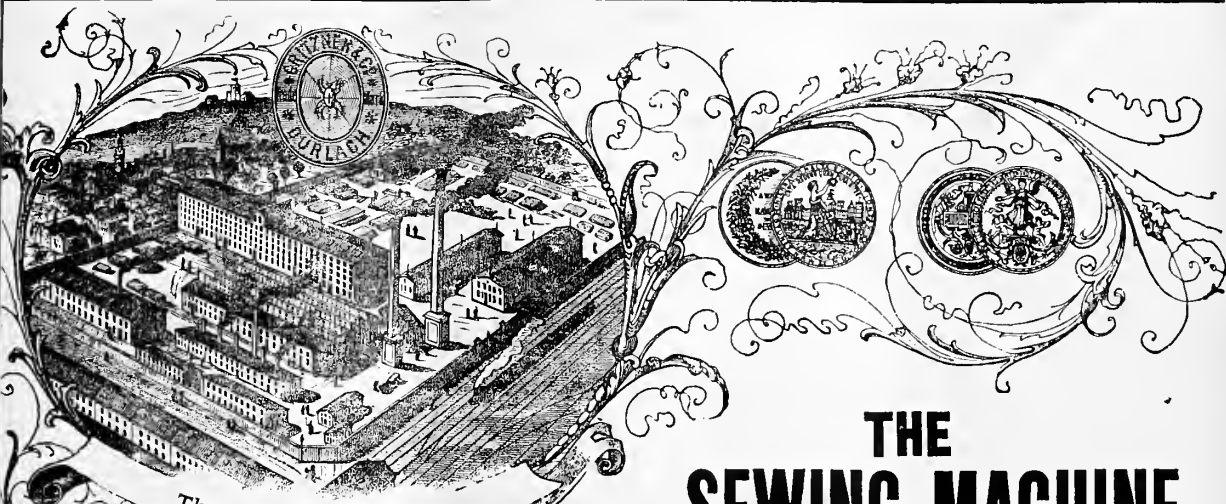
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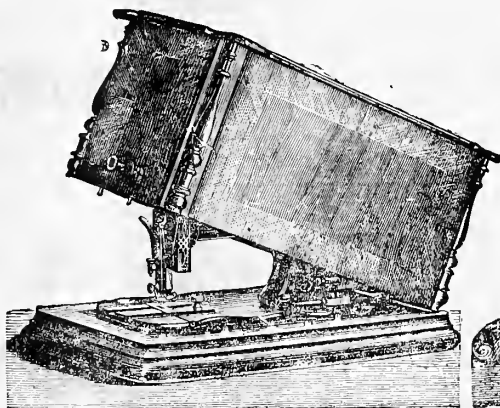
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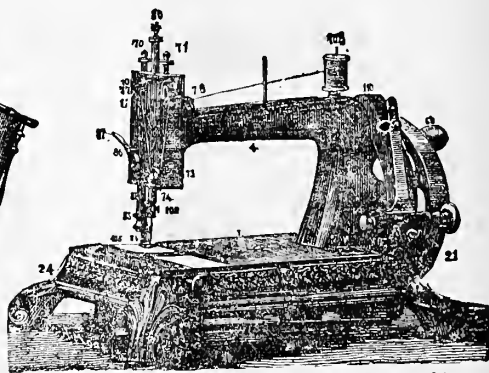
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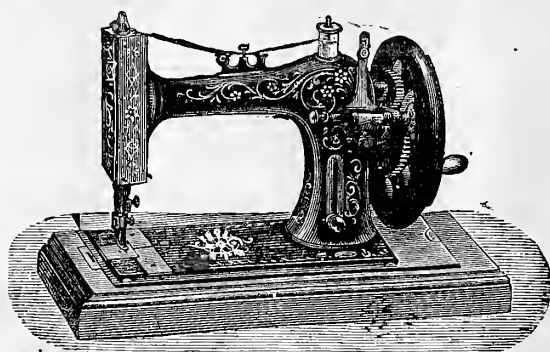
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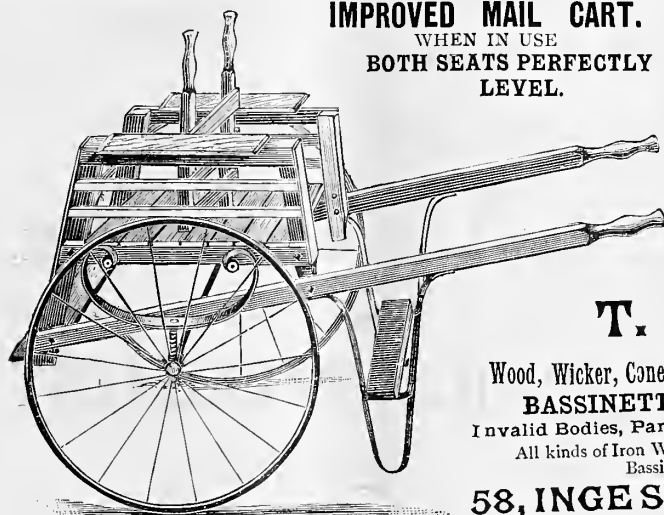
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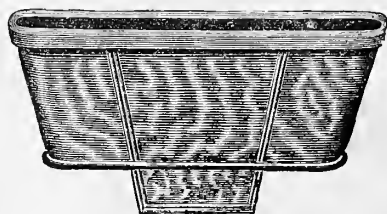
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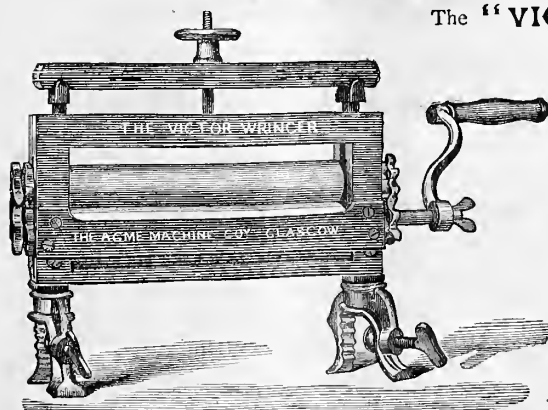
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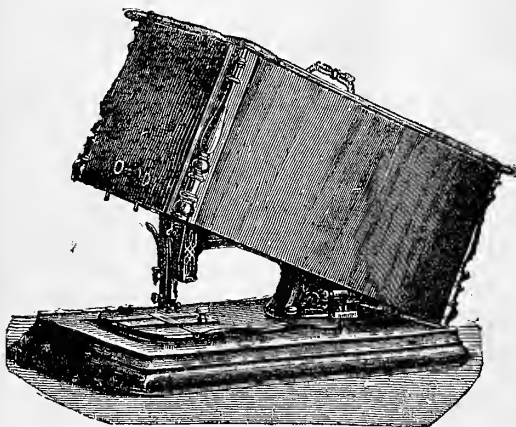
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NEW OXFORD STREET (Opposite National Guardian Assurance Co.),

Late of 63, OXFORD STREET, W.

Repairs, Alterations, and General Cleaners.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

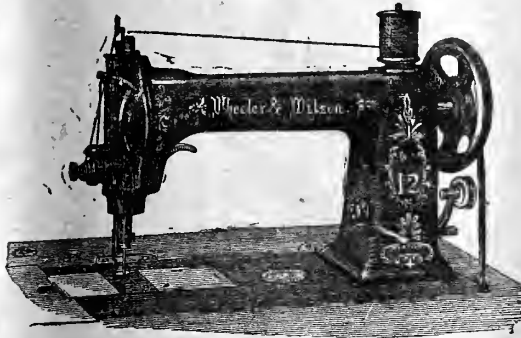
NEW

SEWING Nos. 9 & 12 MACHINES

The No. 12 is the Fastest Lock-stitch Sewing Machine in the World, having a capacity of 2,500 to 3,000 stitches per minute. The best made, most durable, and least liable to get out of order. Makes the most perfect stitch of any sewing machine made. Has the largest Bobbin, holding over 100 yards of No. 70 Cotton.

The No. 9 is the New High Arm Family Sewing Machine, and is without doubt the most perfect Domestic Machine ever offered to the public.

JUST BROUGHT OUT.



THE NEW No. 12 BOBBIN.

SEWING MACHINES FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS. SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

Special Quotations to Agents, also to Manufacturers fitting up Factories, and Estimate given for Supplying and Fixing Driving Power, Steam or otherwise.

CHIEF OFFICE: 21, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., LONDON, E.C.

OFFICES OR AGENTS IN ALL IMPORTANT TOWNS.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION, London.—Highest Honours received for Domestic and Manufacturing Sewing Machines.

LEICESTER EXHIBITION.—First Prize awarded for Boot Uppers stitched on WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines.

THE BEST RUBBER WRINGERS

NOW IN THE MARKET

ARE THOSE MADE BY

The Cherry Tree Machine Co.,

CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.

THEY WILL LICK

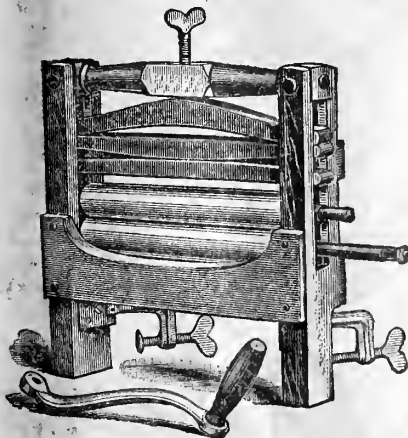
ALL IN

CREATION,

AND PRICES ARE

AS LOW AS ANY OTHER

MAKE.



STRONG FRAMES.

BEST RUBBER.

METAL BEARINGS.

TURNED AND FITTED.

ONCE TRIED

ALWAYS USED.

"The Express."

REPRESENTATIVE FOR LONDON AND THE SOUTH—

R. J. JOHNS, IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

Large and Increasing Sales of the

KONIG ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE.

2,500 Lock Stitches per Minute.

EXAMINE IT.

*Special Points Claimed by the
König Rotary Machine.*

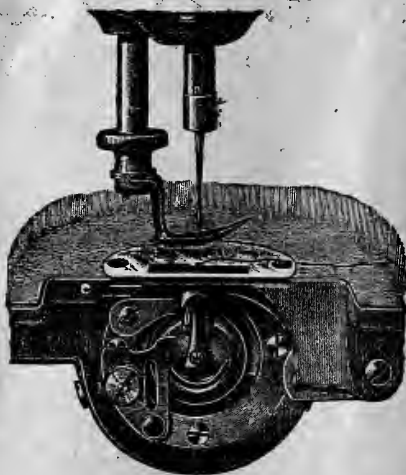
It is self-threading throughout except the Needle.

It has the shortest Needle used in any Lock Stitch Machine.

The Needle is self-setting.

If the Machine starts backwards no harm is done, the thread remains unbroken.

Two operators on the König Rotary can do the same amount of sewing that three can accomplish on any other Machine.



**Specially adapted for the
Manufacturing of
STAYS & UNDERCLOTHING**

The lightest running and most noiseless machine on the market.

The Bobbin is 50 per cent larger than any other Family Machine in the world, holds 100 yards No. 80 Cotton.

Machines fitted for steam power.

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

THOS. POTTER,

47, DUNLACE ROAD, CLAPTON, LONDON, E.,

Where all communications should be addressed.

Also Manufacturers of Singer System Hand and Treadle Machines.

THE NEW HOWE SEWING MACHINES,

Manufactured by the Howe Machine Company,
BRIDGETON, GLASGOW.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO., as now organised, has determined to give full effect to the invention of its founder, "**ELIAS HOWE**," and instead of confining itself to one pattern, has decided to adopt such other forms of **SEWING MACHINES** as will meet the varied and growing requirements of the Public and of the Manufacturing industries. To this end they have introduced the two following **MACHINES**, which are confidently recommended to the Public, the smallest size for General Household Work, and the larger for all kinds of work on Textile Fabrics, from Lightest Muslin to Heaviest Cloth.

The "**Elias**" Family Machine. The "**Elias**" Hand Machine. The "**Crown**" Manufacturing Machine.
£6 6 0. With Cover, £5 0 0. £7 0 0.

These Machines possess in common the following Special Devices and Improvements, which will not be found in any other make of this type of Machine:—

High Arm—giving a great amount of room for work, and presenting a more elegant appearance.

Upper Thread Releaser—the use of which allows the work to be easily removed from the Machine without bending the Needles, and thereby reducing the liability to breakage.

Shuttle Ejector—which, on a slight pressure by the finger, instantly throws the Shuttle out of the Race when required.

Shuttle Race Cover Piston—to prevent vibration of the Shuttle Race Cover, so that when the Machine is running fast the Cover will not work out.

Shuttle Guard—preventing the Shuttle from jumping out of the Race except when wanted.

Shuttle Carrier furnished with a Steel Hanger Cap—giving greater durability, closer fit, and better adjustment.

Friction Gear (Fast and Loose)—for throwing the Machine in and out of gear, and for operating the Automatic Winder while the Machine is at rest. This Friction Pulley is much superior to any Clutch, as its action is instantaneous, and it affords an absolutely steady and smooth motion.

Automatic Spooler—which winds the thread quite even and closely, giving more thread to the Shuttle Bobbins.

Steel Bevelled Gears—instead of merely Cast Iron affording unlimited wear and unbreakable teeth.

Feed Lever Universal Joint of extra length—giving greater steadiness to the movement and affording longer wear.

The "**CROWN**."

HIGH ARM

MACHINE.



THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE.

Highest Award, American Exhibition, 1887.
Gold Medal, Toulouse Exhibition, 1887.

THE JOURNAL OF



DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.



Sewing Machine

THE HIRE DEALERS

GAZETTE

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SEWING, WASHING, & KNITTING, MACHINES.

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CHILDRENS CARRIAGES,

AND ALL KINDS OF

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MUSICAL

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BICYCLES

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OCTOBER 1st, 1889.

Monthly, Price 4d.
Post Free, 3s. 6d. per annum.

ANOTHER GRAND SUCCESS

JONES' ^{New Patent} SEWING MACHINE

Ahead of all for High Speed & Light Running.

BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD
FOR AGENTS AND SHIPPERS TO HANDLE.

MAKES THE PRETTIEST STITCH

Affords a greater margin of profit to Dealers
than can be obtained from any other Machine
in the Market.

FACTORY: GUIDE BRIDGE, NEAR MANCHESTER.

THE LARGEST FACTORY IN ENGLAND

EXCLUSIVELY MANUFACTURING

FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES

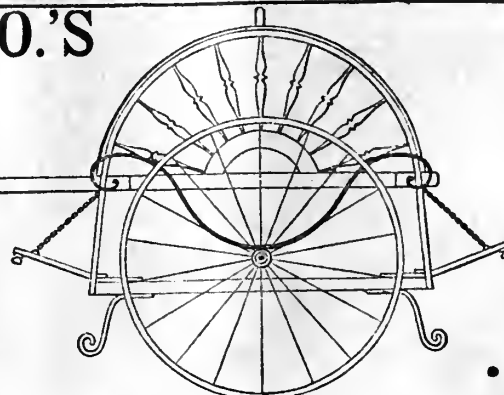
SIMMONS & CO.'S

Registered

"PARAGON."

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

TANNER ST., LONDON, S.E.



THE "VERTICAL FEED," "The BEST Domestic Sewing Machine."

24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE

Diploma of Honour, Adelaide Exhibition, 1887.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.

48, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.



UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

OF THE

"WHITE."

DAILY SALES EXCEED
1,000 MACHINES.

HIGHEST AWARD
AT

INTERNATIONAL SEWING MACHINE
EXHIBITION, London, 1887.

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All the best SEWING
MACHINE Dealers in
Europe Sell the
WHITE MACHINES.

.....

MACHINES for Hand or Treadle,
or both,

TAILORS' MACHINES,
MACHINES FOR LEATHER SEWING,
AND

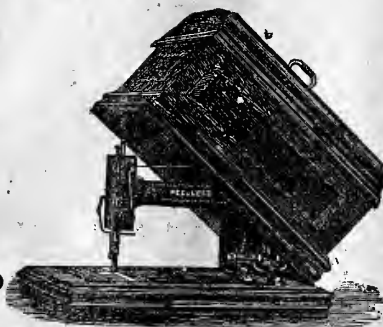
Special Single Thread Machines.

SAMPLES OF WORK AND PRICE LISTS
FREE ON APPLICATION.

Dealers in districts where the
"WHITE" is not represented are
invited to send for Price Lists,
Terms, &c.

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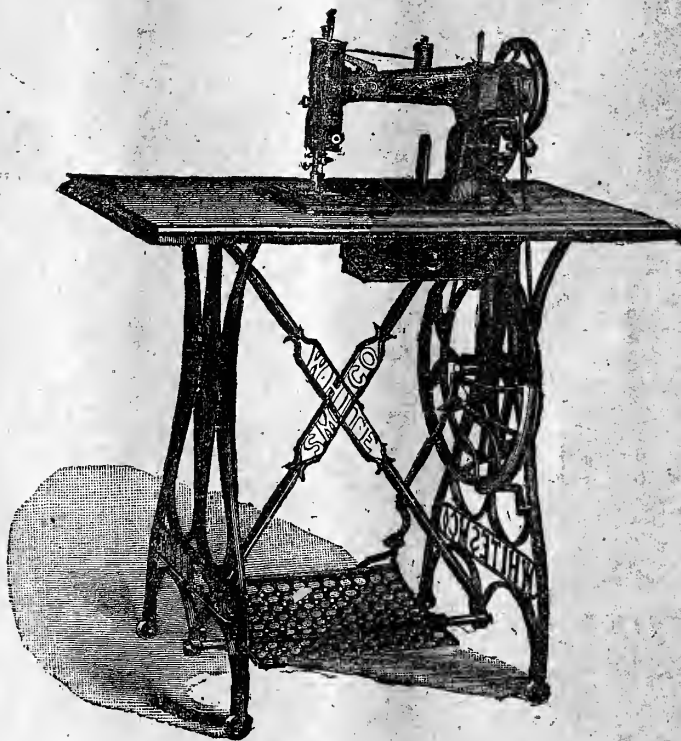
CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.



New Style "PEERLESS,"
On Wood Base and Cover.

Warranted for
Five Years.

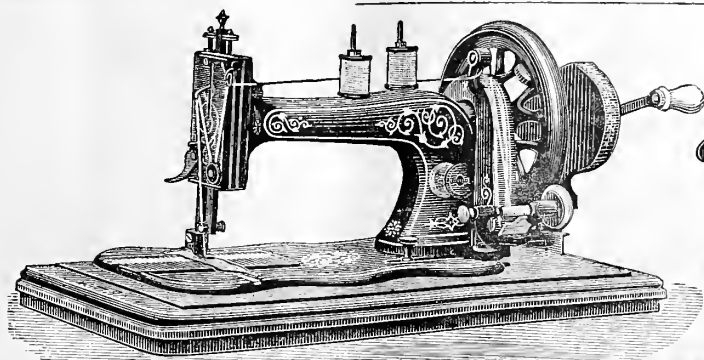
The most QUIET
RUNNING SHUTTLE
MACHINES
in the World.



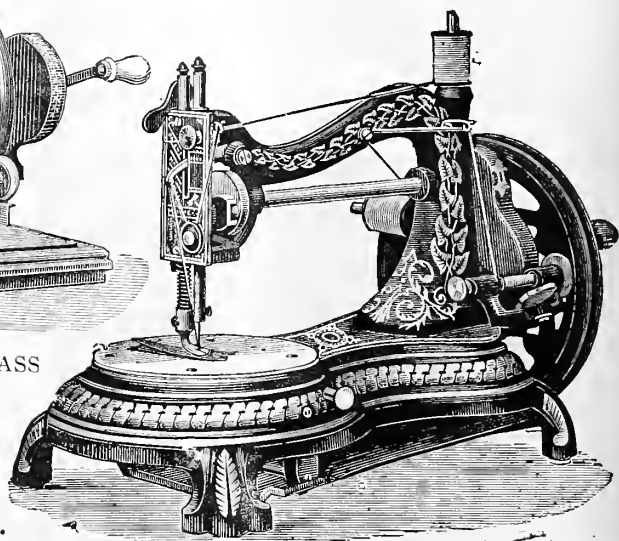
SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH,

OLDHAM SEWING MACHINE WORKS,

OLDHAM.



MANUFACTURERS & PATENTEES of FIRST-CLASS
MEDIUM and FAMILY MACHINES,
HAND and TREADLE MACHINES,
A, B, & C WHEEL & STEP feed Machine.



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➤ **ECLIPSE SEWING MACHINES.** ➤

GOLD



LONDON INVENTIONS, 1885.

Most durable and best finished Machine in the Market.

All Wearing Parts specially hardened.

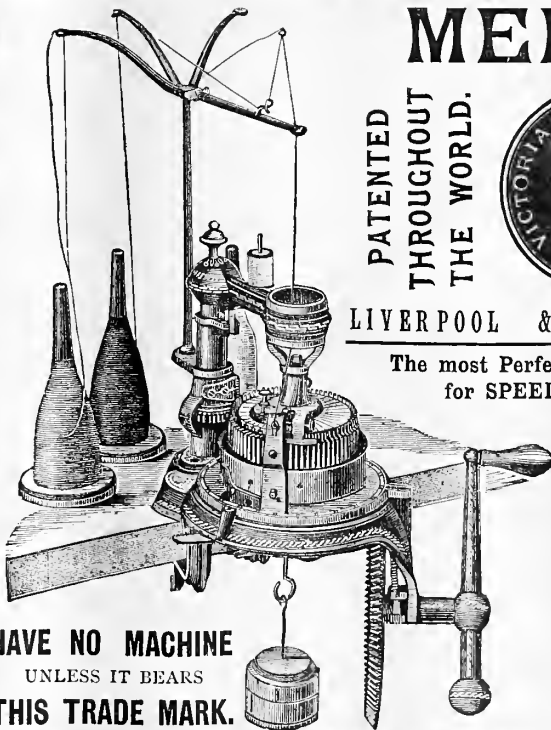
SILENT COUNTER,

— Registers up to 450 rounds. —

REVERSIBLE
Diamond Cams.



**HAVE NO MACHINE
UNLESS IT BEARS
THIS TRADE MARK.**



MEDALS

PATENTED
THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD.



BEWARE
OF
INFRINGEMENTS

LIVERPOOL & EDINBURGH, 1886.

The most Perfect Machine in existence
for SPEED and QUALITY of WORK.

MANUFACTURERS

SHOULD SEND FOR
CATALOGUE AND SEE
THE MACHINE
Before making further
PURCHASES.

—✂—
This machine will produce
more and better knitting than
any other. We challenge
and defy competition.

ECLIPSE KNITTING MACHINES.

SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH,

OLDHAM. ESTABLISHED 1872.

BIESOLT & LOCKE,

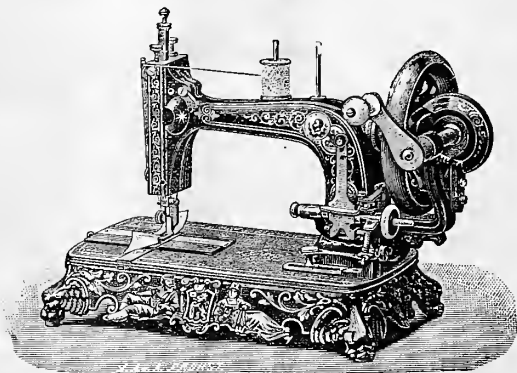
MEISSEN (SAXONY),

(ESTABLISHED 1869)

Sewing Machine Manufacturers.



THE "CINDERELLA."

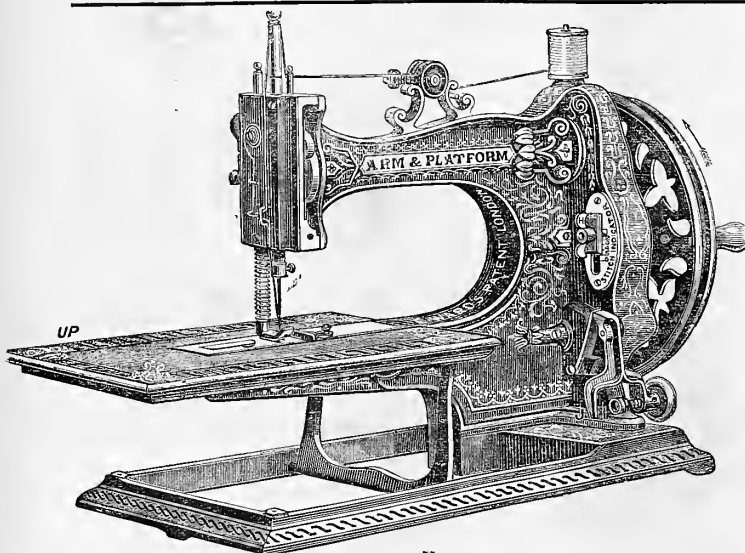


Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:

S. BETTMANN & CO.,
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AGENTS WANTED.



PLATFORM UP.
(Next Month the Platform will be shown Down.)

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

E. WARD & CO.'S

Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle
SEWING MACHINES

Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unparalleled success which has attended this Machine, and the satisfactory manner in which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, the PATENTEE HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS secured by new Patents, and trusts that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Saleable Machine in the Market.

Patentee and Sole Manufacturers:

E. WARD & CO.,
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ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK.—Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.—Three per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, repayable on demand.

Two per cent. Interest on Current Accounts calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes or its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

The Birkbeck Almanack, with full particulars, post free, on application.

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HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with Immediate Possession and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

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MANUFACTURERS,
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First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

✉ WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

BRADBURY'S ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE.

WITH EITHER WHEEL OR STEP FEED.

NO COMPLICATED COGS,
CAMS, OR ELABORATE
MECHANISM.

SIMPLICITY WITH
EFFICIENCY!

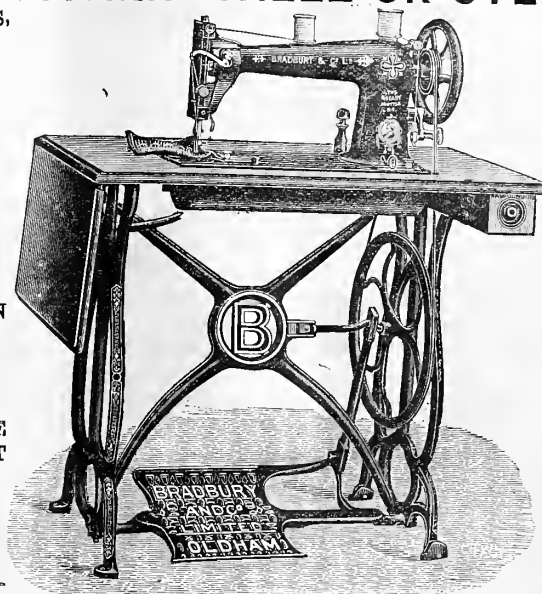
DURABILITY WITH
SPEED.

THE SHUTTLE MOTION
IS PERFECTION.

ALL WEARING PARTS
ADJUSTABLE, AND ARE
MADE OF THE FINEST
TEMPERED STEEL.

No. 2.—Step Feed, £7.

No. 2.—Wheel Feed Machine.
Price £7 10s.



BRADBURY & CO., Limited, patented the Rotary Machine in 1879-80, and the success which it has attained in such a comparatively short period is unequalled in the history of the Sewing Machine trade. It has been awarded the Highest Honours at every Exhibition at which it has been shown, 12 Prize Medals, and 6 Certificates of Merit, including the Grand Gold Medals at Paris, 1879; Adelaide, 1881; Perth (Australia), 1881; Huddersfield, 1883; the Inventions Exhibition, 1885; and at Liverpool, 1886. In addition to these awards we are continually receiving that which we still more highly value, the most flattering Testimonials from our customers, speaking in the warmest terms of praise concerning the superiority of the Machines we have had the pleasure of supplying.

The Rotary is made in two sizes, and with either

WHEEL or
STEP FEEDS,

to suit the taste of customers. They will now execute the best work on leather with the same ease as on cloth or fustian.

BRADBURY'S BASSINETTES.

By the large increase in this branch of our business we are again enabled to make considerable reductions in our prices, and we wish to assure our patrons that these reductions are genuine. We have not lowered the prices and lowered the quality of the goods as well, but we have preserved the same high standard of quality by which our Bassinettes have become so well known to the trade.

In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several **New Designs in Wood Bodies.** Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

BRADBURY'S No. 8.



Rich rustic body, walnut bars, upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with adjustable back rest, china handle, three loose cushions, straps, brass jointed hood, well cover, oil caps, &c. Made with either dark body and light ribs, or light body and dark ribs.

BRADBURY'S No. 15.



Elegant circular wood body, walnut French polished, upholstered in best woollen carriage cloth, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with china handle, well cover, three loose cushions, straps, and brass jointed hood, oil caps, &c. A richly ornamented, well finished and durable carriage.

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY AND FINISH.

Price Lists to be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

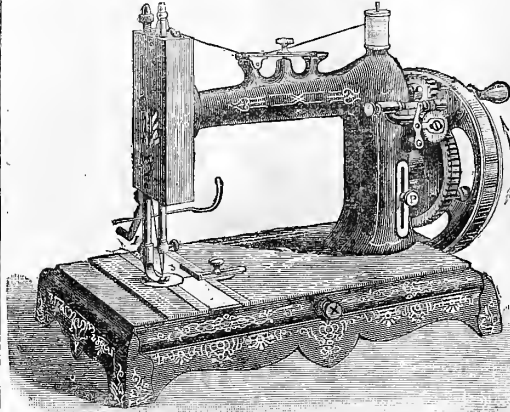
THE BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

— THE ORIGINAL —

NEW HOME AND NEW NATIONAL SEWING MACHINES

Are Perfect in Every Respect and cannot be Improved upon by Imitators.

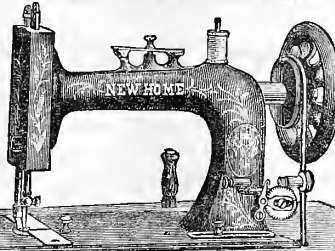
The NEW HOME and NEW NATIONAL Sewing Machines are constructed on the most approved mechanical principles, under the immediate supervision of the Best Inventive Talent Obtainable. They make the Double Thread Lock-Stitch, and have all the Improvements known to the sewing machine art.



They have the Automatic Equalized Tensions, Open End Cylinder Shuttle, Oscillating Shuttle Carrier, Double Direct Acting Feed, Straight Self-Setting Needle, and Loose Balance Wheel whereby the Bobbin can be wound without running the machine.

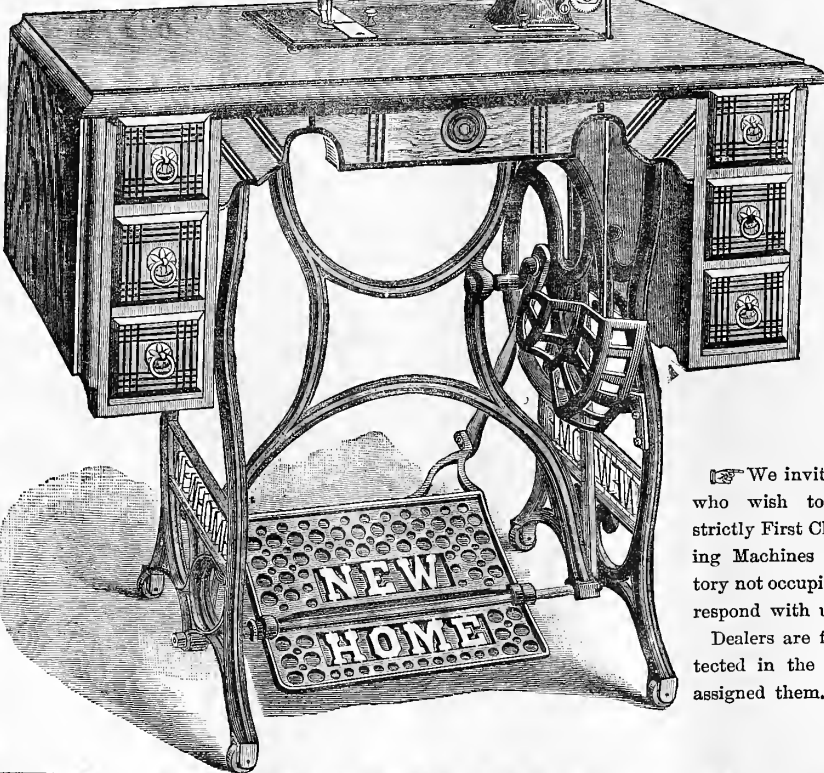
THEY ARE MARVELS of INVENTIVE TALENT and CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY

They Surpass all other Sewing Machines in the varied combinations that constitute a Perfect Machine.



Buy the Genuine "NEW HOME" and "NEW NATIONAL." Do not be deceived. Buy from our authorized agent.

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☞ We invite parties who wish to handle strictly First Class Sewing Machines in territory not occupied to correspond with us.

Dealers are fully protected in the territory assigned them.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The New Home Sewing Machine Co.,

EXPORT OFFICE: 28 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

☞ YOU CAN BUY THE GENUINE "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINES OF ☞

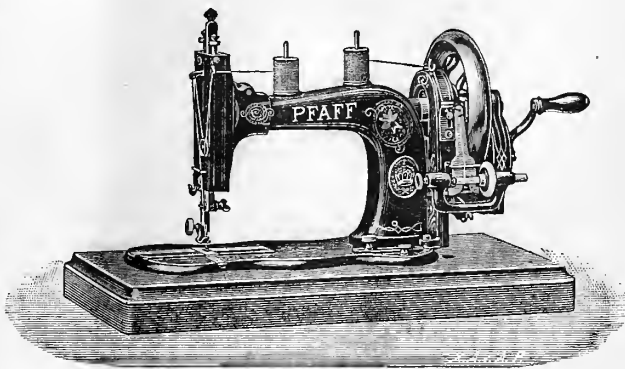
HENRY WEBSTER,

41 CHIPPENHAM TERRACE, HARROW ROAD, W.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

All the Important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.



Perfectly Noiseless Motion, and numerous other Improvements.

The Pfaff "B" Perfect Sewing Machine.

MANUFACTURED BY G. M. PFAFF, Kaiserslautern, GERMANY.

Telegraphic Address: M. PFAFF.

QUOTATIONS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.

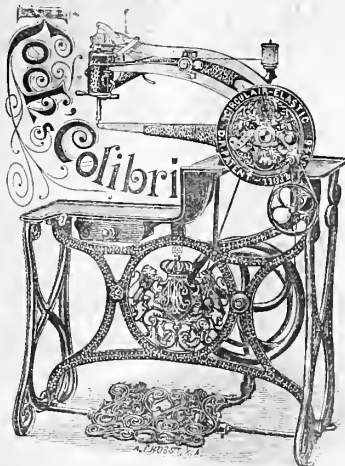
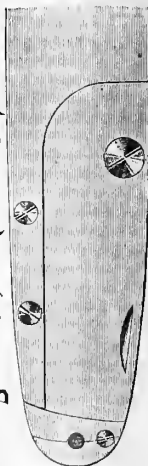
THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

Manufactured by the

Bielefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.
H. KOCH & CO.

No Shuttle Carrier.

Cylinder, natural size.



No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—

C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.,

KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited.

(ESTABLISHED 1867),

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,

Bothwell Circus, Glasgow

BRANCHES :

52, REFORM ST., DUNDEE, and 52a, HIGH ST., MANCHESTER.

The "Lion"

Adjustable Oscillating Shuttle Machine

(PATENTED).

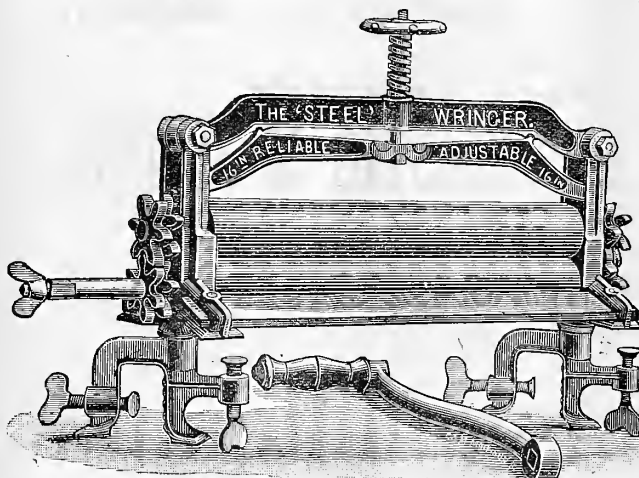
LIGHT, RAPID, ACCURATELY FITTED, AND HIGHLY FINISHED.

THE BEST MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

THE "MEDIUM"

Still to the Front.

THE FAVOURITE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.



The "FAMILY," "FAMILY" HAND, & "MORTON" HAND

SEWING MACHINES.

UNSURPASSED for CAPACITY of WORK.

ELEGANTLY FINISHED.

The "STEEL" Wringer. 2 Sizes.

14 in. x 17/8 in. & 16 in. x 2 in.

FIXES TO TUB AND TABLE.

The Gear Wheels on these Wringers are Unbreakable.

SACK, SAIL,

TARPAULIN AND

BELT STITCHING

Machines.

KILTING & GATHERING

Machines

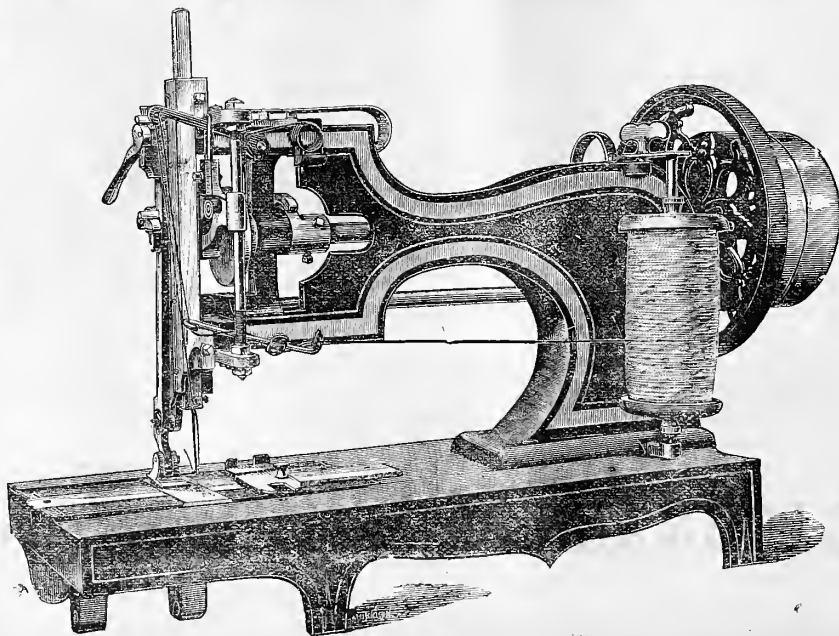
EVERY MACHINE

GUARANTEED.

Liberal Terms to Agents.

Quotations and Lists

FREE ON APPLICATION.



ONE OF OUR 1889 SPECIALITIES.

Complete, as Drawing,
Upholstered, Rubber Wheels,
Reversible Hood,
China Handle,



COMBINATION
RUSTIC & PAPIER
MACHE BODY,
WITH
PAINTED WOOD SLATS.
Will stand any Climate.

The Halesowen Perambulator Co., Ltd
HALESOWEN, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.



Bassinettes from 18s.

G. H. WELLS,
MANUFACTURER,
151 & 153,
BISHOP ST. SOUTH,
BIRMINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

AGENTS WANTED

In every trade for the sale of our Rubber Stamps, cheapest and best in the world; good income may be realised; whole or spare time. Catalogue and Revised List Free.

WOOD & PALMER,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
23 & 24, IVY LANE, LONDON, E.C.

AD. RIES & CO.,

45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

SWISS WATCHES.

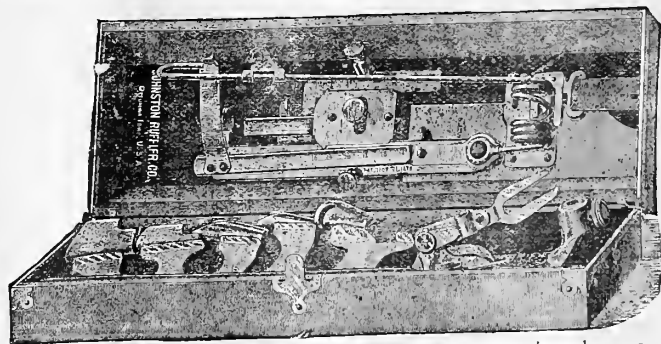
All kinds, GOLD, SILVER, and METAL.

SEWING MACHINES of all systems manufactured in Germany.

Agents for JUNKER & RUH'S well-known Machines.

45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

THE JOHNSTON SET OF ATTACHMENTS



HAS been improved by making them all heavier and stronger, and by giving them a superior nickel-plated finish. The Ruffler has a detachable under Blade and a separate Shirring Plate to go into the machine in place of the Shuttle Race Cover. The Tuckmarker has a slot in the bed plate to adapt it to the use either with a long or short presser foot. It has a steel blade under the wheel to make a sharper crease, and two screws on independently adjust either the marker or gauge. All placed in a velvet-lined box made by the Johnston Ruffler Company expressly for their set. They are now prepared to furnish them for all the different kinds of sewing machines.

These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

JOHNSTON RUFFLER COMPANY,
OTTUMWA, IOWA, U.S.A.

N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

DEALERS REPORT TO US

That the STAR CARRIAGES gave them the finest results last year; that they sold at sight; gave perfect satisfaction; yielded biggest profits; and that this year they will keep no others in Stock.

THE

STAR

Artistic Baby Carriages

Are absolutely the

Prettiest, Cosiest and Strongest Carriages made.

DESIGNS FOR 1889 ARE EXTREMELY ELEGANT.

THE

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RETAIL AT ALL PRICES UP TO
30 Guineas.



Each Carriage is made in the best style of its class, the materials and workmanship being honest throughout, and suitable for all classes up to Royalty itself.

The Star Trade Mark will be affixed to the Best Carriages, and this will we think be of great advantage to Dealers.

The Star Catalogue is now ready, and will be sent to any Dealer on Application.

It is declared to be the finest ever produced in this Country.

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Is the newest and only satisfactory Spring made. AS EASY AS A FEATHER BED. DOES NOT SWAY TO AND FRO. Rides lightly over Stones and Kerbs. Cannot break or lose tension.

SUPPLIED ONLY ON STAR CARRIAGES.

THE STAR PERAMBULATOR CO.

Factories: Anchor Works, Brewery Road; and Fakenham Street, N.

Offices: 104, BLUNDELL STREET, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.

Y.S.

Y.S.

Y.S.

SINGER'S New Vibrating Shuttle Machine

Is the BEST HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINE ever offered to the Public.

It has the SIMPLEST SHUTTLE, SHORTEST NEEDLE, BEST STITCH ADJUSTMENT, MOST PERFECT TENSION, IS NOISELESS, and MAKES THE PRETTIEST STITCH.

Complete Accessories, Handsome Cabinet Work.

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LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR OLD MACHINES.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

And 443 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

NEEDLES for Singer Medium and Family, 2s. per gross, 3d. extra for postage. S. COX & CO., Manufacturers, Alcester.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

SEWING MACHINE WORKS, very completely fitted up, and long established, many thousands of machines sold, for SALE, with Good-will, &c.—Apply by letter to "K.," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

WANTED, Price Lists of all kinds of SEWING MACHINE PARTS.—Address "Repairer," 4, Albert Place, Baptist Mills, Bristol.

POSITION WANTED by Experienced Manager in Sewing Machine Trade, with view to purchase or partnership if possible.—Hatfield Lodge, Cotterell Street, Hereford.

WANTED.—Situation by first-class sewing machine mechanic, 20 years' experience.—R G., 38, Aytoun Road, Stockwell, S.W.

EXPERIENCED COLLECTOR desires Commission from good House to work Putney, Wandsworth, &c., in Machines, Prams, Wringers, Musical Instruments. Hire System. Address for interview, "Collector," 18, Wiess Road, Putney.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.

OCT. 1st, 1889.

The Hire-Purchase System.

SEIZING PIANO IN HIRER'S ABSENCE.

On the 14th September, at the West London Police Court, the employer of a servant girl communicated a singular story to the magistrate. He stated that his servant, who was only nineteen years of age, receiving wages of £13 per annum, purchased a piano on the hire system, at monthly instalments of 12s. 6d. She had paid £7, and on returning from the seaside, where she had been with his family, she found that the piano had been taken away. Replying to the magistrate, he said she was in default of two payments, but left a message stating that she would pay up on returning from the seaside. The piano was taken from the house of her master. He also stated that the servant was an ignorant girl, as she could not read nor write. He thought it was disgraceful that a respectable firm should supply a piano in that way. Mr. Curtis-Bennett advised an action in the County Court for the recovery of the money which had been paid, as he could not interfere, the piano, he supposed, being of greater value than £15. He also observed that she appeared to have been paying for the piano a sum equal to her wages. The applicant left the court thanking the magistrate for his advice.

CLAIM FOR ILLEGAL SEIZURE.

At the Belfast County Court, last month, John Baird, of 14, Malvern Street, Belfast, labourer, sought to recover from Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, having an office at Victoria Street, Belfast, machine manufacturers, for the recovery of £10, loss and damage sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendants having, by themselves, their agents and bailiffs, on the night of the 28th of August, 1889, trespassed on the plaintiff's house and premises at 14, Malvern Street, in the city of Belfast, and illegally seized and carried away the plaintiff's property—to wit, a sewing machine—and for money had and received by defendants for plaintiff's use. Mr. W. M. Whitaker (instructed by Mr. Wellington Young) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. R. C. Wilson (instructed by Messrs. Usher & Mahaffy) appeared for the defendants. It appeared that the plaintiff had received delivery of a sewing machine, value £6 10s., from the defendants' agents in 1884, and paid 2s. at once, the purchase money to be paid by instalments of 1s. 6d. per month. From 1885 to 1887 no payments whatever were made, but were subsequently recommenced, and the last payment was made on the 20th June, 1889.

On the 28th August the defendants, finding that the instalments were not being kept up, removed the machine. The defence was that, as the machine was not at any time the property of the plaintiff, no trespass had been committed, the defendants having only secured their own property. His Honour adjourned the case until next court, to allow of an arrangement being arrived at, by which the defendants, on receiving the balance of the purchase money by instalments or otherwise, will supply a similar machine to the one removed from the plaintiff's house.

Embezzlement by a Singer Employee.

ON the 13th September, at the South Shields Police Court, Michael Dobbs, 31, described as an agent, residing at 28, Wouldhave Street, was charged on remand with, that he, being a servant of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, had embezzled 18s. on the 9th May, 18s. on the 5th June, and 6s. 8d. on the 2nd July last. Mr. Wansbrough, solicitor, of London, represented the prosecution, and Mr. E. Clarke, of Newcastle, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Wansbrough said defendant had been in the service of the company since sometime in 1882. In December, 1888, he was removed to Shields, and was put in charge of a shop in Mile End Road, and another shop in North Shields. He was employed at the salary of 28s. a week, and had a commission of 5 per cent. on the sale of machines. Having outlined the various cases on which the charges were based, he called evidence.

William Richard Fisher, district manager, said the prisoner was under his control, and it was his duty to account to him for moneys received by him in the way of business. His wages for this year averaged £3 2s. per week. There was also employed at the South Shields shop, which the prisoner managed, a girl named Jackson. Referring to the report for May 9th, with regard to a sum of money paid by one Mrs. Todd, he found that a receipt had been given by Jackson for £7 15s. 3d., and that in the counterfoil book signed by the prisoner only £6 17s. 3d. was accounted for. He (Mr. Fisher) had never received the deficit of 18s. which had been handed over to the prisoner. In the case of Isabella Lowes, who paid in £5 17s. there was a like deficit, and in the third case 6s. 8d. had been charged to a Mrs. Miller for the repairing of a machine, which sum was not accounted for.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke the witness said Dobbs had done a fair amount of business for the company. By taking old machines a good deal of business was done. Occasionally old machines of their own were taken. He could not remember a case in which the defendant got an old machine for 15s. and sold it for £5. It was true the company held £50 belonging to the prisoner. The men were not allowed to retain money for cleaning. The prisoner had demanded the return of his £50; that was before the proceedings were taken. They knew of the alleged defalcations before the £50 was demanded. When he (witness) called at the shop, the money was not there, but Dobbs asked him to go to his house and he would receive it, and he refused to go. The money should have been in the shop, and it was not offered to him in the shop. There was no safe in the shop. It was quite reasonable to take the money home, but it should have been brought there first thing in the morning. There was nothing due to defendant on commission. Other witnesses were called, and Mr. Clarke addressed the Bench.

for the defence. In the course of his remarks he pointed out that the company had elected to treat the alleged deficit as a private matter, and absolutely received part of the alleged embezzled funds; that being so, the law would not allow them to prosecute after that. The Bench consulted in private, and on their return the chairman said they had very carefully considered the case, and were of opinion that the preponderance of evidence was against the prisoner, and therefore committed him to take his trial at the Sessions. They allowed bail in £20 and two sums of £10 each.

Jottings from the North of Ireland.

DURING the month large orders have been placed with the Singer and Wheeler & Wilson Companies for machines.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company have just completed an order for sixty No. 12's and two of their automatic button-hole machines, with shafting, benches, &c., for Carter, Black, & Co., Star Factory.

It is estimated there are 1,000 machines in use in the north of Ireland, in the pinafore and apron business, three-fourths of which are of Wheeler & Wilson's make.

The hemstitching business is rather dull at present; however, the Wheeler & Wilson Company have still orders on hand unexecuted.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company have been obliged, owing to the increase in their business, to have additions made to their premises, 46, Victoria Street, and altogether they have now one of the finest sewing machine offices in the kingdom.

The Bradbury Company have also made considerable improvements in their place of business, and have the largest floor space of any of the sewing machine companies.

The Singer Company are rather in the background at present, but, no doubt, when their new premises are completed, they will be in a position to show off their machines to the best possible advantage.

The price cutter is just now very busy in the north of Ireland, one well-known firm offering their machines at ridiculously low prices, to one and all, whether they wish to buy or not. However, it has not had any great effect, as manufacturers prefer a good article, and do not object to pay for it.

"HIBERNO-SCOTIO."

Long Trials Make Poor Sales.

By J. E. R. in *Sewing Machine News*.

ADMITTING it is sometimes impossible to sell a sewing machine on delivery or at the first interview, yet I contend that the average salesman is entirely too slow in closing up the deal. No office order should be left over night on trial. When a lady comes to the office and orders a sewing machine she either intends to buy, or wants to do up some sewing, and the closing man should invariably go with the machine when delivered, and either sell it there and then or bring it back to the office. The average trial will perhaps exceed ten days. This is entirely too long, and I imagine there are more sales lost than are effected by such long trials. Our sewing machines at this late day are not in the least complicated, and in four cases out of every five will sell on delivery if both the machine and the customer are properly handled. By leaving a machine so long on trial the novelty of the thing wears off, and the samples of ruffling, tucking, hem-stitching, embroidery, etching, &c., which at first pleased the lady so much, have become an old song and fail to interest her, and the salesman has to fall back on mechanical illustrations, which in many cases are not fully comprehended, ladies as a rule not being mechanics, nor are they interested in a mechanical conversation. The story of the adjustability, durability, &c., of the machine should be addressed to the male members of the family, and if they are present when the machine is brought into the house, you will do well to get them on your side as soon as possible. The lady very naturally wants the new machine, but the gentleman thinks the old one is good enough. It cost 75 dols.; they have only had it twelve years, and it is just as good as it was when they bought it. The first impression is everything in this case. If he likes you he will like your sewing machine. And if you have failed to interest him on the start, you will find it a hard job to make the sale, if you make it at all. Better strike while the iron is hot, for if you go away and give him time to think over all that has happened, that will happen, and that may happen, unless they must of necessity have a new machine, you may as well take yours along home. In fact, when husband and wife and all parties interested are at home when the machine is brought, it should sell on delivery; and if you are a good salesman and do your duty, you will sell it, too. If you make a quick sale, as a rule you will have made a good sale; and, on the contrary, a long, slow trial will result in a poor sale. They were slow to buy, and will be equally as slow in paying. You commenced easy with them, and they expect you to remain so. True, it is sometimes impossible to get a reportable sale the day the machine is delivered, but by pushing it for all it is worth you will have a much better trial. You have taken the time to get the machine ready and take it to the house, now don't be in a hurry. Just spend a little more time and sell it. If they cannot pay cash, and you don't want their note, but have decided to sell on the lease plan, and they want the machine, but cannot make the first payment, you should decide then and there whether you want their lease or not. If you do, perhaps they can borrow the first payment; if not, sell anyway. Have them sign the lease, and take their note or due bill, payable on their next pay day, for the first payment. This is much better than to leave the machine on trial. If they have an old machine, of course you take it too. This is business, and the only right way, and they will think more of you, and pay much faster than they will where you spend a week or ten days with them before you consummate your deal. You might better spend three days on a good trial and close it up in good shape than to put out three trials and do nothing with them. Again, the man who sells machines on delivery, or on very short trials, will not be annoyed with competition, as he will have sold his machine before his competitor has learned of the trial. I think, should I meet with a customer who insisted on trying all the machines on the market before she would decide which to purchase, if I spent any time at all with her it would be one whole day, and if I could not sell I would take my machine away, and tell her that I did not leave machines on trial, and that she never would be sure of getting a new machine buying of agents who were in

the habit of leaving their machines out for weeks at a time on trial. It would be wise, however, to keep a close watch on such cases. Call on them occasionally, find out when they intend to buy, then slip in and sell. They will know that they are getting a new machine because they bought of you, and you do not leave your machines on trial; and, if they are dead beats, and had no intention of buying, you will have lost but *one day*, while your competitor has wasted weeks. In my opinion there is no need of more than three days on any trial, and very frequently no need of more than one day. Do away with long trials and you will make a better class of sales, and more of them, with less labour. You will keep your stock of machines clean and new, and will not need to carry so many in stock. With just a word in regard to attachments I will stop scolding for this time. Either don't put in any, or keep a set or two on purpose for trials.

The Working of the Merchandise Marks Act.

THE Merchandise Marks Act has now been two years in operation, and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs find that, although it is working much more smoothly than at the outset, considerable friction and difficulty continue to be experienced. During the year ending March 31, 1889, the number of stoppages of goods for bearing marks contrary to the Act amounted to 7,876, and the number of packages affected by these detentions to 217,458. The articles detained have been of the most varied descriptions, and embrace nearly all classes of goods. The detentions from Germany have been most numerous, numbering 2,898, France coming next with 502, Holland with 488, and Belgium with 475. Sweden, Spain, Mexico, China, India, Australia, and Canada also furnished their quota of improperly marked goods, and from the United States there were 378 detentions, involving 20,595 packages. Of the total detentions well on to a half were made at the port of London, and it is noteworthy that a considerable number have taken place in the parcels post. This is the view of the Commissioners:—"As the result of our experience we are of opinion that in many trades a considerable improvement has taken place in the marking of goods imported into this country.

"For instance, the branding of the word 'Havana' on Continental cigars is now seldom seen, and spirits and wines from Germany are no longer imported to any extent with French brands, and generally in all departments of trade the tendency is to mark the goods in a more truthful manner. On the other hand, we notice that large quantities of goods are imported without any marks at all, and it is probable that labels bearing false trade descriptions are placed on many goods after they have passed from the hands of our officers. Indeed, quantities of labels and tickets imported separately have been detained as evidently intended to be placed on goods for sale in this country. It has been a question how far such labels are liable to seizure as being trade descriptions not yet applied to the goods, but as we are advised that the use of the English language upon them may be considered as a false indication of the origin of the labels themselves, and so render them liable to seizure as 'goods,' we have in certain cases ordered their detention until the importer satisfied us that they were to be truthfully applied to goods of the description indicated thereon."

The question of deciding the place of origin of partially manufactured articles is often a difficult one. For instance, pipes manufactured here are sent to Vienna to have amber mouthpieces fitted; razors are sent to Germany to be hollow ground; plates for books, cards, and other light art work are sent abroad to be coloured. Do such goods lose their British character, and are they no longer entitled to bear marks of English origin? Again, there is a difficulty with respect to goods from English-speaking countries. Large quantities of goods are imported from America (often in transit) bearing English wording, such as steel goods marked "warranted best cutlery," &c., and there is nothing to distinguish them on the home or foreign market from English-made goods. This appears, the Commissioners say, to give goods made out of the

United Kingdom, and, in most cases, not even in an English dependency, an advantage over other foreign made goods which may not have been intended by those who framed the Act.

Advice to Beginners.

By J. E. R.

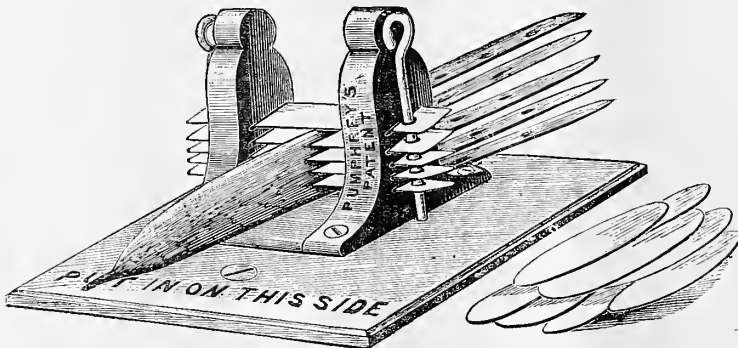
(From the U.S. Sewing Machine News.)

NO man should accept a position of canvasser simply to fill in time, or for temporary employment. When you engage in the sewing machine business, let your purpose be to make it a *life work*, thoroughly qualify yourself, and do not become disheartened or discouraged. The time was when sewing machines could be sold in a like manner with dry goods and notions, but that time is past. Our business has risen to the dignity of a profession, and the canvasser who has mastered it can always find employment, and, if possessed of energy and perseverance, is sure to succeed. Let your determination be to lose a sale rather than secure it *dishonestly*. You will always have dishonourable competitors who appear to be doing an extensive business through deceit and misrepresentation; but let not this influence you, for such men can only achieve temporary success, while they will lose the confidence of the company and respect of the community in which they are working. You, by adhering strictly to honest business methods, will win the confidence of all, and establish yourself firmly and successfully. Having chosen the sale of sewing machines as your business, it becomes of the greatest importance that you should *respect your calling*. The man who is ashamed of his business, or afraid to make it known, cannot leave it too soon. The man who represents a good company and a good machine, and hides his light under a bushel, is not worthy of his vocation. *Good behaviour and gentlemanly appearance* are qualities of the greatest importance to the successful canvasser. You should avoid chewing tobacco, smoking a cigar, or having your breath tainted with liquor when conversing with a prospective customer, and especially so in the presence of a lady. The first impression largely determines what the result will be. If your deportment and manner have been such as to gain the respect and confidence of your customer, followed by a thorough explanation of the machine, the result is likely to be satisfactory. Avoid rudeness and also avoid timidity. Be firm, yet kind and winning in your manner. Tact and personal magnetism are also requisite to the successful canvasser. They are something we cannot impart, but they are frequently possessed, yet hidden. If you possess tact you will not undertake to influence a man who is a leader of men, who thinks and acts for himself, by showing him what others have done, but you will appeal to his better judgment and allow him to understand that you recognise in him the ability to think and act for himself. On the other hand tact will lead you to concentrate your energies and efforts in showing to a man who is a follower of men what others have done, and especially what those have done that exert an influence upon him. It is therefore necessary that you acquaint yourself with your customer's peculiarities, his weak points, his prejudices, and his financial ability. You should always look your customer in the face, watch his countenance, and endeavour to discover his thoughts. You should be possessed of a strong determination to secure his order, and such determination will carry with it an irresistible force. You should cultivate a *socially cheerful disposition*, for there are times when you call upon a customer that, had you but known it, you might far better have stayed away, and, in such cases, you should endeavour to leave them in a frame of mind so as to make a return call agreeable. But in advocating sociability I do not wish to convey the idea that you should resort to treating or indulgences in games and sports, as this course, in many instances, would only tend to defeat your object. You are not expected to sell on every occasion that you may try; and when you fail, endeavour to be as friendly and cheerful as you would be had you succeeded. This course will cause the customer to respect you, and you may eventually sell him a machine, or will at least secure his friendship and

influence. Do not allow the conduct of unscrupulous agents to disturb your equanimity, but pursue the even tenor of your way, *persistently and faithfully attending strictly to your own business*, and the result will prove satisfactory. *Lack of application* on the part of some canvassers is the prime cause of their failure. A great many canvassers squander one half of their time. If the time spent in search of more lucrative positions, or advance of salaries, or to induce companies to pay money without receiving an equivalent therefore, be spent in earnest, faithful, persistent canvassing, it would bring much more satisfactory returns. Apply yourself diligently from eight to ten hours every day; avoid talkative or entertaining companions; forget the liberty of your position and consider that so much of your time is occupied, as if by engagement in field work, and your success will be marvellous. *Be honest and truthful*. If a canvasser possesses all the other essential elements and cannot lay claim to honesty and truth, he is sure in time to fail. The work of tricksters in misrepresenting what is required of customers is doubtless the greatest curse of the business. Misrepresentations and promising impossibilities may be conducive to temporary success, but in time they will prove costly to him who indulges in them. Be not diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you. Their censures are not in your power, and consequently should not be any part of your concern. Should misfortune overtake you, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track. Confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and should you then fail you will be honoured; but shrink, and you will be despised.

New Patent Bean-Slicer.

MR. J. PUMPHREY, of Angelina Street, Birmingham, has just patented and introduced a most useful novelty in household appliances in the shape of a bean-slicer, an illustration of which we give herewith, showing



the method of manipulation; its simplicity and general adaptability for slicing purposes undoubtedly will command for it an extensive sale. Having tested it we can speak as to its capabilities. The steel knives are so placed (radially or fan-shaped) that flexible substances do not jam between them, the standards are made of an alloy of white metals that will not corrode, the brass pin at the side answers a dual purpose, holding the knives in position, and being provided with a hook at the end, it can be used to draw out the knives to clean and dry. Besides the article in question Mr. Pumphrey is the manufacturer of a great number of useful household appliances, and all in the trade would do well to possess themselves of his illustrated lists. We notice that Mr. Pumphrey lays himself out for the production of a succession of novelties, and undoubtedly he fully deserves the success he has attained in this direction.

By pouring a small quantity of sulphur upon a mass of burning oil it is affirmed that the same will be at once extinguished, and, furthermore, a small quantity added to petroleum notably reduces its tendency to ignite.

To soften bright work without damaging the finish, place the piece in an iron box and fill in the interstices with iron turnings; close the box, lute the cracks with fireclay, and heat to a red, allowing the box to cool as slowly as possible.

"Quite American, You Know."

WE give at foot an extract from the last number of the *Sewing Machine News* of New York. Our Old World insular minds might reflect, "if the Love Company had time to write to the *News* such a long letter they had time to alter their advertisement"; further, we should discover in their communication an advertisement. Not so the unsuspecting American editor, nor, we presume, his equally "child-like and bland" readers.

WE HAVE NO TIME TO DO IT.

WHY THE ADVERTISEMENT WAS NOT CHANGED.

On Thursday, the 22nd ult., we received a request to change the wording of the Love Manufacturing Company's advertisement, but as we had not the time to give the same the proper attention at that late day in the month, begged the company to suggest what change would be desirable and acceptable, and we would endeavour to comply. The heading of this notice was the first line of the company's reply to our letter, and we give the balance to excuse ourselves for not making the change, and to inform our readers why the Love Manufacturing Company of Rochester, Pa., couldn't do it either.

This is the letter:—

August 23rd, 1889.

Editor, *Sewing Machine News*:

We have no time to do it. We are too busy extending our business and our facilities! When we tell you that our business for 1888 was more than double that of 1887, and add that our business for 1889 to September 1st is more than double that of 1888, and further add that we have so far known no dull season this year, the statement above will not seem extravagant. We have been from a month to six weeks behind our orders ever since April 1st, and everything promises better business this fall. We can take care of our orders now, as we have increased our facilities, but we shall increase the

orders also. Our original opinion that the Love is the best and easiest machine to sell is strengthened daily, and our business proves it. Please say to our friends and yours that we will get up a new "ad." as soon as we have time to do it properly, and in the meantime ask them to write us for particulars.

THE LOVE MANUFACTURING CO.,

Rochester, Pa.

F. C. BIGGETT, Supt.

Questions Asked and Replies Given.

WM. FUNK, in the *U.S.S.M. News*.

H. S. wants to know if there is such a thing as a needle setter for the No. 2 W. & W., or if there is any rule for setting them.

ANSWER.—In setting the needle for adjusting the machine, and setting it for family sewing, there are two ways. In adjusting or repairing the machine, and when the arm needs resetting, to set the hook, it is necessary that the needle be set just right. Set the needle by having the eye one and r-32 inches from under the needle yoke; after the hook is set the needles are set by the

flange of the hook. The instruction book gives full directions for setting by the flange.

C. S. writes: "I have a Wilson Oscillator machine on my bench which troubles me very much. It sews a foot or two very good, then it snaps thread, and when I sew again it makes a bad stitch."

ANSWER.—I can hardly tell you what to do as I do not know what you have tried to remedy the defect. It may be in the shuttle, the take-up, or the latch. I would advise you to dress up the shuttle, see that it works in the race smoothly, and that the latch fits snugly so there is no play. The take-up often gives trouble.

A new shuttle may help the machine to do better work.

Sewing Machine Oils.

WE acknowledge the receipt from Messrs. F. J. Walker & Co., of Worcester Street, Birmingham, of samples of their "Crystal Sperm" and "Imperial" oils. We find these to be free from acids, alkalies, or other injurious elements. They do not thicken in use, or gum the parts they are intended to lubricate. The "Crystal Sperm" is the most expensive kind, it being, in our opinion, a perfect lubricant, and really well worth the extra price charged. Low quality machine oils are, in our opinion, an abomination, and dealers would do well to recommend their customers to pay a little more and have a good article, such as Walker's "Crystal Sperm." It is cheaper in the end.

Messrs. F. J. Walker & Co. also send us a sample of their jet enamel. This enamel is readily applied, and dries a lustrous black in a few minutes. When once set it is permanent, and does not chip or scale.

Sewing Machine Trade in Dublin.

TRADE still continues good, and accounts are being paid fairly well. The sewing machine is fast becoming a domestic necessity in Dublin. The people are now better able to appreciate the advantages derivable from the possession of a good Singer, Bradbury, or Wheeler & Wilson machine. The rival firms are keeping pace with the times by placing their best and latest improved machines in competition, thus affording the working classes every facility for producing good work cheap and expeditiously.

Singer Company.—Mr. Burchell is as energetic and as enterprising as ever. He has recently made great changes in his staff of *employés*, and the results are awaited with some anxiety. Mr. Peach, formerly manager of the Bradbury & Co.'s Dublin depôt, and afterwards one of Mr. Burchell's superintendents of canvassers, &c., has been promoted to the managership of the Kilkenny and Waterford district. I am inclined to value his promotion as equivalent to being made a present of a white elephant, and is likely to be attended with the same results.

The Bradbury Co., so ably represented by Mr. Leopold, is progressing very satisfactorily and showing good steady results. Mr. Leopold is most careful in the selection of his men, and will not have any idlers about him. Each one must do the work expected of him; he is ever ready to lend his men a helping hand, and is at all times eager to promote his company's interests. I understand the general manager was recently here, and from his vast experience, great ability, and untiring energy, he has imparted new energy and vitality to the members of the staff who came in contact with him, he being a remarkable example of what ability and thorough business habits can do.

The Wheeler & Wilson Co. are going along smoothly, but I fear this fine old company is suffering from not having a manager with full powers in Dublin.

There is one thing I would ask you to discountenance, it is the petty pomposity and overbearing conduct of some of the satellites whom the English or Scotch firms send here to do some work connected with the various trade depôts. These gentry are superciliousness itself, and look upon the *employés* with an eye of suspicion, and instead of endeavouring to make matters right and raise the status of the *employés* by gentlemanly and courteous conduct towards them. Whether through

ignorance, or stupidity, or both, they do the reverse, and in the doing demean themselves.

NEEDLE.

The Keighley Strikes.

AMONG the several strikes which have taken place the past few weeks, that of the mangle makers is of the most important to our readers. At Keighley, in Yorkshire, there are some 1,000 hands employed at the eleven factories making wringing and mangling machines. About one-fourth of these demanded an increase in wages of 10 per cent., should their usual wages be 20s. and upwards per week, and 5 per cent. if less. Mr. R. Brooksbank was one of the first makers to treat with his men, and he told them at once that the increase was impossible. However, the employers had a meeting and decided that each firm should make their own arrangements with their workmen.

Messrs. Smith, Marks, & Co., W. & S. Summerscales & Sons, and Holmes, Pearson & Midgley, very early came to an understanding to allow the increase of 5 per cent. to those earning less than 20s. per week, and 10 per cent. to the others. They were followed in this arrangement by the other Keighley makers.

The two Keighley sewing machine manufacturers, Messrs. Varley & Wolfenden and W. Sellers & Sons, were asked to make a similar advance in their men's wages, and for the hours worked to be 54 per week. Both these firms settled the dispute after a short stoppage.

We would counsel British workmen not to be too extortionate in their demands. They little know that our manufacturers find it very hard to make a profit as it is, owing to the severe competition from Continental firms, whose rate of wages and long working hours are much in their favour. Only last week we were shown an article which is likely to come into extensive use, but which was to be made in France, because the patentee did not like the labour outlook. Manufacturers throughout the country are becoming very uneasy in their minds, and we fear that the recent strikes, and the threatened combinations of workmen, will still further increase our import of manufactured goods.

Notes for Mechanics.

IRON ORE.—Iron ore is never found pure in a natural state, but always contains earthy matter, consisting principally of silica, which forms slag when separated in a fused condition during the reduction of the metal from its ore. The ore in some cases is calcined or roasted previous to smelting, the effect of which is to expel the carbonic acid and moisture, and to render the ore more porous and easily penetrated by the reducing gases in the blast-furnace.

SMEETING.—The process of smelting the ore is conducted in a blast-furnace, which, when properly dry and well heated, is charged with fuel, and when the fuel has sufficiently sunk, a small charge of ore and limestone is spread over it, after which alternate layers of fuel, limestone, and ore are added.

CAST-IRON.—Cast-iron is composed of about 92 per cent. of iron, $3\frac{1}{2}$ of carbon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ of silicon, and a small quantity of sulphur, phosphorus, and manganese. Wrought-iron is composed of 99.3 per cent. of iron, .3 of carbon, .12 of silicon, and a small quantity of sulphur and phosphorus. Steel is composed of 98 to 98½ per cent. iron, and from 1.5 to .2 of carbon. Cast-steel, wrought-iron, and steel can be distinguished from each other by the appearance of the grain. Wrought-iron is finer in the grain than cast-iron, and steel is finer than wrought-iron. Cast-iron is short and brittle, wrought-iron is fibrous, steel is crystallised. Cast-iron resists a great crushing strain, wrought-iron resists great torsion, steel resists great tensile strain.

CONTRACTION OF METAL IN COOLING.—Castings shrink in cooling, and allowance is made for this contraction by making the pattern larger than the required casting. The usual allowance for contraction is one-tenth of an inch per foot for iron and one-eighth of an inch per foot for brass, in every direction.

HARDENING AND TEMPERING STEEL.—Steel articles are hardened by dipping at a red heat into oil or water.

The metal will then be too hard and too brittle for use, and must be subjected to the process of tempering, which consists of reheating to a certain degree, according to the softness required. This is done after brightening up the surface, by placing the article over a fire, or on a hot iron, until the film of oxide formed on the bright part shows a certain tint. With ordinary tools the ends only are tempered, then rubbed with stone. During the process the steel assumes various shades of colour in the following order, commencing with the colour for the hardest description of steel—viz., very pale straw, the temper for lancets; dark yellow for pen-knives; light yellow for chisels; brown yellow for plane irons; very pale purple for table-knives; light blue for watch-springs; dark blue for small fine saws; blue for large saws; pale blue for saws the teeth of which are set with pliers. On slowly cooling the steel, these temper-colours appear in reverse order. When the required colour appears the steel is finally quenched.

HARDENING WROUGHT-IRON.—A simple method of hardening wrought-iron when only a slight depth of hardening is required, is to sprinkle powdered prussiate of potash over the article at a bright red heat and then plunge into water.

CASE-HARDENING WROUGHT-IRON.—To case-harden articles of wrought-iron, they are placed in wrought-iron boxes, embedded in a quantity of leather cuttings and bones; the lid is then luted up with clay so as to make it air-tight, and the box placed in a furnace, where it is retained at a red heat for twelve hours or less, according to the depth to which it is desired to harden the surface. On removal red hot, plunge the articles into water or salt water.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our September Number.)

IT may have been remarked by the reader that the immediately preceding articles of this series have been almost entirely devoted to the consideration of the feed motion, and as this part of the machine will again form the main subject of the present article, a few observations, touching the importance of the feed motion in relation to the sewing machine, may be necessary, as showing that undue prominence has not been given to this part of the subject, and if it be remembered that the beautiful regularity of the sewing and the rapidity with which that sewing is executed depend mainly upon the excellence of the feed motion, it may be easily seen, even by those whose knowledge of the sewing machine is not of the most intimate character, how important a factor this part of the machine becomes, and also how large a measure of the success which the sewing machine has achieved is due to the development of the feed motion. Compare the method of the Frenchman, Thimmonier, in whose machine the work was fed by hand, the regularity of the sewing depending chiefly upon the skill of the operator, or the cumbrous system of slides and rollers introduced by Duncan, or, again, the slow and awkward method of steel ribs or plates as used in the earlier machines of Howe; compare any or all of these with the feed of the present machine, with its rapidity, accuracy, and ease of working, and the wonderful development of this part of the machine will at once become apparent.

The needle feed, introduced by Mr. W. H. Johnson, whose machine was commented upon in the last article, was an attempt to overcome a difficulty that had appeared in most of the machines up to that date (1853). The defect consisted of a difference in the size of the stitches when sewn in a straight line to those produced on a curve; the stitches also varying according to the direction of the curve, becoming larger than those in the straight line if the curve was inclined one way, and smaller when the direction of the curve was reversed. The success of Mr. Johnson's machine was not an enduring one, and it was reserved for Mr. W. F. Thomas (son of Mr. W. Thomas, of the "Howe" claim cases) to invent a feed that is still

unsurpassed for certain kinds of work. Mr. Thomas's invention is generally known as the "top feed," since it acts upon that side of the fabric from which the needle enters, and so dispenses with the use of a separate presser-foot, the feed releasing its grip of the work at each stitch to allow the operator to move the work in any required direction. The patentee, in his specification, describes the feed as an instrument, acting on that surface of the fabric which the needle enters, its use being to move the fabric after each stitch, to facilitate which movement the face of the instrument which acts upon the fabric is serrated or roughened, the motion being imparted by two levers worked by suitable cams or wipers.

This instrument also, or another acting therewith, serves to hold the work during the insertion of the needle and again during its withdrawal, and by releasing the holding means from the fabric while the needle is therein the direction of the next stitch can be varied at will. Mr. Thomas also made other claims in the same specification (dated 27th of April, 1853) as for the application of a wire lengthwise of the shuttle, over or around which the shuttle thread is passed after leaving the bobbin, by which means the irregular motion of the thread when pulling from or near the ends of the bobbin was greatly lessened. Also for the use of springs in the shuttle to press on the thread from the shuttle and give tension thereto. Springs were also employed to press against the shuttle and prevent it jumping, thus controlling the supply of the under thread and producing a more even and regular locking of the stitch. These springs were placed one at each end of the shuttle race to prevent the shuttle from rising and fouling the thread, but one of these springs was afterwards dispensed with—that one which acted upon the shuttle after it had passed the loop—and in its place a spring was fixed on the shuttle-carrier so as to press upon the back of the shuttle and keep it against the face of the race, and it was sometimes arranged to keep the shuttle in contact with the carrier, it being a well-known fact that the shuttle when running at a quick speed does not stop simultaneously with the carrier, but continues its motion until it comes against the front of the carrier, from which it rebounds to a certain extent.

There is also a claim for an arrangement for the purpose of shifting the centre of motion of the levers actuating the needle carrier, so as to vary the traverse of the needle, and this is also accomplished by making a slot in the end of the lever, and moving the roller nearer to or farther from the centre of motion. On August 3rd, 1861, Mr. W. F. Thomas made a disclaimer and memorandum of alteration, by which he discarded nearly the whole of the claims contained in his specification, with the exception of those claims which were relative to his feed motion, which had, by this time, proved its value. By this act the various ideas, including the application of springs to the shuttle carrier, became public property. The Thomas feed has been described by some as the four-motion feed of Hughes reversed from the under to the top of the machine, but a close examination will show that its motions are but three, approaching closely to the form of a right-angled triangle, instead of the rhomboidal movement of Mr. Hughes' four-motion feed.

(To be continued.)

Household Requisites.

FROM time to time we see in the public press great discontent expressed at the neglect of our manufacturers to produce useful household requisites, and the large importations of these at the expense of British industry. The varieties of household requisites which reach us from abroad is surprising, and in most cases our manufacturers are totally unable to compete with the foreign article, mainly for the reason that they do not care to lay down the requisite plant, and to train up a staff of *employés* to their work. As far as our knowledge goes, there is only one firm in the kingdom who has made a careful study of this question, and set themselves seriously to work to manufacture the articles named on a large and intelligent scale. This firm, Messrs. J. and A. McFarlane, of Albert Works, Glasgow, are well known to our readers as makers of wringers and mangles, but this is only a portion of their trade, as we soon discovered on a recent visit to their showroom. We could not attempt to describe a tithe of the articles on show. There were domestic coopers and turnery in endless variety, including rolling pins, washing tubs, pails, potato mashers, vegetable pressers, flour scoops, lemon corers, bowls, spoons, forks, bread platters, clothes beaters, pastry markers, &c., &c. All these goods are made by special machinery, used in this country exclusively

by Messrs. McFarlane, and which finishes the wood in a really first-class manner and at small cost.

Passing by a large variety of knife-boards, churns, &c., we inspect the splendid assortment of whitewood fancy articles. During the past year or two the enamelling or painting of sycamore articles, such as needle cases, money boxes, stools, &c., has become quite a popular craze. There appears to be no limit to the variety of these goods made by Messrs. McFarlane. They are offered at remarkably low prices, so much so that it is surprising how they can be produced for the money, considering how well they are made and finished. We understand that this firm keeps a special staff of hands for this class of work, and that it is only by so doing that they can compete with imported articles.

Thus far we have dealt with articles made solely of wood, but they have a great variety of useful domestic requisites in metal. One of the first things to attract our attention was "Silver's egg-timer." This is a capital little contrivance, costing only a few pence, which fulfils a long felt want. Every person is acquainted with the ordinary sand egg-timer and its bell accompaniment. Silver's patent is the use of a sand-glass affixed in the centre to cardboard, on which is a graduated scale with the words "soft," "medium," and "well done" distinctly marked. Thus as the sand rises in the lower glass it shows the condition of the egg in the saucepan. Another useful but more expensive contrivance is Finlay's mustard pot, which preserves its contents from deterioration through being airtight. Close by we observe several small machines very ingenious in construction, and which are fast coming into extensive adoption in this country. We refer to machines for paring fruit and potatoes. The American people use these machines very extensively, and find them very economical in use. Many of the machines of this class we had previously seen were cumbersome and expensive, but those shown to us were free from these objections, being simply and cheaply constructed. One of them, an apple parer, is exceedingly cleverly designed. Having fixed the apple, it is pared, sliced, and the core thrown on one side by simply turning the handle of the machine. Other kinds for potatoes and apples are on show, together with lemon squeezers, meat choppers, coffee mills, grindstones, &c.

Visiting lastly the laundry department of this showroom, we find a great variety of rubber wringers. Messrs. McFarlane claim to make these in a greater variety than any other firm in the trade, and they warrant the rubber to wear well. They also make mangles in numerous styles, and guarantee that all the rollers are quartered and seasoned not less than two years, and that the metal parts are sound. This laundry machinery is made for hand or steam power. Among the collection of washing machines we observed "The Peoples' Washer," of which they have sold some thousands. It is constructed of three small notched wooden wheels below and a large grooved one above, the whole held in a frame, and the upper one revolved by a handle. It is claimed that this washer in action resembles hand-washing, the rollers acting in a similar way to the knuckles of the hand in loosening the dirt. It fits into an ordinary tub and is low in price, as well as efficient in action. Other laundry requisites comprise golfing machines, shirt and collar ironers, stoves, &c.

For further particulars we must refer our readers to Messrs. J. and A. McFarlane's illustrated price list. This, by the way, is one of the finest trade catalogues we have ever seen. It consists of a hundred pages full of illustrations from first-class woodcuts, and the paper and printing is of the finest, also the stiff cloth cover. This firm is an enterprising and progressive one, and we wish them continued prosperity.

A Few Words on Aluminium.

ALUMINIUM, says the *New York Electrical Engineer*, is, as everybody knows, a metal. But the remainder of everybody's knowledge of it seems to be rather of the abstract than of the concrete order. Since it is steadily growing cheaper, and is said to be now producible at about 25 cents per pound, the time seems to have arrived when it ought to be looked at with increased interest by electricians. Here, therefore, are some of its characteristics gathered together for the benefit of the readers of our journal.

Aluminium—not Aluminum.

Symbol Al. Atomic weight 27.3.

Equivalent 13.7.

A.—belongs to the so-called aluminium group, which includes also indium and gallium.

It is the metallic basis of clay, and its name is derived from *alumen*—alum.

Was first prepared by Wohler in 1827, is a tin-white metal, and capable of assuming a bright polish.

Can best be worked at a temperature of 100 degs. to 150 degs., and fuses at about 700 degs.

It does not oxidise at ordinary temperatures. Has a specific gravity—when cast of 2.56 and when hammered of 2.67; and is extremely sonorous, emitting when struck a sound like flint glass.

It is about as malleable as gold and silver; is ductile, and can be drawn out into wires of extreme tenuity. When so drawn into very fine wire it deteriorates, and has to be carefully annealed before it can be used.

Tensile Strength.—Taking the strength of aluminium in relation to its weight, it possesses a mechanical value

about equal to that of steel of 35 tons per square inch, tensile strength.

Electrical Conductivity.—According to Deville, aluminium conducts electricity about as well as silver; but Fremy states that the conductivity of silver being called 100, that of aluminium is but 33.74. There are also other estimates, and the discrepancies, as above, are wide, but they are probably due to some of the comparisons being weight for weight, while others are size for size; and it would seem that Deville's statement should be held as weight for weight, which would require a much larger wire of aluminium; and Lazare Weiller confirms this view, since he gives the relative conductivities of pure copper and aluminium in wires of like size as being respectively 100 and 54.2. This metal is also slightly magnetic.

Thermal Conductivity.—Al. conducts heat better than either silver or copper, and its specific heat is 0.2181, which is greater than that of any other useful metal.

Aluminium bronze, it is likely, will continue to be the form in which aluminium will be most interesting to the practical electrician and electrical engineer. This is an alloy of aluminium and copper, has a colour like gold, is extremely hard, and susceptible of fine polish; it is very malleable, and has tenacity equal to fine steel. It is already much used on the Continent of Europe for telephone lines, and will doubtless be employed to a much greater extent, as it can be made more economically. Its conductivity is, however, low, being, as stated by Weiller, but 12.6, where phosphor-bronze is 29, silicious-bronze, for telephone wires, 35, and pure copper 100.

Interchangeable Needles.

DEALERS often write to us for information where they can get needles for obsolete and little-known machines. Mr. W. Funk, in the *News*, supplies some information as to needles which our readers will, no doubt, find useful. He writes as follows:—

It is undoubtedly best to use the needle made expressly for the machine; but there are times when the dealer, canvasser, and repairer runs short of "sorts," and in such cases there are a few kinds of needles that are alike, or so nearly alike, as to fit the same machine and serve the purpose.

The following table I can recommend for those who have not the time to order the needles desired, and wish to substitute those that they have on hand. It is the result of practical tests, and will, no doubt, prove very useful to sewing machine men, both in the office and repair shop. Many machines are now in use the manufacture of which has been discontinued, and they are rapidly finding their way to the scrap-heap, being traded in at a very low price as part payment on some modern and greatly-improved make of machine. A little courtesy in the way of supplying needles (for pay), prolonging the use of these old machines a few weeks, or perhaps months, will give the obliging agent the best chance when a new machine is wanted.

SINGER MEDIUM—Can be used in the Singer A, Levitt, Ætna, old style; Empire, old style; Greenman, Whitney, and Grover & Baker No. 9.

SINGER, N.F.—Can be used in the Bles, Home, and Avery, O.S.

SINGER, V.S.—Can be used in the New Home and Crown.

SINGER I.F.—Also fits the Singer V.S. No. 2.

HOWE—Can be used in the Empire, Home Shuttle, Ladd & Webster, Buckeye, Keystone, and Wilson.

WEED—Can be used in the Domestic O.S., St. John, Dauntless, Queen, Gardner, and Wheeler & Wilson No. 4.

NEW HOME—Can be used in the Crown, New Avery, and Singer V.S.

DAVIS, O.S.—Can be used in the White, Howe "C," and Weed Manufacturing.

WILCOX & GIBBS—Can be used in the McLean & Hooper, and Post Combination.

AMERICAN, O.S.—Can be used in the Independent, New England, Little Giant, Folsom, Chicopee, Reliance, Keystone, and Home Shuttle.

WHEELER & WILSON, CURVED—Can be used in the Elliptic, Beckwith, and Germania.

WHITE—Can be used in the American B.H., Davis O.S., and Howe "A," "B," and "C."

There are other needles that can be used, but not so well, as they require more care in setting them. The "Domestic" needle will answer for the Helpmate, Weed, Hartford, and Remington.

The "Household" needle can be used in the Jennie June.

The New Home needle is almost like the Royal St. John and Davis, the New Home being the shortest.

The "Union" and Howe "G" are almost alike. The "Union" needle can be used in the Howe "G."

The New Remington needle fits the "Springfield."

The "Domestic" needle will answer for the Eldridge "A" O.S.

Needle Bars and Clamps.

NEEDLE bars in sewing machines should be round, if the construction of the machine admits of it, and as light as possible, consistent with a reasonable stiffness. The necessity for stiffness in bars is generally overrated, and is only that the largest needle possible to be used shall surely be not capable of springing the bar before it bends within itself. One maker bores the centres out of needle-bars to reduce weight; but it is questionable whether the dollars thus spent ever return. Another maker provides an adjustable connection between the bar and the driving-link; this assists operators to get machines out of adjustment wonderfully. The most practical practice and the best usage is to pin everything that can be fastened solid, and send out the work correct from the shop. It is not probable that two parts that are pinned together solidly can get out of adjustment without a general derangement of the whole machine. I propose to emphasise this point whenever germane.

Needles are clamped either by setting a screw against them or by a strap clamp. Both practices are good, and I believe that the future will witness a very general return to the set-screw, but as shank needles are used generally, and perhaps the needles may be ground away above the eye like the W. & G. needles, to ensure a uniform relation between needles and shuttles. The tendency indicates this step, and it is on its face a wise one.—"Tyro," in *S. M. News*.

Notes from the South of Ireland.

THE sewing machine trade here seems to be improving fast. I expect it is owing to the fact that the Singer Company have now the entire hire business in their own hands, and are not running out machines so broadcast as hitherto. The Bradbury Company have relinquished their business in the south, perhaps wisely; and the Wheeler and Wilson Company reverted to old system on an improved scale. Instead of general business

agents as formerly, they have retained their best men of experience to work special as buying agents. The Singer Company continues to do a first-class hire trade, and spare no expense in advertising, as may be seen on all the dead walls here, their magnificent show-card of four great singers, "Singer's Sewing Machine" the best of all. But it is rumoured among many competent judges in clothing and boot-top factories that the Wheeler and Wilson Company have got over real new American Ayres, trained to lick creation, with variations of No. 9-12 and D 12 machines to play on cloth or leather, and that their music brings more cash to the piecework operators and credit to the manufacturers than any other sewing machine in the world. IXION.

"Truth" on the Hire System.

IN reference to the article on "Pianos on the Three Years' System," Mr. Percy Harrison, of the firm of Messrs. Harrison & Harrison, of Birmingham, one of the largest piano-dealing houses in the Midlands, writes:—

I have read with much interest your article under the heading, "Pianos on the Three Years' System." The article is written not only cleverly but very fairly indeed as between the dealers and the public. But I must certainly take exception to the inference on page 383, column 2, line 31, that a dealer, in sending out a pianoforte on the three years' system, has a "wholly irreproachable security" for the interest he charges in consideration of the deferred payments, since the writer of the article has entirely left out of account the risk the dealer runs from dishonest hirers who may, and occasionally do, levant with the pianoforte, and are no more known—one such loss, as you can see for yourself, neutralising the interest and profit charged in many other transactions—and although firms like my own do not (by reason of their greater caution and independence) run so much risk as the smaller houses, yet with every caution, it is impossible to sometimes avoid a serious loss.

Opinions may, of course, differ as to the question in what "a wholly irreproachable security" consists. Messrs. Harrison, when they sell on the hire-purchase system, and always supposing that they use a legal form of hire-contract, will, however, find that (apart from distraint by the landlord and seizure for Queen's taxes) they will keep entire ownership in their goods until all the instalments are paid. Bills of sale, judgments, and executions are powerless against them. Even if, in the case mentioned by Messrs. Harrison, the hirer "levants," and, more than that, even if he send a £40 piano to be sold by auction, the innocent purchaser who has bought the piano for £40 is, nevertheless, bound by law to give it up or pay its full value to Messrs. Harrison. If this be not an irreproachable security, I certainly fail to understand what is.—*Truth*.

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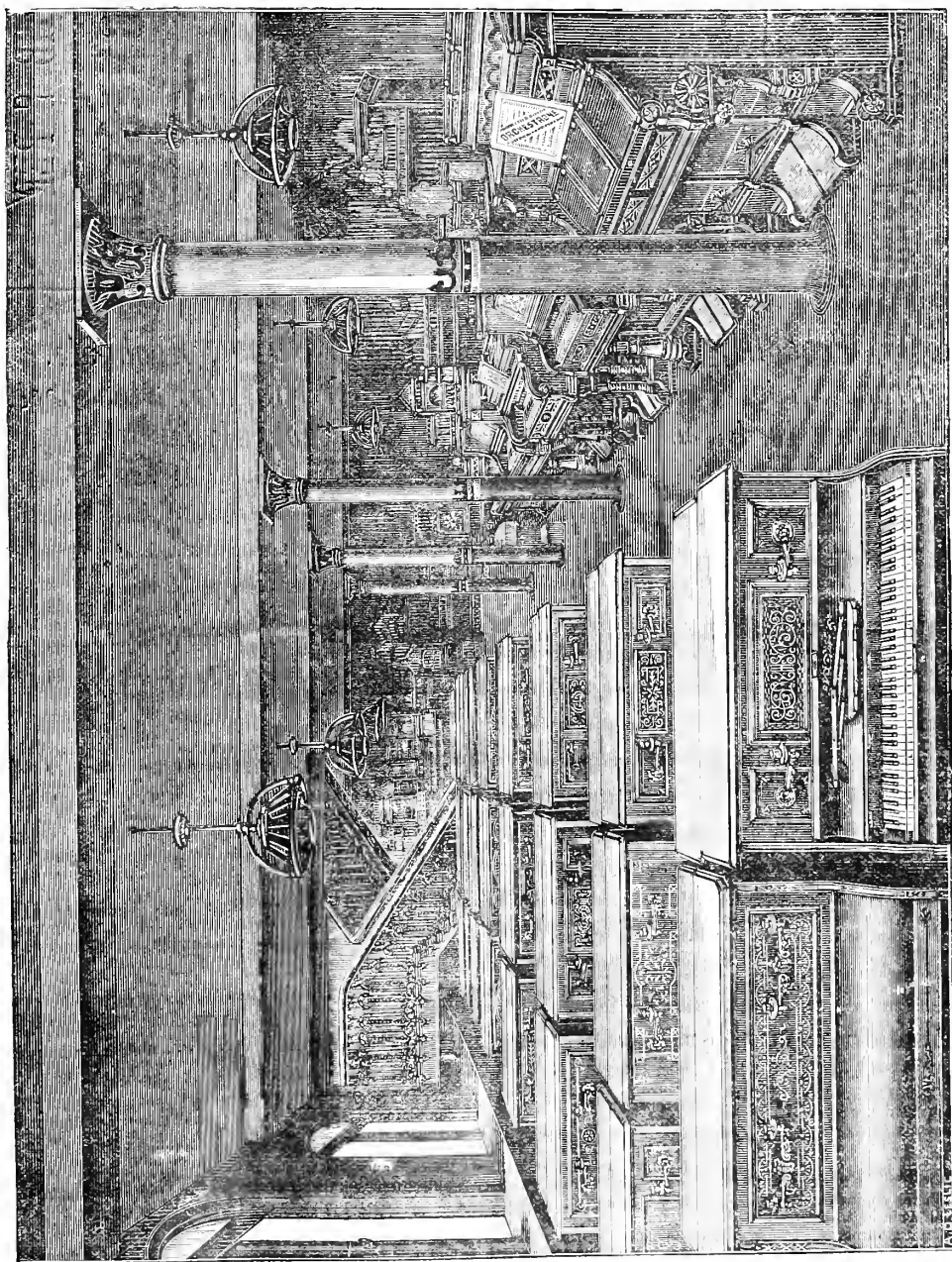
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PICTURES.—"Village Wedding" (plain and coloured), "Quatre Bras," and "Roll Call," by Miss Thompson; "Stag at Bay," "Doubtful Crumbs," Hunting, Fishing, and Coaching Scenes; Engravings, all kinds; "Meeting of Wellington and Blucher," Liberal Cabinet, House of Commons, Portraits of Gladstone, Beaconsfield, Bright, Chamberlain, Salisbury, Churchill, and others; Oil Paintings, all sizes and prices, framed and unframed; Picture Framing, Carving, and Gilding; high-class work a specialty; Mount Cutting, &c. Mouldings, Mounts, and Glass sold in large or small quantities; Opals framed and unframed.

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P.S.—A visit to my Warehouse, where you will find Assistants willing to show you through with the greatest freedom, whether you purchase or not.

SPECIAL SHOW NOW ON,

To our Readers.

SO many of the canvassing trade, whose interests the *Gazette* hopes to serve to an increasing extent, now make a special feature of musical instruments that we intend to devote more attention to this department in the future than we have done in the past. We accordingly issue the present Supplement with a view to place before our readers some of the best markets for the most popular instruments for the season 1889-90. In these pages will be found the announcements of firms who supply a full range of musical instruments, and to suit all pockets. These articles, particularly pianos and organs, vary considerably in price. By means of the artistically illustrated catalogues issued by most of the firms included in this modest Supplement a very fair idea of their manufactures can be formed, and to these we must refer the reader for further details, as it is obviously impossible for us to enter fully into each firm's specialities.

The New Season's Musical Instruments.

W. H. DUFFIELD, Gloucester House, Leighton Road, London, N.W.

THIS maker of harmoniums and organs devotes most of his attention to producing instruments to suit the pockets of the working and middle classes. In his showrooms are to be found a number of exceedingly cheap lines to retail at prices ranging from £7 to £30, all of them being sound, well made instruments. The "Eclipse" model cottage harmonium, which is his cheapest make, is 3ft. 4½in. long, 13½in. deep, and 2ft. 7ft. high. The case is made of hardwood, well stained. Considering its sweetness of tone and power, this instrument is remarkably cheap. Several portable folding harmoniums on show, some with three and others with four octaves, are marvels for cheapness and quality. In American organs this firm have a number of varieties. The lowest priced instruments are made of hardwood stained, but for a guinea extra solid walnut cases can be had. We noticed about all the organs a taste in design and care in finish which is rarely found in low-priced goods. The reeds, too, are "voiced" uncommonly well for the money charged. We must say that we were the most pleased with Mr. Duffield's organs to retail at about £20. The cases are really first class, and the tones rich and powerful.

JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., Limited, 91 and 93 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

This firm have on show, we believe, the greatest variety of musical instruments in the trade. These are displayed in a room on the first floor of considerable magnitude, and a buyer cannot fail to be suited before he leaves the premises, so extensive is the range and varied the quality of the instruments. Messrs. Murdoch are agents for no less than three leading American organ builders, viz., the Carpenter, the Peerless, and the Farrand & Votey Companies. The first mentioned instruments have achieved a splendid reputation in this country for pipe-like quality of tone, rapid and easy touch, as well as magnificent cabinet work. Their retail prices range from 18 to 250 guineas, so that "all sorts and conditions of men" can be accommodated. The lowest price "Carpenter" contains two full sets of reeds of sixty-one notes each, new vox humana fan, expression indicator, ten stops, knee swell, and good expression lever. Such being the specification of the lowest price organ, it can well be believed that the makers contrive, and that successfully, to sell a high-class instrument at a cheap price. Passing to the Peerless organs, which are made at Washington, N.J., expressly for Messrs. Murdoch, we find them to be of a somewhat cheaper build. Dealers can offer the "Gem model" at ten guineas, and at this popular price supply an instrument with a handsome solid black walnut case and knee swell, which the makers will warrant for five years. Its tone is clear, round, and, considering its low price, remarkably full. The "Excelsior model," with 16 stops, is the organ we would recommend for a middle-class trade. Its case is handsome in the extreme, and in the hands of an efficient player exquisite

music can be produced, owing to its fine orchestral action. Messrs. Murdoch's latest agency, that for the Farrand and Votey organs, is an important acquisition. The first thing to strike the visitor is the magnificent designs of the cases. We have seen nothing so pleasing as cases number 50 and 90. The former has open work at the top, with a mirror at the left hand upper corner. The ornamental panels are all walnut finish, and throughout a fine effect is produced by employing antique silver-finished frets. But what about the interior? The makers have several patents for improvements in this quarter, enabling them to construct the organ so that it can be readily examined without the use of any tools whatever. Then, as to tone, nothing better can be desired. Not the least appreciated instrument made by the Farrand and Votey Company is an organ with a butternut case, called the "Chapelette." It is uncommonly powerful for its size.

Dealers of a patriotic turn of mind might prefer the Anglo-American organ made by Messrs. Murdoch. It is made on an American model, but is English in finish and design. It is intended to suit less well-stocked pockets than are the American organs previously described.

The immense variety of the pianos that now meets one's view are really enough to frighten the busy reporter, but some reference must be made to them: Many of them bear a name which has become a hall-mark of excellence—Spencer. Here are some with iron frames, there are cheaper ones with wood backs, and yet again we observe vertical grands with iron frames. All are of English make, and our workmen can turn out as good a piano as any in the world.

We next pass to Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co.'s automatic instrument department. They are now the sole importers of the well-known Celestina, with which, beyond doubt, the finest music can be produced. It has recently been improved as regards the method of fixing the rolls of music, and is becoming more popular than ever. There are endless varieties of automatic instruments on show, some with massive cases, capable of producing exquisite effects, and others, in small cases, which will fit into any odd corner of a drawing room. Yet others are made to stand on a mantelpiece, and are fitted with a clock.

GEORGE WHIGHT & CO., 143, Holborn Bars, and Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

This well-known firm have now on inspection and trial at their two extensive show-rooms, a very fine and full range of musical instruments of British and foreign make. They are the sole agents for the Wilcox & White Organ Company, of Meriden, U.S.A., a concern which has been in existence some twelve or thirteen years, and whose business has grown to such a size that their output is some 800 organs per month. As showing the extent of their export trade, we might mention that some time ago they sent to Australia 241 organs in one shipment. In the admirably printed and illustrated catalogue issued by Messrs. G. Whight & Co. we find some fourteen reasons for the superiority of these organs over others in the trade. Prominence is given to the fact that the wood employed is of the finest, thoroughly kiln-dried, and, in consequence, not affected by every change of the atmosphere. The designs of the cases are certainly artistic and the workmanship throughout first-class. The quality of the tone is of the best, in the opinion of the highest musical authorities, as, too, is the action. The wholesale agents keep a great variety of these organs always in stock, varying in price to suit every purchaser. One of the most pleasing instruments is the "Symphony," which has six full sets of five octaves each, no two of them being of the same tone and timbre. The action differs from that usually employed by being placed at the rear of the key-board, instead of under the keys. This ensures volume and power of tone and expression of the best; and, further, we observed that the board at the back of the action performed the office of a sounding-board. To suit a lower-class trade Messrs. G. Whight & Co. make organs themselves. At the present time they have on show an instrument uncommonly low in price, called the "Seraphone."

They have also in stock a variety of pianos with iron and wood frames. It is, however, in automatic instruments that, perhaps, they are the best known and foremost; among these we must mention the "Dualsy-

reno." These, in appearance, can scarcely be distinguished from the ordinary high-class American organ, but on examination it will be found that at the back of the key-board is an automatic or self-playing action. This consists of a miniature key-board, through which the perforated paper passes, and the air is drawn into a tube through the perforations with such force as to open the reed valves like the fingers pressing the keys. To play the instrument all that is necessary is to work the pedals in the usual way, but after practice the player can improve his playing considerably by an intelligent use of the stops. Further, he can use the key-board, as on an ordinary organ, in conjunction with the automatic part, with a result that must be heard to be fully appreciated. The value of such an instrument as this is very great, as it can be played by a person at first sight, and is really two organs in one.

Messrs. G. Whight & Co. have other automatic instruments, comprising musical boxes, small and large, Aristons, and the piano-player. The latter can be instantly attached to any piano, and by means of circular sheets of music, of the same shape as that used for the "Ariston," excellent music is produced automatically. This firm's latest novelty is the "Dulcitone." The action, in appearance, is similar to that of a piano, but the sound is produced in an entirely different manner. There is arranged, in a line with the keys, a series of steel forks, which are struck by the hammers. The sound produced is very fine, closely resembling that from a harp. The "Dulcitone" is largely intended for practising, but also for accompaniment in singing. We might add that it never requires tuning, as the steel forks always remain at the same pitch.

THE CO-OPERATIVE TRADING COMPANY,
34, Newgate Street, London, E.C.

We are unable to give in the present number a full report of this company's musical instrument department, as at the time of writing it is not quite ready for inspection. We understand that during the present month they will have on hand a choice stock of pianos and

automatic instruments, for which they have the sole agency. Their automatic novelties are "The Victoria" and "The Melyphon." The former has forty-eight and the latter twenty-four notes. The music is made of cardboard and linen, and is supplied in endless sheets, so that it can be played continuously, regardless of length of tune. Both these instruments are handsome in appearance, fine in tone, and low in price.

HAYNES & CO.

145, Holborn, London, E.C.

This well-known firm of manufacturers and dealers have on show a great variety of musical instruments and accessories. Their illustrated catalogue of musical instruments will be of considerable interest to those of our readers who deal in goods of that description. We would call attention specially to their "Carrodus" violins (for the naming of which they have the sanction of the great performer, Mr. J. L. Carrodus), the Arnenteron strings for violin, violincello, and banjo, which have obtained a deservedly good reputation in the musical profession, and sell well. Their high-class banjos are marvels of beauty and tone. The Kalton cornets, for which they have sole agency, are remarkably good. Their pianos and harmoniums are produced at prices which will amaze some of our readers. Amongst the other novelties at their showrooms we would call attention to their equisonant cylinder bore metal flutes, which are entirely of German silver, and possess a power and depth of tone equal to the very finest Boehm flutes, with the advantages of low price and ordinary fingering.

THE BELL ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,

58, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

This well-known company's showrooms rank among the finest in the trade. Everything done by them seems to be of the very best. Their piano and organ catalogues are triumphs of the printer's art, and their assistants thoroughly understand how to display the merits of their instruments to the best advantage. So great is the variety of the organs and pianos that we know not which to mention first. They claim to have in Scribner's patent

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qualifying tubes the most important invention ever applied to an American organ. After careful comparison we must say that the tone of an instrument fitted with these tubes is largely increased in volume, and rendered pipe-like in quality, and it is said to improve with age. The invention consists in the application of tubes of wood placed so as to operate in connection with the reeds of the principle or melodia diapason set. Each tube has an opening on the upper side at the rear end through which the air passes after emerging from the reeds, and through which the sound produced by the vibration of the reed escapes. The result is a tone so superior that it must be heard to be fully appreciated. The fact that 17,000 of the tube organs are now in use speaks volumes. The Bell Company specially concern themselves about high-class instruments, to retail at prices from 18 to 200 guineas. For the sum of 26 guineas they supply an organ of five octaves compass, F scale. It has eleven stops and grand organ, four sets of reeds, two in the treble and two in the bass. Its dimensions are : height 5 ft. 2 in., depth 1 ft. 8 in., length 4 ft. 1 in., and weight 280 lbs. The design and finish of it is all that could be desired. American walnut is used throughout, and the tone is faultless. Another design, the "Gem," has been very popular in the country, over 2,000 being in use. It is made in two styles. No. 1 style, to retail at 18 guineas, has five stops, knee swell and vox humana. There are two sets of reeds, one set in the treble and one in the bass. No. 2 style, to retail at 23 guineas, it has four reeds and seven stops, and includes the grand organ. There are numerous other artistic designs at increased prices. There is the "Bellissime," with high top, also with pipe top, both handsome instruments. Then the "Victoria," with high and pipe tops, in both cases splendid instruments. But for further details we must refer our readers to the Bell Company's catalogue. Let them also get the

Company's piano catalogue for particulars of the Bell piano. These truly magnificent instruments rank among the foremost triumphs of the century in musical instrument manufacture.

C. LOHMANN, Jewin Street, London, E.C.

At these showrooms is now to be seen a choice collection of musical novelties. Conspicuous among these is



the "Euphonion," an automatic instrument in which the metal sheets of music are wound round a drum, and any-

SPECIAL LINE IN AMERICAN ORGANS.



BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.

THE SERAPHONE.

IN SOLID WALNUT CASE.

Five Octaves, Two Sets Reeds, Seven Stops, including Divided Couplers, and Knee Swell, Diapason, Echo, Bass Coupler, Melodia, Flute, Vox Humana, and Treble Coupler.

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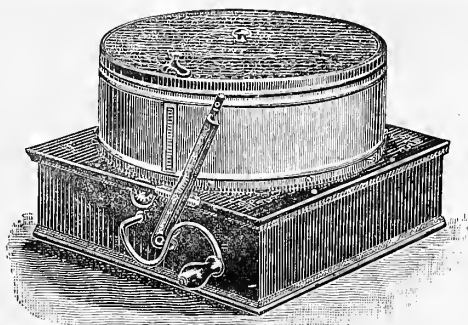
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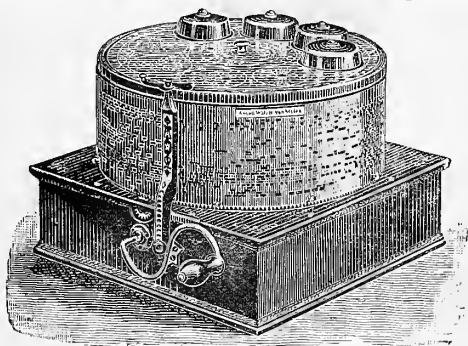
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one tune can be played continuously if required, or readily changed. This instrument can be had with either bell or



drum accompaniment. Mr. Lohmann is sole agent for Th. Mann & Co., of Bielefeld, whose pianos are



highly esteemed for their light touch, full tone, and beautiful finish. The other instruments on show include

zithers, flutes, concertinas, mandolins, accordions, musical boxes, musical albums, musical workboxes, &c.

Musical Jottings.

The question of the authorship of our National Anthem has often been raised, but never settled to the satisfaction of all parties. From far away British Guiana a correspondent now claims it to be of French origin, its author M. de Brinon, and its composer the famous Lully.

The Americans overhauled the harmonium and gave us the American organ. A Japanese, Dr. Shohé Tanaka, with the aid of Herr Helmholtz, has undertaken to improve the harmonium, with the result that we are threatened with a new instrument of 20 keys, instead of the usual 12 in each octave. This Japanese harmonium allows of the production of each semitone absolutely correct and distinct, and altogether is said to be a most perfect instrument.

Mr. T. Hawkins, who for some eight years past has held an important position in the English branch of the Smith American Organ Company, has gone to the States to join the Emerson Piano Company. Mr. J. N. Merrill remains in London to represent the Smith Company.

The *Opinion* for last month discourses on the mandolin, an instrument but little understood in this country. We are told that it is a member of the lute family, and it has existed in Italy for many years. At the Italian Exhibition of last year, it will be remembered, some really fine music was performed by Neapolitan mandolinists, and of its several varieties the Neapolitan is considered the best. A complete quintet can be formed of this instrument.

Telephone No. 4667.

Telegrams, "Grover, London."

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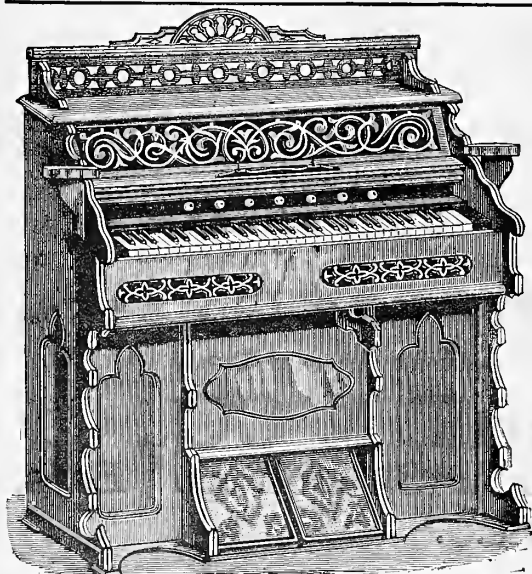
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The American trade journals are discussing the question of an increase in the wholesale price of pianos. It is stated that makers' profits have been very small for a long time past.

* * *

It is reported, although not officially, that Messrs. W. E. Hill & Sons, the well-known London makers of violins, have been awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition.

* * *

Messrs. Alpess & Co., Limited, have removed from 5, New Briggate, Leeds, to larger premises, at No. 13, in the same street.

* * *

Many firms employing canvassers and tuners find it necessary to insist on their signing an undertaking, binding them not to engage in similar employment for any one person for a stated period within a defined area. As a rule no difficulty is experienced in this, as so many decisions have been given against the employer on the ground that such agreements were unreasonable, as their effect was to restrain trade or handicraft, and, therefore, not binding. A tuner engaged to work for Mr. C. Anty, music-seller, Dewsbury, for a period of five years, giving an undertaking of the nature stated. Mr. Anty, however, discovered that his *employé*, A. A. Jonn, undertook tuning contracts in the evening on his own account. He accordingly dismissed him, and sued to recover £50 damages for breach of agreement, and an injunction restraining the defendant from so working. His Honour Judge McIntyre, after Mr. Ridgway had made use of the usual defence as to the agreement being unreasonable, held that the agreement was reasonable, granted the injunction asked for, and awarded the plaintiff 40s. damages.

* * *

Dealers in Philadelphia are anxious to come to a common understanding as to the hiring of pianos. It is proposed to charge not less than £2 per month, to add interest on arrears, and keep a black list.

Excuses for Non-payment of Instalments,

THE excuses for non-payment which have from time to time cropped up to vex the collector's heart are very often most plausible and ingenuous. We have come across two gems, contained in letters addressed to a manager of one of our large canvassing firms, which are a long way out of the ordinary run, and which show a keen Hibernian appreciation of acceptions and exceptions of logical syllogisms. The first is from a gentleman who illumines the national press of the Emerald Isle, but whether in the north, south, east, or west of that land of Boyle Roche is a very secondary consideration. Now, our friend had promised, and promised, and promised again to keep up the payments on his good lady's sewing machine. Our manager, a little out of patience, perhaps, and doubtless as he read each successive letter of promise without performance, became more and more convinced of the truth of the old proverb, "fair promises butter no parsnips," had sent our friend a note a little bit stiffer, perhaps, than ordinary. Our friend replies, and methinks he must have had some of the rounded similes and periods of our M.P.s flashing through his brain, for his whole reply was a beautiful effort to out-Herod Herod in that line. Proceeding first to apologise for non-performance of previous promises, he assures our manager he is not a man to remain in debt at any hazard, but, under Heaven, he asks, what is he to do when he cannot get his own? adding the following quotation, "Sampson was a strong man, and Solomon a wise man, but neither of them could pay if they had not it." He goes on to complain of the number of persons who are in his debt, and thus soliloquises: "I must bear my soul in patience until they wake up." The second gem is from the same neighbourhood; after acknowledging the "resate" of the manager's letter, proceeds to state, "another cause wasn't of temper habits, now I'm about to take the leg of the Cross never an unjust thought runs into my head, I will thank you to take *your* word for it. I am sorry this letter doesn't contain money."

T. B.

THE CO-OPERATIVE TRADING CO., 34 & 35, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.

SEWING MACHINES. As SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS for
SEIDEL & NAUMANN'S well known
SINGER MACHINES, fitted free of charge with their new
DARNER & EMBROIDERER, we are anxious to arrange for
SOLE SUPPLY in any town or district.

*Sample orders or inquiries are respectfully solicited, on receipt of which
Illustrated Price Lists and full particulars will be forwarded.*

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Latest Novelties will be ready in the course of October. Before placing any orders, be sure and send an inquiry, which will be attended to per return post. As sole licensees for the latest inventions we shall be glad to arrange for exclusive sale in any town or district.

HERMANN LOOG, Manager.

Removed from London Wall to more central premises as above.

**Note.—Pamphlet respecting the abuse of the Merchandise Marks Act
free on application.**

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

THE USE OF THE WORD "SINGER."

(Continued.)

NIEL CHALMERS, called and sworn.

Examined by Mr. METCALFE.

You are an assistant to Mr. Reid, and as a matter of fact sold this machine to Mrs. Still on the 8th of February?—Yes.

First of all she purchased the machine we have had, and subsequently brought it back and told you that her husband said it would not suit?—That he said it was not substantial enough, and wanted more for money.

What did she do when she had said that?—She pointed out this particular machine, the second one which she purchased from the price list she had open in her hand, and said she wished to see that machine. I believe, as a matter of fact, the first one had been sold on condition that if it was not suitable she could return it?—Quite right.

Now did she say anything about that machine while she was buying?—She said she thought it was a very good machine, but she objected to the table as not being quite wide enough.

Did she ask any question?—Yes, when I showed her the machine she asked if it was a Singer machine. I said no, it was not manufactured by the Singer Company, it was a German manufacture.

That has a label like this on it, "Sewing machine manufacturer, Robert Reid, 2, Dean Street, Bristol"?—Yes.

The Clerk: Although it was of German manufacture.

Mr. Metcalfe: As a matter of fact it was manufactured in Germany to the order of Mr. Reid.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: Or any other purchaser.

Mr. Metcalfe: I have the agent here; he will tell you what the course is.

Mr. Wansbrough: I shall have him under section 11, as aiding and abetting.

The Clerk: You must not hold that *in terrorem*, or perhaps he won't come into the box.

Mr. Metcalfe: Did she ask you if you had any more Singers?—She did, and I said, "No."

Did you say, "We have those two behind the door without covers"?—Certainly not.

What did you say?—I said, "The only one we have manufactured by the Singer Company was the one I sold you in the first instance."

Was that a fact?—It was.

Did you point out anything to her in that machine?—Yes, I told her that this was an improvement on the Singer machine. Among other things I pointed out the automatic bobbin winder.

Did you hold out any inducement to Mrs. Still to have that machine instead of this Singer?—None whatever.

Either when she first purchased this machine or after?—No.

Is the price of this four guineas, and the price of that £5 10s.?—Yes.

Mr. Wansbrough: One is a treadle and other worked by hand.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: It is obvious that Mrs. Still herself knew what she was about.

Mr. Metcalfe: I want to show more than that, his *bona fides* and non-intent to defraud.

The Clerk: That he acted innocently in selling this as a false trade description attached, if it is a false trade description.

Cross-examined by Mr. WANSBROUGH.

You remember the correspondence with regard to Mrs. Vagg?—I do not.

Do you remember anything about that case?—Not at all.

Not that you were cautioned not to do it?

Mr. Baker, J.P.: Were you in the defendant's employ at the time?—Yes.

Mr. Wansbrough: And he did not communicate it to you?—No.

You have many travellers over the country who sell machines on commission?—Yes.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: Are you a traveller?—No, a clerk. We have other machines besides these two, precisely the same.

Mr. Wansbrough: You are very emphatic in saying you did not point out these two as Singer's?—No, I would not like to call them Singer machines, but on the Singer system.

You think you would be committing an offence if you did that.—No.

Then why would you not do it?—Because it is not customary.

You yourself would not call it a Singer in selling it?—No.

Then why do you put it in print on the machine?—That is for Mr. Reid to say.

You do not approve of it?—I would not tell a person it was a Singer.

You sell a good many machines?—Yes.

Do you remember the conversation with each purchaser?—I do.

When did you first of all hear about this summons?—The day when Mr. Reid received it.

The Clerk: Somewhere about a fortnight ago?—More than a week after the sale.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

HIGHEST AWARD, GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

In a Contest with all the best Sewing Machines, the highest honours have been attained by the VERTICAL FEED.

VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. Wansbrough: Do you still say that your recollection of the conversation is correct, and that Mrs. Still is incorrect?—Yes.

Mr. Wansbrough: She being a person who had only one transaction. The Clerk: You don't know anything about purchasing these things? Mr. Reid purchases them, not you?—No.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: You know that they come from Germany?—Yes. JOHN OLIVER called and sworn.

Examined by Mr. METCALFE.

You live at Trevor House, Napier Road, Eastville, and are warehouseman to Mr. Reid?—Yes.

Do you remember the 8th of February?—Yes.

Did you show the goods to Mrs. Still while Mr. Chalmers was selling?—I was present throughout the interviews.

I want to take you to the second interview (none of the facts are disputed) when Mrs. Still brought back the machine. Tell us what she said?—Her husband said it was not enough for the money, and wanted something more substantial. She pointed to No. 6 machine in the catalogue and said she would have that.

Do you remember what was said by her or Chalmers?—He pointed out an improvement in the automatic bobbin winder.

Did Mrs. Still ask any questions of Chalmers about the machine?—No, I don't think. I remember Chalmers telling her it was of German manufacture, and not by the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

Do you remember her asking if he had any other Singer machines?—He said that was the only sewing machine he had manufactured by the Singer Company.

The one that was brought back?—Yes.

Did you hear Mr. Chalmers say that there were only two behind the door without covers? When Mrs. Still said, "Have you any other Singer's?" did Chalmers point and say, "There are only two behind the door without covers"?—He did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. WANSBROUGH.

As a matter of fact there were only two behind the door without covers?—Yes.

I suppose you had talked this over with Chalmers?—I have mentioned a few words to him; that is all.

You had talked it over with him and talked to him about this particular thing, that he did not say there were two behind the door, and that this is a German manufacture and not Singer's?—No.

When did he first mention to you about coming here?—Mr. Reid did.

Did not Mr. Reid ask you and Chalmers what was said?—Yes.

And you were present?—I don't know whether I was on that occasion.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: What did you talk about?—I spoke to him about one or two things.

Mr. Wansbrough: What were they?—I can't remember.

Do you pay attention to what every person says?—There are not many machines sold in the place; they are sold out.

Did you suspect that anything was up? I suppose you were afraid you might be caught. Did you read the particulars in Willway's case?—I had read a few.

You were on the look out and knew what the judgment was, that the name Singer could not be used?

Mr. Metcalfe: I object; the facts were utterly different.

Mr. Wansbrough: Do you remember that Willway gave an undertaking to remove the labels "Improved Singer System"?—Yes.

The Clerk: You read it in the papers?—Yes.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: He says he read the account in the papers; his attention was directed to it.

Mr. Metcalfe: The facts in that case were utterly dissimilar.

The Clerk: Then they will not hurt your client.

Mr. Wansbrough: Were you aware that Willway had undertaken to remove all brass plates on the machine with the words "Singer System" on it.

Mr. Metcalfe: I don't care what he did.

The Clerk: Do you recollect whether it was about Singer, Wheeler, Wilson, or Howe?—I remember it was about Singer.

At that time had Mr. Reid in his stock any Singer's machines?—He had that one.

Had he any with Singer's name on?—"Reid's Improved Singer."

Did you in your mind associate the case before the magistrates with any of Mr. Reid's stock?—No.

Mr. Wansbrough: You did not think you might get into trouble?—No.

The Clerk: What was the distinction in your mind between the machines Willway had and those which Mr. Reid was selling?—I don't see any distinction between the two.

Mr. Wansbrough: You knew of the objection there to the use of the word "Singer"?—Yes.

How long have you had these machines in stock?—I suppose we have had that one nine or ten months.

Who put that brass plate on: "Robert Reid, 2, Dean Street, Sewing Machine Manufacturer"?—I suppose they are put on in Germany.

Do you mean that?—Yes.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: These plates are on when they come to you?—Yes.

Mr. Wansbrough: Is it a fact or not that Mr. Reid is a manufacturer?—He does not manufacture himself.

Is that machine sold in exactly the same state as you received it from Germany?—Yes.

Mr. Metcalfe: When you read Willway's case did you thoroughly understand the judgment?—No.

Mr. Wansbrough: It is very lucid.

Mr. Metcalfe: They might as well give him Leog's case to read.

(To be continued.)

Paris Exhibition Awards.

THE *Journal Officiel*, of the French Government, of yesterday contains a list of the awards at the Paris Exhibition, as follows:—

GRAND PRIX.

WHEELER and WILSON Manufacturing Company.
REECE Button-hole Machine Company.

GOLD MEDALS.

SINGER Manufacturing Company.
NEW HOME Sewing Machine Company.
DAVIS (Vertical Feed) Sewing Machine Company.
WHITE Sewing Machine Company.
HOWE Machine Company.

We might add that Mr. I. Nasch, of Whitechapel Road, has succeeded in getting a bronze medal for his ingenious little machine called the "Little Rose."

The Wheeler and Wilson Company, who have received the grand prize this year at the Paris Exhibition, obtained a similar award at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. At the Exhibitions held at Paris in 1861 and 1867 they obtained gold medals.

Advance in the Price of Mangles.

EXACTLY a year ago the trade was informed of an increase of 10 per cent. in the price of mangles, owing to the advance in the cost of materials. Since then iron, wood, and coal have further advanced in price, and lastly wages have increased, as will be seen reported in another column.

The various makers forming the Association held a meeting on Friday last, with the result that they found they could not continue selling mangles at the old prices, expenses having increased all round, and it was unanimously agreed to issue new price-lists, showing an advance on all sizes amounting to about 3s. each, dating from the 1st October.



MAIL CARTS!!!

MAIL CARTS!!

MAIL CARTS!

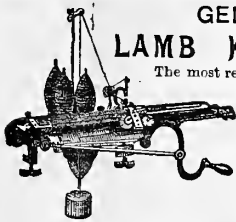
Prices from 7s. 6d. each.

Toy Bassinettes from 5s. 6d. each.

Write AT ONCE for Lists of different Designs and Prices.

The Halesowen Perambulator Co., Ltd.,

HALESOWEN, near BIRMINGHAM.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,
44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

NEW HARRISON KNITTER

KNITS

Stockings

ribbed or

plain.

KNITS

Gloves, every

description

of Clothing

in WOOL,

8 LK. or

COTTON in

100 fancy

patterns all

upon one

machine.

Great CHALLENGE

CONTEST at Liverpool, 1886, Highest

Distinction GOLD and Silver

Medals won by the "New Harrison."

Also won the Highest and Only Award

at Edinburgh, 1886. List 2d. per

post. WM. HARRISON, Patentee,

128, Portland St., MANCHESTER.

Branch—67, Oxford St., LONDON.



NEVER DEFEATED.
27 AWARDS.

Stamped
Warranty
£13 13s.

The Sewing Machine Gazette.

OCT. 1st, 1889.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,
Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our September Number.)

CHAPTER XXVIII.

IS A HIRE AGREEMENT A BILL OF SALE?

IN the case of *ex parte* Emerson *re* Hawkins (41 L. J. Bank, 20), Bacon C. J. had to determine whether certain furniture which was let out to a person at a weekly rent, with power for the owner to seize the same in case of default, came under the Bankruptcy Act or the Bills of Sale Act. In the course of his judgment he remarked, "The Bills of Sale Act could have no application to a case of this kind."

Having given an example in our last chapter of what is *not* a licence to take possession of chattels as a security for a debt, let us now consider a case the circumstances of which have been held to constitute a bill of sale within the meaning of that definition. In *ex parte* Parsons *re* Townsend (16 Q.B.D. 532, 34 W. R. 329, 53 L.T. 897) the question arose whether a licence to take immediate possession of goods as security for a debt was a bill of sale. We need not set out the facts at any great length, but briefly stated they were as follows:—A man named Townsend signed a document that authorised a Mr. Parsons "to take possession of all my goods, chattels, plate, and other effects, &c., and to sell the same either by public auction or private contract as soon as conveniently may be, and out of the proceeds thereof to deduct any monies due from Townsend to Parsons and after deducting all proper charges and expenses to pay over the balance to Townsend." There was a VERBAL arrangement that Parsons was not to take possession immediately. Note, in the first place, that the intention of the document was not to transfer the property in the goods from Townsend to Parsons, by way of sale, but by way of security for monies advanced. In the second place, Townsend remained in

possession. In the third place, Parsons had a licence to enter and seize the goods at any time. Contrast these circumstances with those of a hirer who is in possession of goods *which never were his own*. It will then be clearly seen how impossible it is for a hirer to give to a hire dealer *security* in the hire dealer's own goods for a *debt* owing by him to the hire dealer. Note, the act strikes at *securities* given for *debts* and *licences* to seize such *securities*.

In this instance of Townsend and Parsons we find all the essential elements of a bill of sale, viz., money-lender, borrower, money lent on security of borrower's own goods, together with licence to seize the same. Hence, as will be seen from the judgment, the Court held that the agreement amounted to a licence to take possession as a security for a debt, and, therefore, void, as it was not made according to the form provided by the Bills of Sale Act, 1882. In a lucid and able judgment, Lord Esher has explained this case. He said: "In this case the bankrupt (Townsend) on the 7th of August entered into a certain transaction with Parsons with regard to an advance of money by Parsons to Townsend for an equivalent to be given by Townsend to Parsons. If that equivalent for an advance of money had been a sale of goods, the matter would have been a contract of purchase and sale. But whatever that transaction was, the terms of it were reduced into writing in the document of the 9th August. There being an agreement negotiated in words, and then reduced into writing, the intention being that the writing should be the evidence of the agreement, it is common knowledge that only the written agreement can be looked at, and not the negotiations and what the parties agreed to in words. The writing is the only evidence of the agreement. Looking at the document of the 7th August, 1884, it is obvious that the agreement was not one of purchase and sale, but of a loan upon security; the one party was to advance money to the other, and, by way of security, was to have certain rights with regard to the furniture and chattels of the other. Those rights were that he should have power to take immediate possession of the goods and sell them, on the terms that he was to pay himself his advance, and to account for the proceeds, if any, over and above the advance. That is an agreement in writing, by virtue of which the one party is to advance money, and, if he does, is to have security upon the goods of the other, that security being the power or licence to take immediate possession and sell the goods, and to pay himself, but to account to the other for the surplus proceeds. The intention, therefore, upon the face of the agreement being that there should be power to enter and take possession immediately on the same day, application is made by the debtor (Townsend) to the creditor (Parsons) to hold his hand. He says: "Do not exercise the right to take immediate possession, because I have friends and lodgers in the house, and they will see a man in possession." He asks for that indulgence, and it is given, I think, in writing; but whether it was in writing or not, what the creditor said came to this: 'I agree not to put my rights into effect immediately.' But there was no consideration for that, and, therefore, the creditor might have withdrawn his acquiescence the moment afterwards, for the indulgence agreed to be given without consideration was not binding, and had no effect, and the original arrangement remained in force as if there had been no such acquiescence. That being the state of things, at a subsequent period Parsons takes possession in this way: he determines to exercise the rights given him by the document of the 7th August, and to put a man into possession. Townsend acquiesces, and goes out, and a man in possession is put in. The goods were put up for sale, and some of them were sold to persons who bid for them, and paid for them, and took them away. Some were bid for by Townsend or his friends, but he bid for them as purchaser, and not to buy them in, they were knocked down to him; that is, there was a contract by Parsons to deliver the goods to him, if he paid for them according to the conditions of sale, but if he did not pay for them Parsons could, by reason of the failure to comply with the condition, resume possession of the goods. Townsend did not pay for them, and, therefore, according to the conditions, they were treated

* All Rights Reserved.

as if they never had been sold." After discussing other points not necessary to refer to here, his Lordship continued:—"The question is whether this document is a bill of sale, and if so what is its effect? It cannot be contended that it is a bill of sale at common law, so the question must be whether any statute has made it a bill of sale. It was argued that it is a bill of sale by virtue of the Bills of Sale Act, 1878, and, therefore, that it is also a bill of sale under the Bills of Sale Act, 1882, and is rendered void by that Act. It seems to me that it was a bill of sale under the Act of 1878, for it was a 'licence to take possession of personal chattels as security for a debt.' Whether section 3 of the Act applies to everything which is made a bill of sale under section 4 is immaterial, but I am inclined to think it does, and if so, that there is an absolute declaration in section 3 that it signifies not whether a bill of sale gives power to seize, either with or without notice, and either immediately or at any future time.

"Supposing that section 3 does not so apply to section 4, yet section 4 provides that anything which is a licence to take possession of chattels as security for any debt is a bill of sale. There is nothing to exclude the case of a licence to take possession immediately, and, therefore, the document is a bill of sale within the meaning of that part of section 4. It is not excepted by the proviso, and, therefore, it is a licence to take possession as between two private individuals, and is, therefore, within the section. . . . Now the words which render a bill of sale void are general, and any bill of sale which is not substantially in the form in the schedule is to be void against the grantor and every one else. This bill of sale is not in accordance with the form, and is, therefore, rendered void by the Act of 1882.

"It has been said that where there is such an ordinary transaction as an advance of money upon goods which are to be the security, if possession of the goods is to be given immediately, the transaction cannot by any possibility be put into the form which is given in the Act of 1882, and therefore the Act could not have been intended to apply to such a transaction. But the words of the Act are general, and provide that such a document shall be void as against the grantor (*i.e.* borrower), and as against every one else, and no exception is made in respect of any document which gives a right to immediate possession. But, if that is so, the document of the 7th Aug., 1884, is the only document under which Parsons could take possession of the goods, for the agreement which was not in writing cannot be referred to. . . . Therefore we must take it that this legislation strikes at all documents which give chattels as security for an advance of money. If that is so, we must take it that the intention was that, if the agreement cannot be made except in a document which is not in accordance with the form in the schedule to the Act, it shall not be made at all. . . . I think that this legislation is very hard against lenders, but that it was absolutely necessary for the protection of some debtors, and we have no right to confine it to those debtors. In my opinion it covers this case, and therefore the document is void. It cannot, therefore, be relied on at all, or be

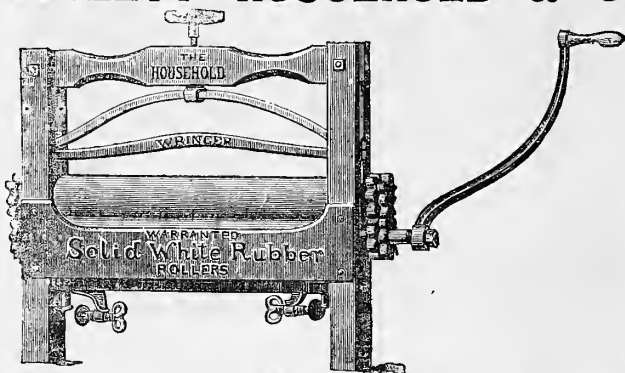
made use of to establish any right purporting to be given by it, and therefore the taking possession of the goods by Parsons was not authorised by anything upon which we can rely. It is suggested that the subsequent advances may justify possession of these goods. Those advances were made, and certain receipts given for them. The only evidence of these advances are the receipts, and they are not simple receipts for money, but they assume to set out the terms upon which the money was advanced. Therefore they are intended to be the evidence of the contract under which the advances were made, and they are therefore clearly bills of sale. They are the evidence of the right of the lender to sell, and are therefore bills of sale and void." Lindley, L.J., and Lopes, L.J., concurred. We would strongly advise a most careful perusal of Lord Esher's judgment, because it throws a clear light on the intention of the legislation in passing the Bills of Sale Acts, the evils they were intended to remedy, the remedy itself, and the effect of that remedy on parties concerned.

It also shows in a practical way the nature of verbal or written licence to enter, or to forbear from entering, a person's house when such right of entry already exists, and points out that any promise of such a kind is valueless unless supported by a consideration, with which subject we have fully dealt in previous chapters. It also affords a practical illustration of the rule of evidence that when a document purports to embody the final intention of the parties, the Court will not, in the absence of fraud, go behind it, but when the document, on the face of it, refers to other documents or even to a verbal arrangement, such other documents and verbal arrangement will be let in to explain the intention of the parties. It will now be seen how necessary were our introductory articles on the law of evidence and interpretation of contracts, so as to enable our readers to understand judgments in which all these rules are taken for granted as being well known by everyone, and therefore are expressed by judges in rather technical language.

Hire dealers who wish to lend money and wish to use the hire system in some indirect way to further that end must carefully note what stress is laid on the point, *viz.*, that if once the document can be shown to be a bill of sale within the meaning of those Acts, it must be substantially in the form given in the Act of 1882. If hire dealers say it is impossible to make their conditions fit in with that form, then if their conditions do amount to a bill of sale the document will be void for all purposes whatsoever. We, therefore, recommend a careful perusal of the form given in the schedule of the Bills of Sale Act of 1882. Hire agreements used by furnishing companies having a power to enter and seize in case of default and sell the goods, paying over to the hirer any surplus moneys, are of course not "hit" by the Bills of Sale Acts, as we have shown in our last chapter, because the furniture, being let out by them and always remaining their property, never can be in any sense a security for a debt.

(To be continued.)

NOVELTY HOUSEHOLD & SUPERIOR WRINGERS.



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ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY.

Do not think we make only one pattern. We make all the best patterns and sizes, and sell a reliable article at a reasonable price.

If you want a Machine to sell on EASY TERMS take our advice and buy the HOUSEHOLD WRINGER. It costs a little more than a common article, but you can get full price for it, and it will do you good.

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Jottings.

With the present issue we present our readers with a musical instrument supplement. It is our firm conviction that sewing machine dealers' interests will be materially served by their striving to get into their hands as much of the canvassing trade as possible. Many of them have tried musical instruments, and with great success. It is not necessary to keep a large stock. The catalogues issued by the makers illustrate the various instruments so well that sales can be made from them very readily. Depend upon it the musical instrument trade is capable of immense extension. Substantial deposits should be insisted upon, and the rate of instalments not allowed to drop below that agreed upon. With such safeguards and selecting one's customers the trade is a safe and lucrative one.

In our last issue "Fair Play" complained of the custom of some firms who add sewing machines to their other business, and ticket them at, or very near, cost price, thereby posing before the world as cheap men. He asks for suggestions how this can be remedied. Our correspondent's letter has created considerable interest in the trade, as he gave expression to a grievance which has long been felt in London and the provinces. We must say, however, that no reader has yet come forward with a practical remedy, at which we can express no surprise. The subject is a difficult one. It is no offence against the laws of the country for a man to give away sewing machines, but it does not pay, and herein lies the only hope that the practice complained of will not continue.

The *employés* at the Plymouth office of the Singer Manufacturing Company have a custom which is worthy of emulation at all branch offices, not to say all business establishments. Every year a collection is made for the local hospital, the amount obtained this year being 16s. 6d. This is certainly not a large sum, but if every business establishment subscribed a proportionate amount, we should hear very little of empty beds at the hospitals owing to the want of funds.

The Howe Machine Company have for some time past received so many requests for them to manufacture various inventions, forgings, tools, screws, studs, &c., that they have prepared special plant for this purpose, and are now willing to make almost any kind of machine and a large variety of articles with promptitude and dispatch at their splendidly-appointed factory at Bridgeton, Glasgow.

The Co-operative Trading Company will, from to-day, open 34 and 35, Newgate Street, London, E.C., as a wholesale depôt for sewing machines of Seidel and Naumanns' make, musical instruments, &c. Mr. Hermann Loog is manager, and will shortly have on show a number of novelties for the trade.

The General Cycle Supply Company, who have occupied for some time past extensive corner premises at 182, High Street, Stoke Newington, N., have taken up the sale of sewing machines and perambulators.

Mr. T. Grant, dealer in domestic machinery, has removed from 23, George Street to 11, St. James's Street, Brighton.

Mr. James Orrel, late manager for the Singer Company at Cheltenham, has been appointed manager of their Bacup and Rochdale depôts.

Mr. J. W. Cooke (late Morris & Cooke) has closed his sewing machine depôt in High Street, Kingsland.

The Singer Company has done a gracious act in connection with the Penicuik colliery explosion. Quite a number of the bereaved wives had from them sewing machines on the hire system. These women have been informed by the Singer Company that they may keep the machines without paying any more instalments. This is not the first time the Singer Company has shown such consideration for their customers. They did a similar thing to the above in the case of the Antwerp explosion a short time ago.

THE TROUBLES OF DARNING ABOLISHED BY PURCHASING THE PATENT DARNING WEAVER.

PRICES:—2/6 small size, 5/6 LARGER size, with plated fittings, at any Draper's, or direct from the Sole Manufacturers,

EDWARDS & BARNES,
BIRMINGHAM,

for Postal Order, 2/9, postage paid; LARGER SIZE, with plated fittings, specially adapted for mending large holes, and doubling knees of Children's Stockings, 5/9 postage paid.

Can be Worked by a Child.

Makes Darning a Pleasure.

Economises Time.

Cannot Easily Get Out of Order.

THIS WONDERFUL LITTLE INVENTION HAS BEEN FAVOURABLY NOTICED IN OVER 100 NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The *Times* says: "The result (of using the Weaver) is a perfect darn, which is easily accomplished in something like half the time required in ordinary hand work; the invention is both ingenious and simple, and mitigates the tedious but needful operation of darning."

The *Queen* says: "A clever little contrivance . . . absolutely no necessity to try the eyes."

The *Lady* says: "A perfect boon and blessing to women."

A Sheet of Press Notices and Testimonials sent to Purchasers on Application.

N.B.—If your Drapers have not got it in stock, they may try to put you off. If you will Order "The Patent Darning Weaver," they can easily get it at any London, Manchester, or Glasgow warehouse.



"WHY, I'VE FINISHED BEFORE YOU'VE HALF DONE."

CAUTION.—Anyone offering for Sale an imitation of this Patent will be proceeded against.

A few months since we were asked by a subscriber if we could inform him of a system of book-keeping suitable for an instalment trade. Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, London, S.E., have kindly shown us a system they adopted sometime ago, and which is certainly very simply and efficient. We shall have more to say about this in our next issue.

By the way, Messrs. Lloyd & Co.'s latest novelties are the "Eiffel Tower" mail cart and the "Peerless Car." The former has the famous tower painted on the panels, and the latter is fitted with a corrugated sledge.

At the recent annual show of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society, held at Walsall, Mr. R. N. Lancaster, of 24, Vicarage Street, Walsall, agent for Shepherd, Rothwell, & Co., was the only exhibitor of sewing and washing machines and other articles of domestic utility. Mr. Joseph Birch, who deals in washing machines and perambulators, as well as being a coachbuilder, exhibited a number of road vehicles. Mr. Chas. T. Lunt, general machinist, Station Road, Pelsall, made a good show of cycles.

A few months ago we reported the arrival from America of a hand sewing machine to be worked in a similar manner to a pair of scissors. The patent for this country was purchased by a syndicate conditionally upon the patentee producing the machine at a certain low figure. He has been a long while at work to achieve this, and expects to succeed by the new year.

We are informed that a new sewing machine factory, to turn out 200 machines a week, has been planned, and the machinery is being arranged for. The machine which it is intended to make is not a toy, but a full-size one, to run at a very high rate of speed.

Rumours of a knitting machine to retail at £2 are afloat in the trade. We have not seen the machine, so cannot say how far the rumour is correct. There is an undoubted demand for a moderate price knitting machine which is absolutely automatic in action and requires but little tuition. We believe this has yet to be invented. A future awaits the man who can construct such a machine.

During the past month Mr. Gustav Weinhagen, representing the Bielefelder Nahmaschinen (sewing machine)

Fabrik, has been on a visit to London. This gentleman is one of a class of travellers which is doing so much to increase Germany's industries. He has received a thorough commercial education, and speaks almost every European language. After leaving England he visits France, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Italy, and Turkey, having bidden goodbye to Bielefeld for some six months. What British manufacturer in our trade shows one-half this enterprise? No wonder Germany's export trade is growing at a tremendous rate. She deserves the success she is now enjoying.

Mr. C. Lohmann, the well-known sewing machine importer, of Jewin Street, E.C., has recently returned from a trip to the Continent, during which he visited most of the principal sewing machine factories. He informs us that he found every one satisfied with the number of orders on hand, and all working either full or overtime. Mr. Weinhagen confirms this report.

The following changes have been made in the addresses of the after-mentioned Singer branch offices:—*Bodmin*, to 17, Higher Bore Street; *Clifton*, to 1, Regent Street; *Mile End, E.*, to 97, Whitechapel Road.

The German makers of Singer principle machines, having found their profits too low for some time past, have had several meetings recently with a view to raising the wholesale price of sewing machines. It is proposed to charge an addition of 3 marks (3s.) per machine.

In our last issue we stated that Mr. A. D. Ayres, general manager of the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, was about to visit his home in America to settle some family affairs. There were nearly a score of business and personal friends at Waterloo Station on Sunday, the 15th ult., to wish him a pleasant trip and safe return. He travelled with the special train leaving Waterloo at 12.25, to catch the North German Lloyd's steamer at Southampton.

Mr. Goldsworthy, general dealer, 50, High Street, Salisbury, many years connected with the trade, has decided to give it up. He is going into the art and antique furniture line, for which he seems to have a great taste. There is room for a live sewing machine man in the cathedral city.

Mr. John Bayne (Glasgow), Wheeler and Wilson Company's expert for Scotland, Ireland, and north of

Send for Design Sheet and Prices. **LLOYD & CO., BORO', LONDON, S.E.**
"UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE."



ABOVE SPACE IN WOODCUT IS LEFT FOR DEALER'S NAME.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

MESSRS. LLOYD & CO. have met with extraordinary success this year with their "ROVER," and have sold out their whole stock. Dealers should order early to secure a supply of this famous Carriage.

The Special Features of our manufacture are:—We study the Dealer, we finish every Carriage with care, using Patent Split Bolts, Good Springs, Good Braids, and Solid Brass Fittings, and thus save our customers the annoyance of Repairs and Returned Carriages. For Easy Term Business no better Carriage can be turned out, and they are bound to give the Purchaser satisfaction.

Parts of every Description for Repairs, Wheels, Tyres, Handies, Hoods, Canopies, Aprons, Joints, &c.

RUGS OF EVERY SKIN AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

LLOYD & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BORO', LONDON, S.E.

England, has just returned from a trip to the Paris Exhibition. He visited the principal manufacturers in London, Bristol, and several midland towns, and reports good business and prospects for the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company bright.

Mr. H. M. Scott, noticed in our last issue as now covering (wholesale) all Scotland for the Howe Company, has just been appointed in addition manager for their Edinburgh branch, which in future will be his base of operations.

A traveller visiting Plymouth recently was much surprised to see in the window of a sewing machine company a small chain-stitch machine, besides which was a card stating that the machine put in 10,000 stitches per minute. He says he finds it hard to keep pace in imagination with what others seem to do in fact.

Mr. Fair (J. L. Berridge & Co., Leicester), 78, Finsbury Pavement, reports business as very good in button-hole and button sewing-on machines, &c. Last month they had to cable to keep pace with orders.

Trade in perambulators has fallen off very much the past month, which is only natural. Several makers who have very wisely taken up the manufacture of mail carts remain fairly busy. Quite a run has been experienced in carts with wicker bodies. As regards sewing machines, reports of trade are fairly satisfactory from most parts of the country. Trade all round is certainly better than it has been for some time past.

Mr. Thomas Potter, the well-known agent for König's machines, writes us from the headquarters of his firm at Kaiserslautern, where he has been spending two weeks, that they are making several improvements in their Singer system machines. He reports business as being very brisk at the factory.

A new sewing machine dépôt will be opened during the present month in Oxford Street, London, W., at the corner of Charing Cross Road. This is to be the wholesale and retail headquarters of a new lockstitch machine called the "So-All," a full-size machine now being made in large quantities by a well-known British maker.

The Empress Sewing Machine Company, which met with such failure in this country, do not appear to be doing any better at their headquarters in Toronto, Ontario. We hear that they have taken up the wholesale agency for the "Standard" machine.

By the closing of Allen & Co.'s sewing machine dépôt in Hackney Road, E., one of the oldest landmarks of the trade in the north-east of London has disappeared. Mr. Allen still carries on his business at the Arches, London Fields Station.

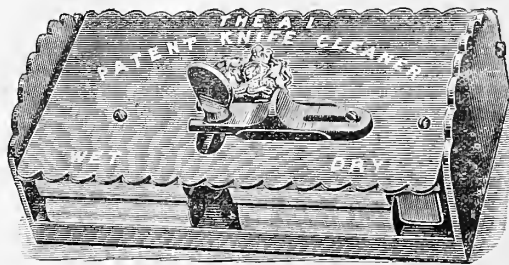
Mr. J. Bond, domestic machinery dealer, Hastings, is offering 1s. in the pound to his creditors, payable in two equal instalments, one within three and the other within six months. His debts are given at £350, with assets nil.

Mrs. Bradbury, widow of the late George F. Bradbury (founder of the well-known Oldham firm), was married last month to J. Metcalfe, Esq., of Clapham, Yorkshire. We record this event with pleasure, knowing that many of our readers will remember the active interest taken by this lady in the development of the sewing machine trade in former years, and will join with us in wishing her every happiness.

We omitted to notice in our last issue the return of Mr. Cox, of the Bishop Cluster Company. His Australian trip appears to have considerably benefitted his health, and we are also glad to know that its object, the improvement of business, was successfully accomplished.

The A1 Knife Cleaner.

THE Cherry Tree Machine Company, of Cherry Tree, near Blackburn, have introduced a new patent knife cleaner, which we illustrate. This is claimed to be a great improvement on the rotary knife cleaner. It is very simple, and cannot possibly get out of order. It will be understood from the wood-cut, the knives are passed between two pads; these pads are flat, but both the upper and lower ones are fastened in the centre, so as to allow them to rock. The knife having been inserted in the pair marked



"Wet," it is pushed in and drawn out again several times, which thoroughly removes all stains in an amazingly short time. It is then passed between the pads marked "Dry," and when removed is found to be thoroughly polished. The A1 knife cleaner possesses several advantages. It is very cheap, does its work quickly and well, and cannot injure the cutlery. These are qualities which will, we think, insure for it a large sale.

Correspondence.

** * * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.*

THE BURNING OF THE MACHINE DEALER'S EFFIGY.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—In looking over your valuable journal for this month, I find you have been led into a mistake regarding myself, which, with your permission, I will have much pleasure in correcting. In a short article headed, "The Sewing Machine in China," showing how some of the Chinese had treated one of those far-seeing and enlightened brethren who had dared to introduce a sewing machine into his trade, you follow up with the remark that I had my effigy burned in my native town, Brechin, because I was the first to introduce the sewing machine into Scotland.

Now this is scarcely the fact. I was not the first to introduce the sewing machine into Scotland, but the first to introduce it north of the River Tay (or Perth), Scotland. Then, my effigy was not actually burned, although it was prepared. Allow me shortly to explain. On the night I brought home (in 1854) the sewing machine, I was showing it to a few friends in my shop, and the town was in great excitement. The open square where my shop was situated was crowded by the inhabitants, the sewing machine being the chief topic, many trying to get a look at it through the window. After I had shut up the shop and retired to the house for the night our servant came to my wife, and said "something very serious was to happen to-night." My wife said, "Mary, what is it?" "They are to burn the master's effigy," My wife replied, "Well, Mary, you tell them to come,

and I will give them an old suit of the master's clothes, and this will make the likeness more real." However, they thought better of that proposal, and did not burn the effigy. By and by they soon began to find out that the sewing machine was no enemy to the working man, but rather a very great help.

Those who were much opposed to machine sewing changed their minds, and some time after, when I began to sell sewing machines, I had the pleasure of supplying them all with good sewing machines, and continued on friendly terms, when I left the city to come to England, where I have been long fully engaged selling sewing machines and helping to organise and develop that gigantic concern, "The Singer Manufacturing Company." The rise and progress of the sewing machine trade has been a most rapid one, and the Singer Manufacturing Company have enjoyed a very large share, and, I think, deservedly so. Now, Mr. Editor, although I retired from business last year, I still feel a friendly interest in all that concerns the sewing machine. It was only the other week when in Scotland I visited the Singer Company's manufactory at Kilbowie, and found them very busy making and turning out 7,000 machines weekly and not able to complete orders. The machine trade is not done yet. There is still plenty of work for youthful energy and perseverance.

Perhaps I have spun out this correction far too long to interest your readers. If you should think so, just put it in the waste basket, and make the correction short to suit yourself,

Yours sincerely,
JAMES SMITH.

20, Bentley Road, Princes Park, Liverpool,
September 9th, 1889.

WILL SOME READER REPLY?

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

WOULD you or some of your numerous readers inform me where I can get made in Glasgow—first, two small models for machine, and one motor for

driving same, and afterwards take up the manufacture, for which I expect a large demand? also where I can get made various kinds of small screws for irons? also drop forgings in the rough or finished state?

A CONSTANT READER.

Glasgow, September 3rd, 1889.

"GLASGOW SYSTEM."

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I cannot help, if you will allow me, sir, replying to the letter by "Wheels," in your last number. I like something easy, and I hope my answer will meet with your readers' approval. "Wheels" does not say, but his letter conveys, that he is in a firm who does not use, or at any rate, wherever he is employed, the "Glasgow System" is not employed. He quotes you wrongly in his reference to your July number. You never said, nor implied, that those not already employed by the firm you were writing about could not get an entrance; in fact, you said the very opposite. You said they *could* get employment. You did say outsiders could not and were not allowed to fill good places that others had worked for and were fit to fill; and quite proper, too. The plan that would allow of such injustice would not last long. You further pointed out that it is possible for beginners to get an entrance even at an intermediate stage, whatever that may be. "Wheels" surely wants lubricating, or he would have seen this and other points more clearly. Then about monopoly. What is he wandering about? Is there not a difference between setting up a standard of right and covering as many people's interests as possible, improving the pocket and the mind at the same time, as against a monopoly of selfishness and greed. "Wheels" evidently intends entering a trade that must always be in its infancy; at any rate, perambulators will always be closely connected with infants.

Yours truly,
TRUE TO MYSELF.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Price List of Walker's Sewing Machine Oils and Requisites.

F. J. WALKER & CO.,

47, 49, 51 & 53, Worcester St., Birmingham,

Respectfully call the attention of the Trade to their Price List issued with the August Number of this Paper. Retain it for Reference.

The Best House for Oils (Refined by a Special Process), Oil Cans, Screwdrivers, Belting, Rubbers, &c.,

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER OF MERIT.

Make Your Windows Attractive by displaying these Oils. Attractive Bottles, Attractive Labels, Attractive Boxes with Attractive Oils will surely attract custom and increase your Trade.

How to Repair and Re-varnish Machines, Tables, and Stands.

(Continued from our September number.)

SOMETIMES, so deeply indented with marks and scratches are the tables, that it is necessary to scrape, and in some cases to plane them. To scrape off the old varnish, perhaps, the best plan is to use a broad chisel and drag it forward on the table with both hands. After which, with water and sand-paper, as above described, rub the table smooth. There is always sufficient oil or varnish in the wood to prevent the water from having any bad effect. Do not, however, trust implicitly to this, but do the work without delay.

If the table is not veneered, a job as good as new can be made by planing it. It is not, however, in some cases, an easy thing to plane tables, on account of the rosiny nature of the varnish and the "filling" that is put on to close the pores of the wood. This almost immediately takes off the edge of the plane iron. Cabinet-makers have a special iron for this kind of work, which is grooved, and which gives to the edge a tooth-like appearance, which is found very effective in this kind of work. I cannot suppose that sewing machine mechanics are provided with tools like this, or indeed, have a stock of ordinary planes, which would, of course, be very useful; but as a job of this kind is not of frequent occurrence it would not pay to go to the expense of getting them. I will suppose that he has merely a good hand-plane, which will answer the purpose, and will further suppose that he, of course, knows how to use it. From experience, I may say, that it is found best, in the first place, to take a cut sufficiently deep to get below the surface of the varnish. The probability is, the plane will require sharpening two or three times before the job is finished. In taking the plane marks out with sand-paper, if it is desired to rub across the grain, with the object of getting more quickly a uniform surface, do this at first and be sure, in rubbing lengthways, that all cross scratch-marks are rubbed out, as they would be sure to show when the table is varnished. The mouldings of the table can be scraped with pieces of glass, which can generally be broken to suit.

Having now got the table as smooth as possible, the next thing to be done is to put a varnish finish upon it, by the simple process of varnishing. The pores of the wood will absorb a number of coats before they will be filled up. It is an object, therefore, to get these pores filled, if possible, at once. There are various compositions used for this purpose. The plan generally adopted is, to give the table a coat of boiled linseed oil, adding a little varnish to it, as an assistant in causing it to dry. Immediately thereafter, with a piece of cloth, rub in a composition of equal parts of powdered pumice-stone and whiting, adding enough of Vandyke brown, and perhaps burnt sienna, to give the composition a colour similar to the wood.

This plan, though good for the purpose, has the disadvantage of taking away somewhat the clean transparent-like colour of the wood, and giving it a heavy appearance. To avoid this use powdered pumice-stone alone, which is easily rubbed smooth with sand-paper, when the filling is dry, which will be in a day's time. When it is rubbed smooth, in this way, give it a coat of shellac. If it be necessary to stain it a darker colour, add a little of Vandyke brown and burnt sienna, if need be, to the succeeding coat of varnish. The way this may be done is to put a little of the colours on to a sheet of glass, adding a little of the varnish, and with a table knife rub the

colours on the glass, until ground fine. Then after the varnish is spread on the table, touch the colour with the brush, and rub in with the varnish as much as may be needed. Doubtless the table will require another coat of shellac, and another coat of varnish, to make a good finish. There should be no sinking in of the varnish. The surface should have a uniform appearance. After it is finished, allow two days for it to dry hard. Then rub it smooth with ground pumice-stone and oil, using a soft rag for the purpose, until the glossy appearance is taken off. When the gloss is left on, every inequality of smoothness of the table is easily seen, and also the marks of the fingers in handling. When rubbed it keeps its uniform appearance longer and will not show the handling. A day should intervene between each coat of varnish. The process, to give it anything like fair play, will occupy a number of days. This, of course, would be very immaterial, if there were a sufficient number of tables to be done to occupy one's whole time in the interval of the drying of the coats, but, in doing one or two tables, it is often very convenient to get them out of hand as quickly as possible. I will therefore explain how this may be done. Use a mixture of varnish and turpentine, instead of oil for the "filling." If the day be fine expose the table to the air. In an hour's time it will be dry enough to sand-paper. But if rubbed dry the sand-paper would soon clog. Keep the table therefore moist with a damp cloth. The damping of the table has also the property of assisting the hardening of the varnish, preparatory for the coat of shellac, which is the next thing to be done. But before putting on the shellac, rub the table thoroughly dry and expose it to the air for a short time. The time might be filled in, in the interval, in doing the covers and drawers, if any. The shellac must be put on very lightly, and very expeditiously, as the varnish beneath, not being very hard, will not stand much rubbing. The best plan is, not to have the table all moist with the shellac at once, but begin and finish at one end, and gradually work to the other. The shellac has the property, when dry, which will be in a few minutes, of still further hardening the varnish, so that the next coat of varnish can be put on with some freedom. It will doubtless be requisite to give it another coat of shellac for a finish. But before doing so, in rubbing the varnish smooth, use a damp cloth, as before advised, but take emery cloth instead of sand-paper, which will not scratch, and will more quickly produce a smooth finish. Finish by rubbing the last coat with ground pumice-stone and oil, or with powdered emery, which acts quicker than pumice-stone.

If the drawers are somewhat soiled inside, they may be made to look clean and neat by staining them with burnt sienna. To do this, rub a little of the sienna smooth on glass, as before explained, and add this to a mixture of oil and turpentine and varnish, and use the extra flat tin-bound brush for laying it on.

If the drawers are oily and much soiled, and cannot be made to look clean in this way, they may be painted to represent the wood. To do this, give them a coat of shellac first; then rub up a little of the raw sienna and white lead on glass, and add as much of the sienna as will make the lead a cream colour. Paint the drawers with this, using the flat tin brush; afterwards, wash the brush clean with turpentine or with soap and water, as it will be required to put on a thin coating or "scumble" of the raw sienna, on the coating of lead when it is dry. This will give the drawers the plain wood-like appearance.

In varnishing the panels of the covers use the full strength of the varnish, and lay a full coat on, so that it may float together, keeping the cover in such a position that the varnish will not run. In a short time the



G. R. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
PERAMBULATORS, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, &c.
187 & 188, GOOCH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

G. R. P. has had over 20 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perambulators.

varnish will "set," when the panels on either side may be done in the same way. In doing this, see that the brush and varnish are particularly clean, as the faintest speck of dust is sure to show on the panels.

If it be required at any time to paint any portion of wood in imitation of walnut, it can be done in this way. Give the wood a coat of shellac, then a coat of paint to suit the ground colour, or lightest shade of the walnut. When dry, give it a thin coating of Vandyke brown mixed in water, adding to the water a little glue or mucilage or beer—anything to make the Vandyke brown, when it is dry, adhere to the paint. While the colour is wet, "flog" it with the large round brush, that is, strike with the side of the brush on to the colour. The hair of the brush will leave marks in the colour similar to a portion of the grain of walnut. Then, when this is dry, with a mixture of burnt sienna and black, in shade to suit the colour required, thinned with oil, turpentine, and a little varnish, paint it on moderately thin, so that the grain below will be seen when it is "set" a little. Draw a piece of crumpled paper straight through the paint, the way the under grain is laid. This will give it a walnut wood look. When dry, varnish it. In doing this, in which there is no difficulty, it is a good plan to paint a separate piece of board, on which to try the colours and the process before doing the thing in hand. Mahogany can be done in the same way, the colours only need to be altered to suit.

The only inconvenience in doing this and other things described is, that there is the same mixture of colours and formality to be gone through as if a thousand tables were to be done. But, as before observed, the explanation often takes more time than the accomplishment of the actual thing.

New wood-work in coming from the makers will occasionally get scratched and indented, not, perhaps, so much from defective packing as from rough usage in transit. The tops of the covers especially suffer most from this source.

The plan generally resorted to to cover these defects is to fill up the indentations with wax, or putty, and then touch the parts with colour to match the wood. But it is almost an impossibility to do this in such a manner

that it will not be seen. The plan I advise, if the dents be not very deep, is to fill them up with varnish. Proceed, in the first place, with a piece of emery cloth around a piece of wood, and, with the aid of water, rub the surrounding varnish down as much as possible, without going to the bare wood. This will lessen the indentation. Then give the work a full coat of shellac, and the same of varnish. When dry, rub the varnish down as before, and finish in the usual way.

F. & R.'s Last Year's Trading.

FROM a circular which Mr. Hermann Loog has just issued to the trade, the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co. (late Frister & Rossman) do not at all appear to be doing a satisfactory business.

Their published balance-sheets for 1886-1888 show a deficiency of £174,357, *not marks*, but POUNDS STERLING, or 3½ million marks:—

Depreciation, Buildings, Fittings, and	£
Plant	15,150
Interests	19,993
Bad debts	133,351
Trading Loss	5,863
Total Deficiency...	174,357
Reserve Fund—previous years	5,968

Leaves net loss 1886-1888 168,389

This is their balance-sheet on December 31st, 1888, issued conveniently only on May 29th, 1889:—

Debenture Creditors	£ 94,907	Houses and Plant	£ 89,814
Ordinary Creditors	18,878	Stocks	16,233
Shareholders	195,000	Book Debts	26,670
Working Men's Benefit Fund	28	Bills	15,230
Reserve	10,000	Cash	417
		Automatic scales	2,000
Total liabilities	318,753	Total assets	150,364
This leaves a deficiency of "only"		168,389	

THE "PHŒNIX" SEWING MACHINE (IMPROVED WHEELER & WILSON SYSTEM.)



The Lightest Running
Lockstitch Sewing
Machine in the World.

MADE IN SEVERAL STYLES.

VIZ:—
A. B. C. & D.

FOR MANUFACTURING AND
DOMESTIC USE.

The New Phoenix D Machine combines the principles of the Wheeler & Wilson Nos. 9 and 12 Machines is specially adapted for Stay work, and has attained enormous success.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.

This deficiency is only (*sic*) £168,000 conditionally upon the assets realising £150,000, which they probably would not do if the company were wound up compulsorily.

"In 1883 they issue shares to a confiding public at 21s. 6d. in the £, and in 1888 they offer these unfortunate shareholders 5s. for every 21s. 6d. hard cash paid by them, not if you please 5s. cash, but 5s. paper, in other words these poor shareholders have been called upon to surrender their shares, and for every four shares of £15 each, total £60, (for which, at 107, they paid £64 4s. hard cash) surrendered, they are to receive one 'converted' share of £15, the value of which even at such a scandalous reduction is *subject to the present assets being realised in full*. Those who objected to this scheme of 'conversion' were offered an alternate scheme to this effect: they had to send in two shares of £15 each, total £30, to be cancelled, they had to lay down hard cash £7 10s., total £37 10s., and they received in return one of these 'converted' shares for £15 nominal value, the real value of which will be better appreciated when their next balance-sheet will be published. Those of their shareholders who stoutly refuse to have anything to do with such a 'conversion' are quietly told that they will get nothing at all and that their shares are to be considered cancelled altogether. The report attached to their last balance-sheet contains one observation which struck me, as a non-shareholder, to be especially ridiculous, whilst to the poor shareholders to whom it is addressed, the information must have come as a 'grim' consolation (?); they are coolly told that by this 'conversion' the terrible deficiency is 'reduced' (?) from £168,388 to £22,139. As a consolation a most uncalled for impertinence, or was it the intention of the directors to call the particular attention of their shareholders to the fact, that even these 'converted' shares start with a deficiency of 'only' £22,139, which have to be earned first before there can be any chance for a dividend (?). If so, it would have been more honest, whilst they were about 'converting,' to 'convert' at once a 'little' more, having written off, by way of this 'conversion,' close upon three million marks, they start with a converted capital of £89,600, £41,300 of which represent hard cash 'screwed out' of their unfortunate shareholders under this very conversion, this year; the value of these converted shares can best be appreciated when it is pointed out, that provided their assets of £150,364 are realised in full (?) they start with a deficiency of 'only' £22,139!!! or 25 per cent. on their 'converted' capital. But will they be realised in full?"

The Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, we are told, have tried to avert the impending crash by taking up the manufacture, firstly, in 1887, of automatic scales; secondly, in 1888, of washing machines; and thirdly, in 1889, of cartridges. The two former articles do not appear to have brought any grist to the mill, and it is said that the contract for cartridges has been taken at such a low figure as to render profit impossible. In the balance-sheet for 1888 we find it stated that unless a change takes place for the better they will give up the manufacture of sewing machines.

A careful study of the F. and R. balance-sheets for the past few years certainly goes far to support Mr. Loog's contention that when they swooped down on the business of Hermann Loog, Limited, at the end of 1886 the directors sought to divert the attention of their shareholders from the rotten state of their finances at home to affairs abroad. We hear, from time to time, complaints of the unsatisfactory state of the laws relating to public companies in this country. Really they do not appear to manage these things any better in Germany.

THE best quality of charcoal is made from oak, maple, beech, and chestnut. Wood will furnish, when properly charred, about 20 per cent. of coal. A bushel of coal from pine weighs 29 lbs.; a bushel of coal from hardwood weighs 30 lbs.; 100 parts of oak make nearly 23 of charcoal; red pine, 22½; white pine, 23.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 12,814. J. Köhler, for improvements in overhead sewing machines.
- 12,959. A. Butscher, and M. Finzel, for improvements in wheels for carriages, perambulators, bicycles, tricycles and the like.
- 13,021. F. Fontaine, Père, for improvements in sewing machinery.
- 13,115. A. Eppler, junr., for improvements in shoe sewing machines.
- 13,121. J. Mathieu, for improvements in embroidery machines.
- 13,167. W. Robertson, J. G. Orchard, W. Adie, and T. Robertson, for improvements in overedge sewing machines.
- 13,186. W. P. Thompson, a communication from E. Stein, of Germany, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 13,706. W. Frost, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 13,802. E. Buss and A. Saurer, for improvements in embroidering machines.
- 13,858. J. W. Watts, for improvements in and relating to latch needle knitting machines.
- 13,928. A. W. Finlayson, for improvements in and relating to thread cop holders for sewing machines.
- 14,141. S. A. Johnson, for improvements in carriages, perambulators, or other vehicles for children or invalids.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

- 14,084. *Sewing Machines*. W. H. Dorman, of the Hawthorns, Newport Road, Stafford.—Dated October 1st, 1888. Price 11d.

Consists in improvements in that class of sewing machines that produce the stitch known as "lock-stitch," and that are especially adapted to the heavier class of work, such as sewing the soles of boots and shoes, harness, stout boot uppers, &c. In lock-stitch sewing machines of this class as at present made, the thread that passes through the loops made by the needle, and known as the shuttle thread, is carried in a reservoir in the shuttle, out of which it gradually runs as the sewing in its progress takes it up. When stout thread is used the shuttle becomes of considerable size, and it is needful to cause the loop drawn up by the needle to be very large to allow the shuttle and necessary mechanism to pass through it. The long loop is a very serious objection, as is well known to users of these machines. In order to obviate this defect, I substitute for the shuttle a needle, which I term a "shuttle needle," and which has an eye somewhere near its middle, and which is threaded with a definite length of thread.

- 14,458. *Shuttle-carriers*. J. W. Sellers, of Keighley.—Dated October 9th, 1888. Price 6d.

Consists of improvements in shuttle-carriers applicable for oscillating-shuttle sewing machines, whereby the cost of production of such machines is diminished, while their efficiency is maintained.

- 17,076. *Sewing Machines*. J. Y. Johnson. A communication from Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, of New York, U.S.A.—Dated November 23rd, 1888. Price 8d.

Relates to sewing machines, and particularly to the well-known Willcox & Gibbs machine, in which a chain-stitch is produced with a single thread by the operation of a revolving looper. The present invention consists of various improvements in the construction of such machines.

- 4,457. *Perambulators, Bassinettes, or like Vehicles*. F. F. Barnes, of 130, Prince's Road, Kennington Cross.—Dated March 14th, 1889. Price 8d.

Relates to an automatic safety lock for perambulators, &c.

In place of the stationary axle two shafts are provided, each carrying a wheel at their outer end, the inner ends being connected to a ring or disc provided with holes on its periphery. This ring is arranged immediately beneath two rods which normally take into the said holes and prevent the wheels being moved. The rods are caused to move out of the said holes by means of a hinged arm on the push bar.

- 7,608. *Motor for Sewing Machines*. W. H. Clayton and C. A. Soring, both of Atlanta, U.S.A.—Dated May 7th, 1889. Price 6d.

Consists of the combination with the main frame for supporting the driving gear, having an internally threaded bearing, of the band pulley shaft and the brake rod composed of two parts united by a swivel, one of the said parts being threaded externally to engage threads in the bearing on the main frame and the other part provided with a friction eye to receive the band pulley shaft.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 13TH, 1889.

- 408,767. C. Timm, Washington Heights, presser-foot for sewing machines.

- 409,129. J. Tripp, New York, feed operating mechanism for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 20TH, 1889.

- 409,161. J. E. Bertrand, Boston, Mass., sole-sewing machine.

- 409,231. A. Eppler, jun., Boston, Mass., shoe-sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 27TH, 1889.

- 409,728. F. H. Bennett, Twickenham, and J. Dowling, London, England, button-hole sewing machine.

- 409,841. F. Henry, Chicago, Ill., tuck-marker for sewing machines.

- 409,963. A. J. Hart, San Francisco, Cal., thread-controlled stop mechanism for sewing machines.

- 410,099. H. K. House, Norwalk, Ohio, sewing machine treadle.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1889.

- 410,277. T. C. Harris, Troy, N.Y., sewing machines.

The Hemstitch Machine.

(Continued from our September Number.)

THE specification of the patent, No. 2,666, of 1865, referred to, after giving the usual preamble, goes on to state that this invention consists in certain new mechanical attachments fitted upon and connected with sewing machines of simple construction, such as the Thomas machine, dispensing with the ordinary feeding eccentric, and adapting the feeder to a lateral as well as a progressive motion.

It will be readily understood what the object of moving the work sideways was for, viz., to get the fold or hem under the needle, so as to bind it by some of the stitches, and in order to accomplish this I did away with the ordinary feeding cam (of the plain machine), and placed a pinion of sixteen teeth where the cam had been, and on a countershaft I placed a wheel of 48 teeth in gear with this pinion; this enabled me to arrange the feed cam on the countershaft so that, during three separate stitches of the machine I could, within certain limits, cause any part of the material being operated upon to fall under the needle. I may say here that previous experiments had proved to me the possibility of making the stitches have an open appearance in imitation of hand-work. The first of these experiments was simply running a plain row of sewing down through the space where the threads are drawn out, this space being known in the trade as the shire (which name I will now use), and by putting a very tight tension on, the effect was the threads of the shire were separated to a certain extent, and, as a result, a small opening showed itself. It then occurred to me that by making two stitches with only one feed, letting the needle down twice into the same stitch, two twists of the shuttle and needle threads would tend to further open the spaces between the stitches, and the appearance this had convinced me that hemstitching by machine was practicable. In short, if one stitch with a tight tension run through the shire made an opening, two stitches made the opening wider, then three must necessarily make a still more decided appearance; so it did when tested.

Being now thoroughly satisfied with the effects these experiments had produced so far as the shire was concerned, the next point was how to catch the hem so as to fasten it down along the line of open work. This, again, required experiments and thought, and few would credit the amount of both that was spent on the matter, judging from the machine as it now is before the public. This is, however, only another case of the old story about making the egg stand on its end—quite simple after it is done.

Well, after many sleepless nights and many trials of different numbers of stitches, placed in the work in different ways, with a view to binding the hem and still have three stitches between each stitch in the shire, I found that the centre stitch of the three would answer the purpose best, and this is the form it was in when this my first patent was taken out and the machine tested for the space of six months, during the provisional protection period. I imagine I hear some one say, but the centre stitch of the three was so obviously the proper one to use for binding the hem, that what in all the world did he go stumbling about other stitches for? To such, let me put the query, Did you ever sleep, or try to sleep, upon an inventor's pillow? I think not.

It was during this period of six months that the machine got talked about, and that inquiries came from different parties on the subject. These inquiries led to the further development of the machine, hemstitch resulting in another patent in the following year, 1866, but more of this in another article.

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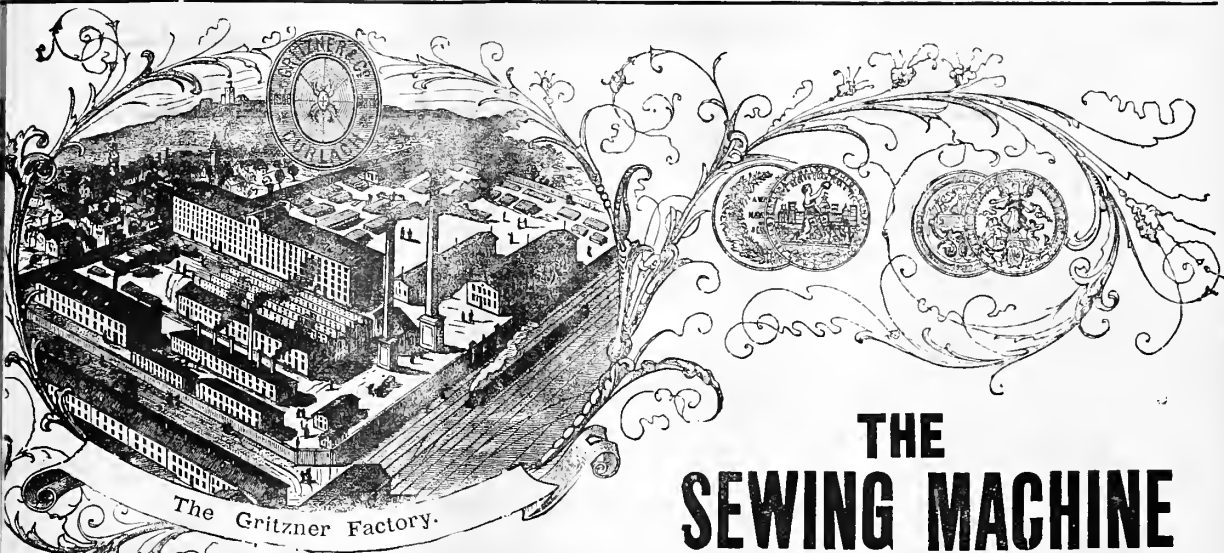
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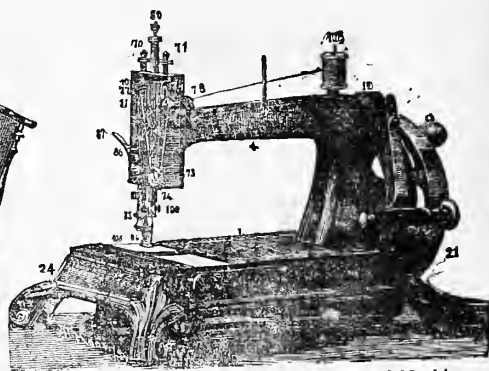
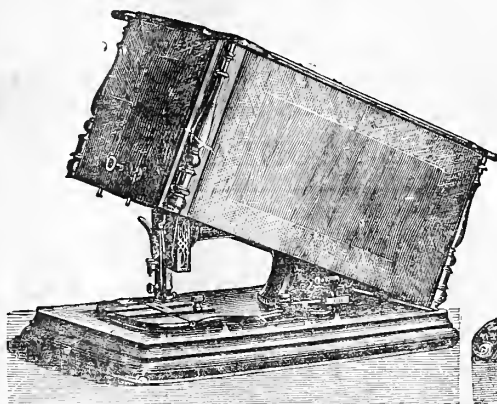


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- MANNHEIM 1880.
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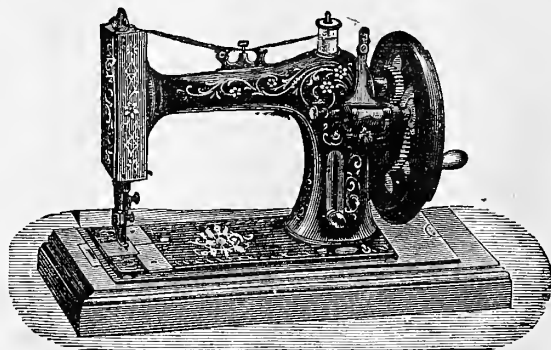
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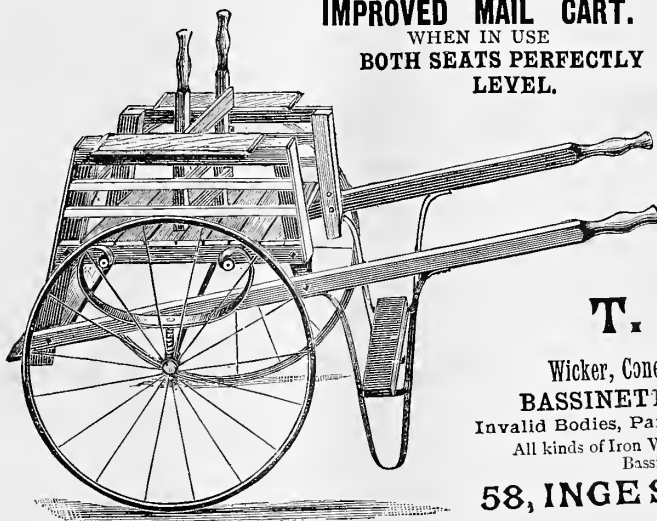
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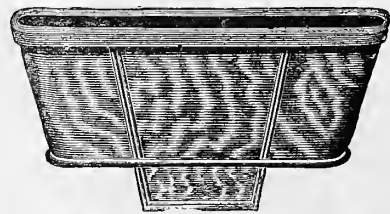
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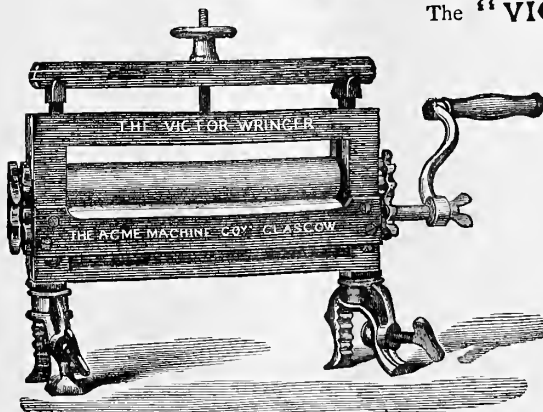
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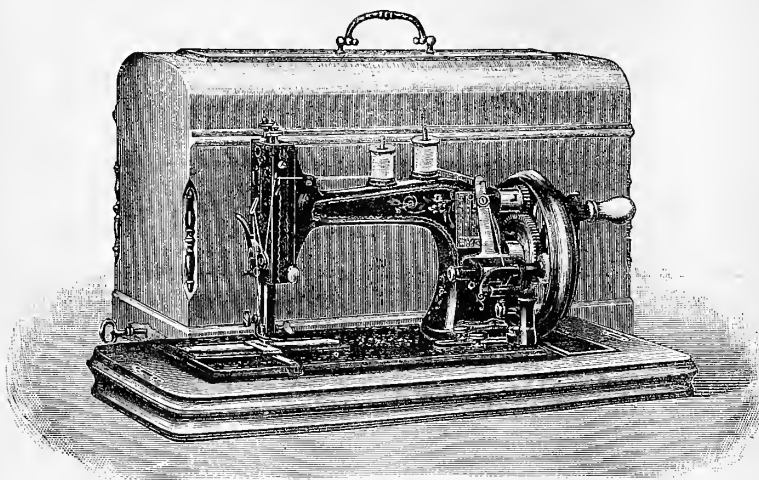
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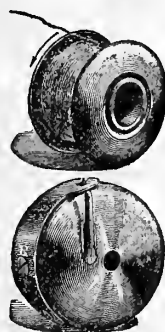
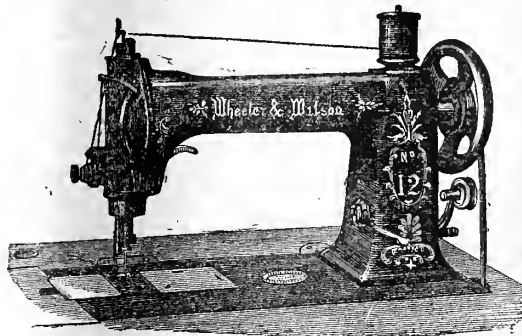
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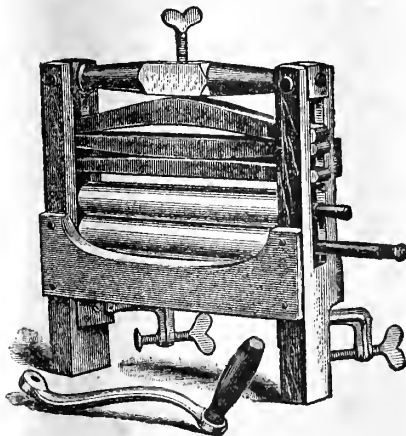
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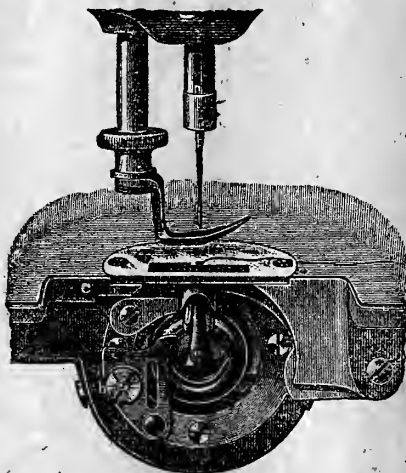
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It has the shortest Needle used in any Lock Stitch Machine.

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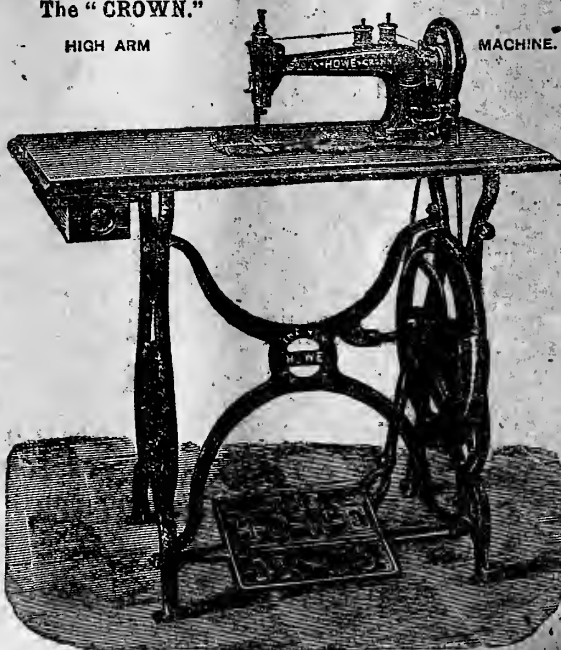
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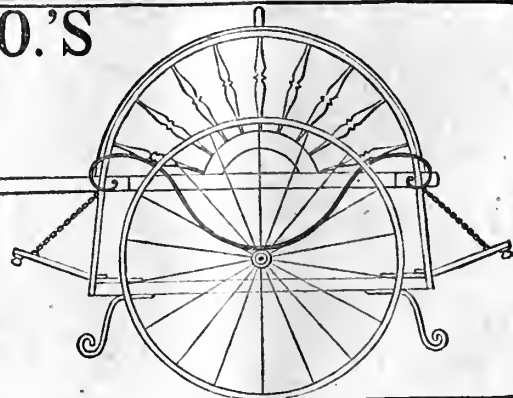
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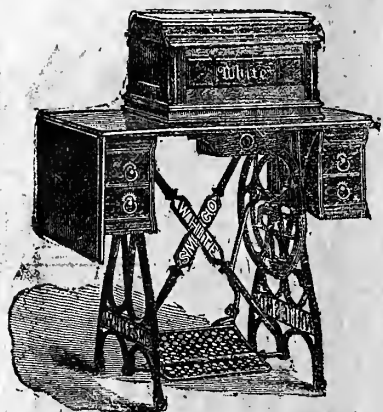
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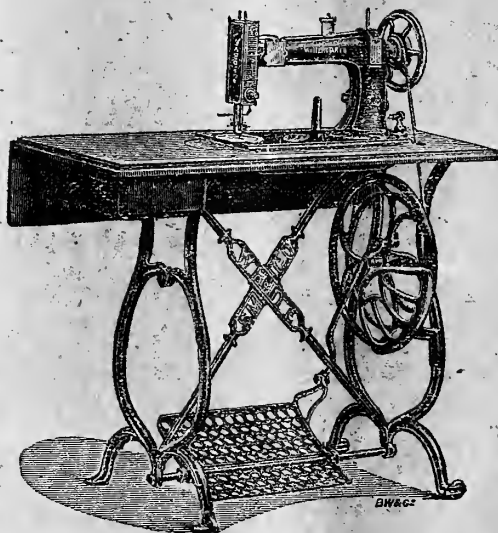
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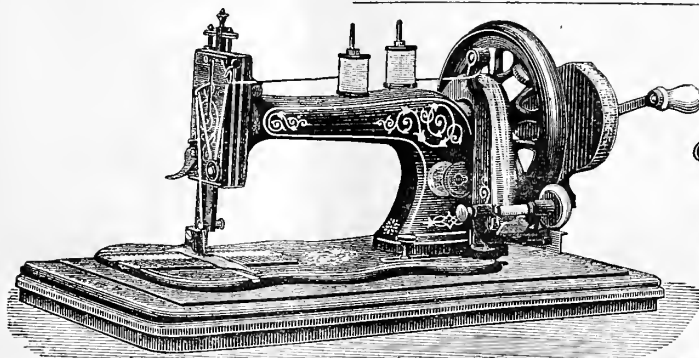
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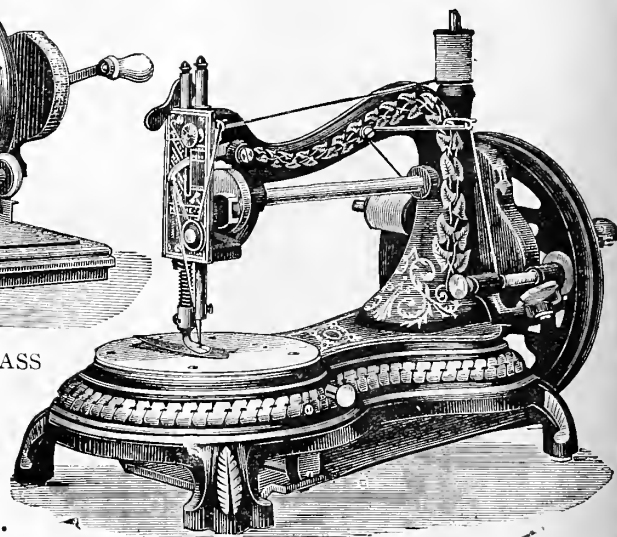
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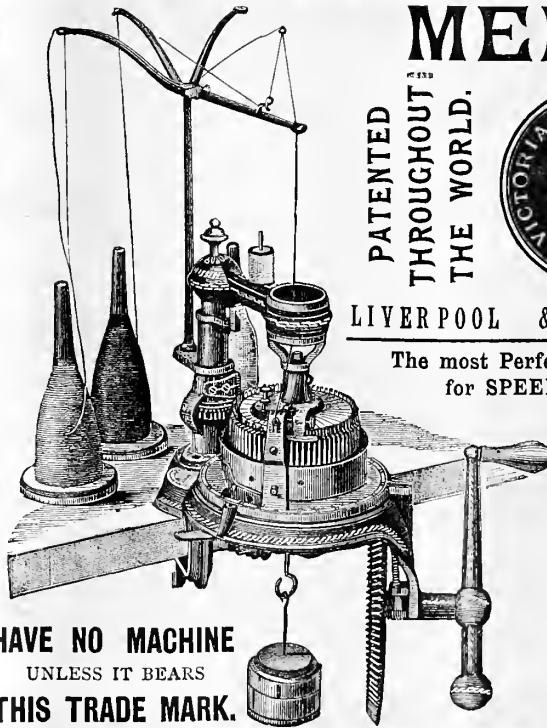
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— Registers up to 450 rounds. —

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The most Perfect Machine in existence
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This machine will produce
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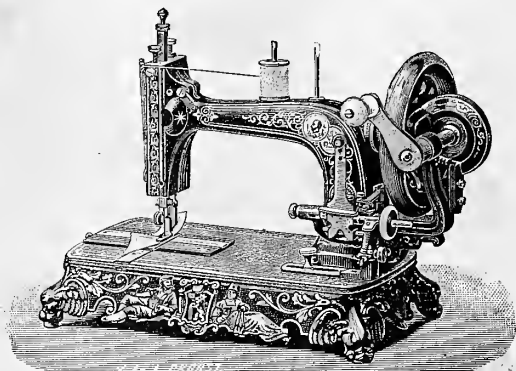
MEISSEN (SAXONY),

(ESTABLISHED 1869)

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THE "CINDERELLA."

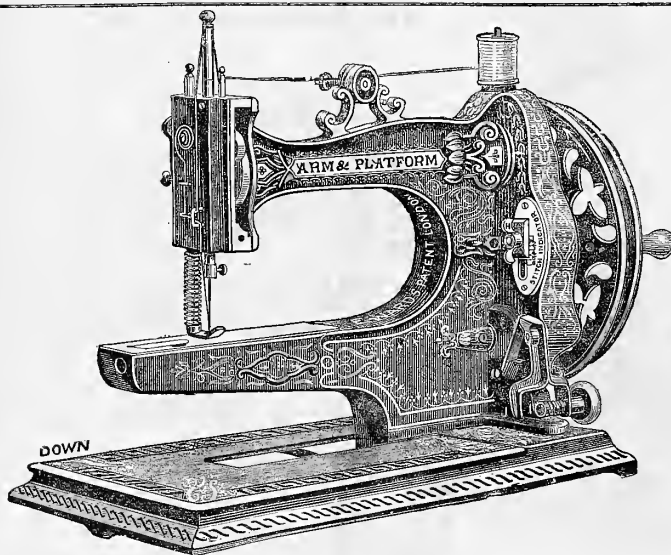


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The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

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FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

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BRADBURY'S ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE.

WITH EITHER WHEEL OR STEP FEED.

NO COMPLICATED COGS,
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MECHANISM.

SIMPLICITY WITH
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DURABILITY WITH
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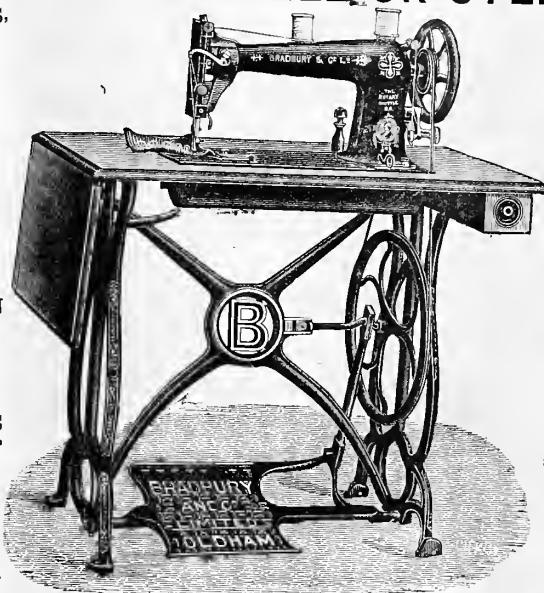
THE SHUTTLE MOTION
IS PERFECTION.

ALL WEARING PARTS
ADJUSTABLE, AND ARE
MADE OF THE FINEST
TEMPERED STEEL.

No. 2.—Step Feed. £7.

No. 2.—Wheel Feed Machine.

Price £7 10s.



BRADBURY & CO., Limited, patented the Rotary Machine in 1879-80, and the success which it has attained in such a comparatively short period is unequalled in the history of the Sewing Machine trade. It has been awarded the Highest Honours at every Exhibition at which it has been shown, 12 Prize Medals, and 6 Certificates of Merit, including the Grand Gold Medals at Paris, 1879; Adelaide, 1881; Perth (Australia), 1881; Huddersfield, 1883; the Inventions Exhibition, 1885; and at Liverpool, 1886. In addition to these awards we are continually receiving that which we still more highly value, the most flattering Testimonials from our customers, speaking in the warmest terms of praise concerning the superiority of the Machines we have had the pleasure of supplying.

The Rotary is made in two sizes, and with either

WHEEL or
STEP FEEDS.

to suit the taste of customers. They will now execute the best work on leather with the same ease as on cloth or fustian.

BRADBURY'S BASSINETTES.

By the large increase in this branch of our business we are again enabled to make considerable reductions in our prices, and we wish to assure our patrons that these reductions are genuine. We have not lowered the prices and lowered the quality of the goods as well, but we have preserved the same high standard of quality by which our Bassinettes have become so well known to the trade.

In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several New Designs in Wood Bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

BRADBURY'S No. 8.



Rich rustic body, walnut bars, upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with adjustable back rest, china handle, three loose cushions, straps, brass jointed hood, well cover, oil caps, &c. Made with either dark body and light ribs, or light body and dark ribs.

BRADBURY'S No. 15.



Elegant circular wood body, walnut French polished, upholstered in best woollen carriage cloth, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with china handle, well cover, three loose cushions, straps, and brass jointed hood, oil caps, &c. A richly ornamented, well finished and durable carriage.

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY AND FINISH.

Price Lists to be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

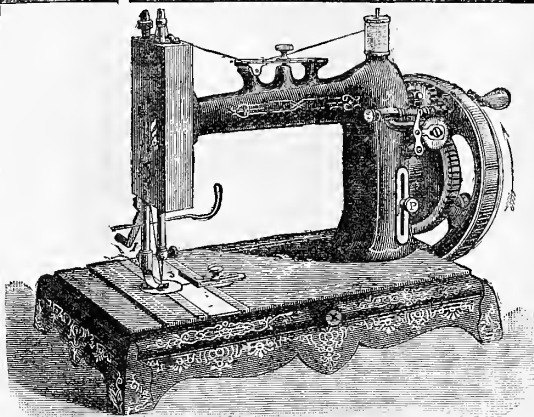
THE BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

—THE ORIGINAL—

NEW HOME AND NEW NATIONAL SEWING MACHINES

Are Perfect in Every Respect and cannot be Improved upon by Imitators.

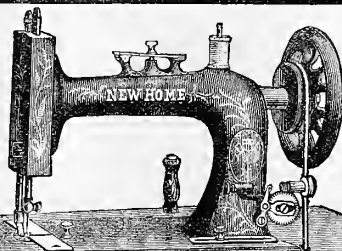
The NEW HOME and NEW NATIONAL Sewing Machines are constructed on the most approved mechanical principles, under the immediate supervision of the Best Inventive Talent Obtainable. They make the Double Thread Lock-Stitch, and have all the Improvements known to the sewing machine art.



They have the Automatic Equalized Tensions, Open End Cylinder Shuttle, Oscillating Shuttle Carrier, Double Direct Acting Feed, Straight Self-Setting Needle, and Loose Balance Wheel whereby the Bobbin can be wound without running the machine.

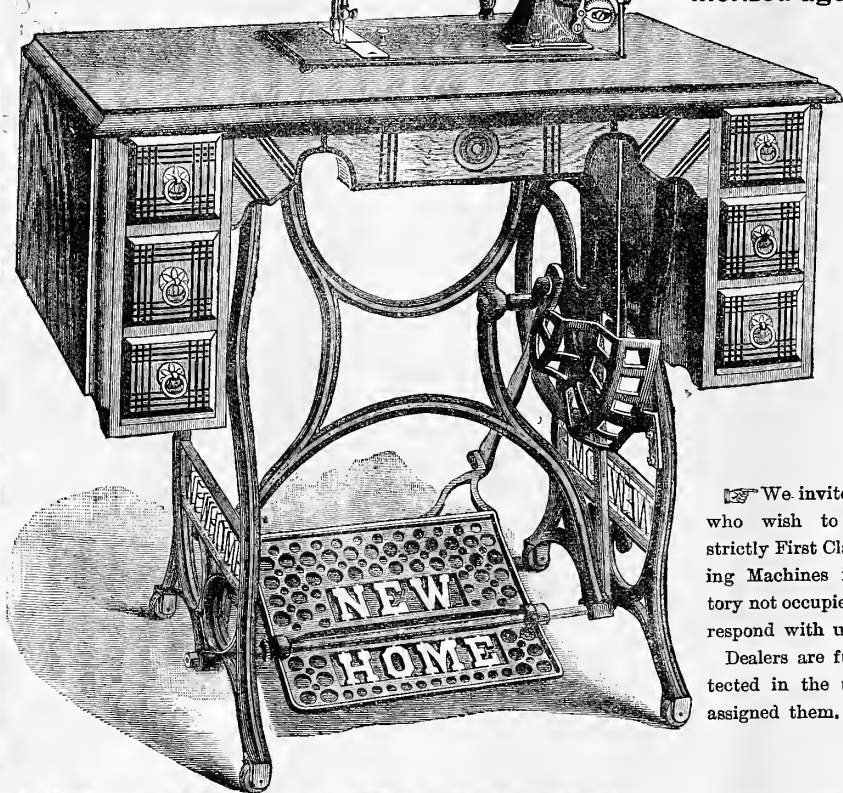
THEY ARE MARVELS of INVENTIVE TALENT and CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY

They Surpass all other Sewing Machines in the varied combinations that constitute a Perfect Machine.



Buy the Genuine "NEW HOME" and "NEW NATIONAL." Do not be deceived. Buy from our authorized agent.

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We invite parties who wish to handle strictly First Class Sewing Machines in territory not occupied to correspond with us.

Dealers are fully protected in the territory assigned them.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The New Home Sewing Machine Co.,
EXPORT OFFICE: 28 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

YOU CAN BUY THE GENUINE "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINES OF
HENRY WEBSTER,
41 CHIPPENHAM TERRACE, HARROW ROAD, W.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

All the Important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.



Perfectly Noiseless Motion, and numerous other Improvements.

The Pfaff "B" Perfect Sewing Machine.

MANUFACTURED BY G. M. PFAFF, Kaiserslautern, GERMANY.

Telegraphic Address: M. PFAFF.

QUOTATIONS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE. THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

Manufactured by the

Bièlefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.
H. KOCH & CO.

No Shuttle Carrier.



Cylinder, natural size.



No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited.

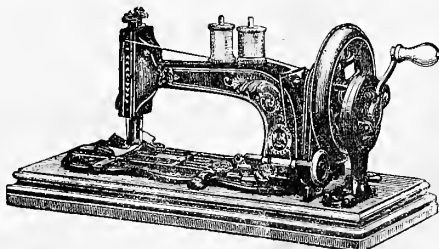
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SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,

BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

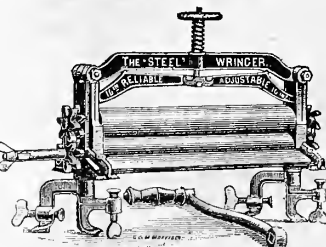
Branches—52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., Pall Mall, MANCHESTER.

Family
Hand
Machine.



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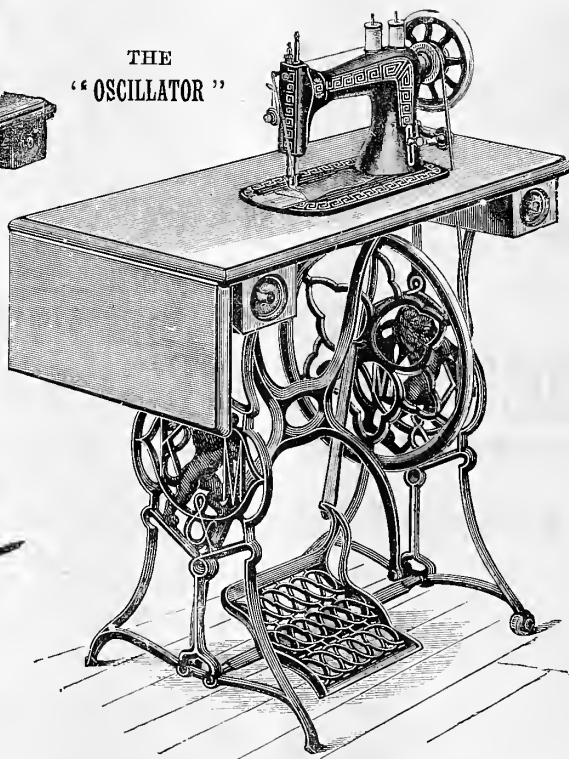
14 inch × 1½ inch.
15 inch × 2 inch.
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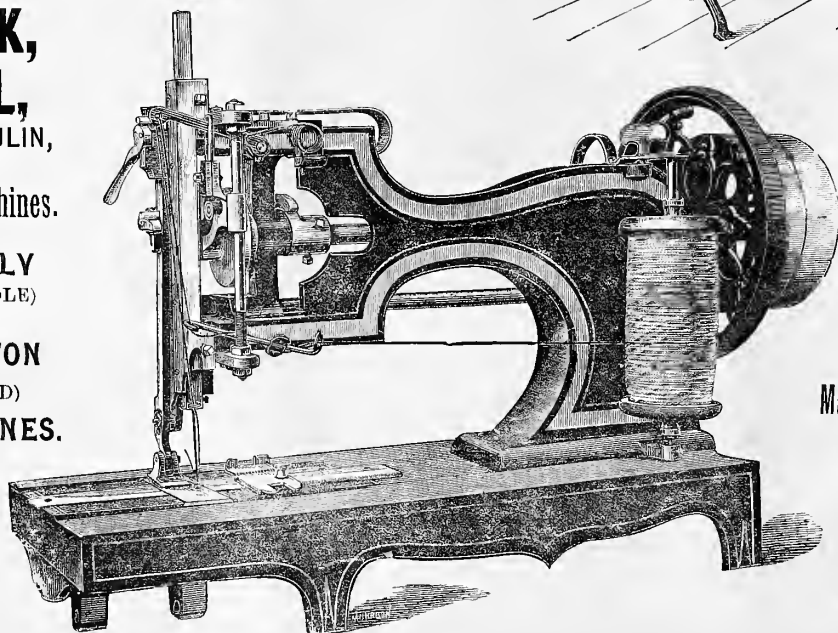


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**SACK,
SAIL,
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AND
Belt Machines.

FAMILY
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(HAND)
MACHINES.



Kilting
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Manufacturing
Machines
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FOUR
VARIETIES

W. FOSTER & CO.,

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Manufacturers of every Description of Perambulator Fittings, Hood Joints, Handles in Brass, China, and Wood. Brass Handle Rods, &c. Toy Fittings.



Bassinettes from 18s.

G. H. WELLS,
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151 & 153,
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ESTABLISHED 1862.

AGENTS WANTED

In every trade for the sale of our Rubber Stamps, cheapest and best in the world; good income may be realised; whole or spare time. Catalogue and Revised List Free.

WOOD & PALMER,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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AD. RIES & CO.,

45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.,

Manufacturers and Importers of
SWISS WATCHES.

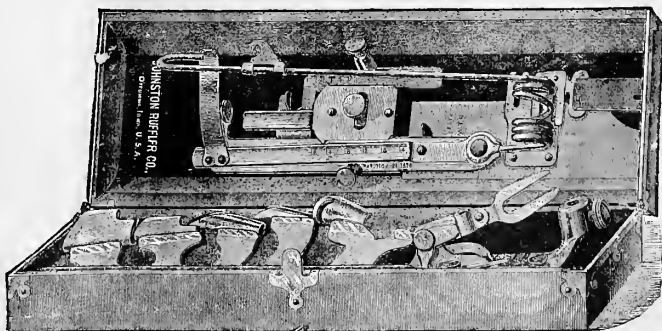
Ladies' and Gent's sizes in GOLD, SILVER, and METAL.

IMPORTERS OF IMITATION MARBLE CLOCKS.

WOODEN AND NICKEL CLOCKS AT ALL PRICES.

Sole Agents for Great Britain and the Colonies of
JUNKER & RUH'S well-known Sewing Machines.
WHEN WRITING FOR LISTS, SEND BUSINESS CARD.

THE JOHNSTON SET OF ATTACHMENTS



HAS been improved by making them all heavier and stronger, and by giving them a superior nickel-plated finish. The Ruffler has a detachable under Blade and a separate Shirring Plate to go into the machine in place of the Shuttle Race Cover. The Tuckmarker has a slot in the bed plate to adapt it to the use either with a long or short presser foot. It has a steel blade under the wheel to make a sharper crease, and two screws on independently adjust either the marker or gauge. All placed in a velvet-lined box made by the Johnston Ruffler Company expressly for their set. They are now prepared to furnish them for all the different kinds of sewing machines.

These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

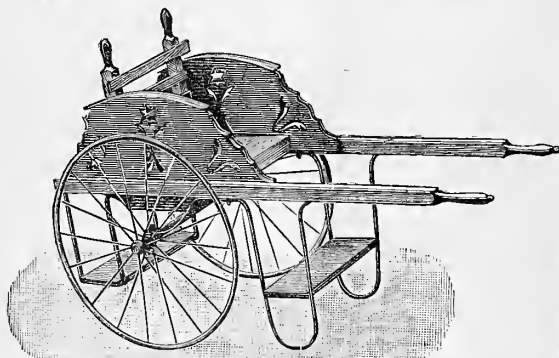
JOHNSTON RUFFLER COMPANY,
OTTUMWA, IOWA, U.S.A.

N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

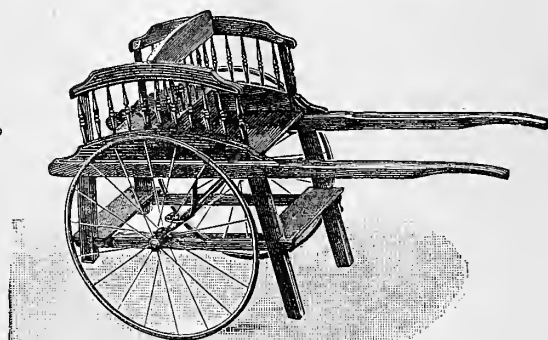
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STAR
TOYS AND MAIL CARTS
 ARE THE BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.



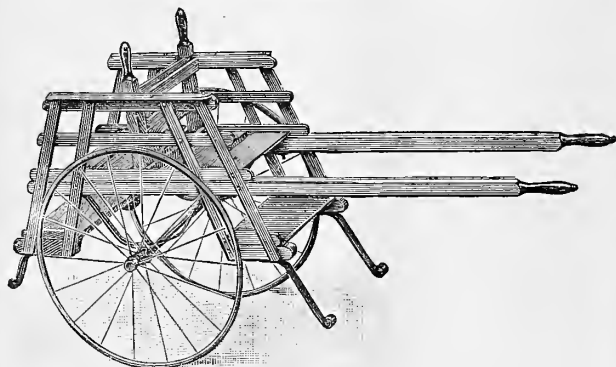
These are exact Miniatures of our High-Class Carriages.



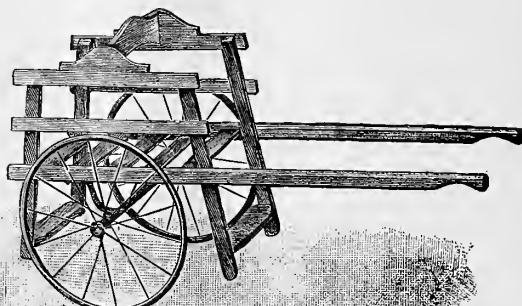
No. 7. Stained Light and Varnished, with 23 in. Wheels and Steel Springs.



No. 9. Painted and Lined Out Carriage Style, 23 in. Wheels and Steel Springs.



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No. 1. Stained Light and Varnished, with 18 in. Wheels.

DEALERS SHOULD SEND FOR LISTS BEFORE PLACING ORDERS.

THE STAR PERAMBULATOR CO.

Factories: Anchor Works, Brewery Road; and Fakenham Street, N.

Offices: 104, BLUNDELL STREET, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.

SINGER'S V.S. New V.S. Vibrating V.S. Shuttle Machine

Is the BEST HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINE ever offered to the Public.

It has the SIMPLEST SHUTTLE, SHORTEST NEEDLE, BEST STITCH ADJUSTMENT,
MOST PERFECT TENSION, IS NOISELESS, and MAKES THE PRETTIEST STITCH.

Complete Accessories, Handsome Cabinet Work.

EASY TO BUY.

EASY TO LEARN.

EASY TO WORK.

FOR CASH 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT. Or on Hire with Option of Purchase.

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR OLD MACHINES.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

And 443 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

NEEDLES for Singer Medium and Family, 2s. per gross, 3d. extra for postage. S. COX & CO., Manufacturers, Alcester.

SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, for London Central Office, a first-class young lady to act as Saleswoman, and to give instruction on the sewing machine. Must be experienced—"Saleswoman," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office, 28, Paternoster Row.

FACTORY TRAVELLER.—WANTED, by a Sewing Machine Company, a Traveller for the factory trade. Must understand sewing machines, and one who has served in a similar capacity before preferred.—"Factory," care of *Sewing Machine Gazette*, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

WHOLESALE AGENCY for MACHINES.— Advertiser, having first-class premises with shop in the centre of the City of London, is open to represent a good German maker of sewing machines.—Address "Agency," care of *Sewing Machine Gazette*, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

NOVELTIES.—Advertiser, dealing in domestic machinery, and an expert with the sewing machine, having a fine shop in one of the best parts of Manchester, is open to take up the sale of novelties and useful appliances for the home.—"Novelties," care of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

WANTED, address of maker of machine for embroiderying anchors, &c., for sailor suits.—Address Mr. Richardson, Wallis & Linnell, Kettering

COMMISSION offered to Traveller calling on ironmongers, sewing-machine dealers, and others. Please state ground covered and what line to "Special," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

TRAVELLER working West of England in Sewing Machines and Oils is open for commission to work with same.—"Push," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.
NOV. 1st, 1889.

Hire-Purchase System.

SELLING HIRED GOODS.

AT the Southampton County Court, on the 15th October, Samuel M. Silverman, furniture dealer, Waterloo Place, Southampton, for whom Mr. Tayler appeared, sought to recover the sum of £2 19s. from Herbert B. Röhss, commission agent, of Bevois Hill, damages for the wrongful conversion of goods belonging to plaintiff. Mr. Tayler stated that £1 19s. 3d. was the amount due for the goods, and the remainder was damage for the sale. In the months of January and March last year plaintiff entered into an agreement with Charles Smith, who agreed to hire goods of the plaintiff, and to pay for them by instalments, and on payment of these he was to become entitled to the furniture. Smith paid instalments up to July, this year, when the plaintiff by accident heard that the goods, on which £1 19s. 3d. was due, were about to be sold by the defendant by auction. He went and told the defendant that he had no right to sell the things, but he sold them, and he replied that he had the right to sell, as rent was owing.

The defendant stated that the goods were the property of his tenant, and as the owner of the premises in Bedford Place, occupied by Smith, he had a lien on them. Smith was indebted in the sum of £11 18s. to him for rent, and he bought the property.

Smith was called, and said he never had anything of the plaintiff. He did not sign the agreement produced, and could not tell who did, neither did he pay any instalments. He supposed his wife, who had gone away to London, and got him into debt, got the goods.

In the end his Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with costs on the higher scale, and said it was a question whether Smith ought not to be brought up in another court for converting the property.

GUARANTEEING HIRE INSTALMENTS.

At last there has been decided the case of Ramsden v. Laurence, lately remitted from the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court,

in which Archibald Ramsden, pianoforte dealer, of Leeds, and New Bond Street (for whom Mr. R. Welsh appeared), sought to recover from George Laurence, late of the Quarries, Marsh, Huddersfield, but now said to be residing in London (who was defended by Mr. J. J. Milnes), £40, the amount of five instalments due upon a pianoforte sold upon the hire system to the defendant's son (J. W. Laurence, of Maida Vale), which instalments, it was alleged, were guaranteed by the defendant. The case had been once adjourned on the application of the defendant's solicitor, who produced a medical certificate that the defendant was unwell. In 1886, the plaintiff stated, a £96 pianoforte was hired by the defendant's son, and for this three quarterly instalments of £8 each were paid. Failing further payment, the defendant's son was pressed, and his wife then guaranteed the payments. She did not fulfil this promise, and judgment was given against her in a London county court, and an execution put into the house. At this point the defendant wrote, asking the plaintiff to give his son and daughter-in-law the time they asked, and saying that he would be responsible for any loss the giving of such time might incur, his letter concluding: "I will make good any loss you may sustain by waiting." Plaintiff thereupon withdrew the execution, but the instalments were not paid, and it afterwards turned out that the defendant's son had sub-let his house furnished, and that, having failed to pay the rent to his landlord, the latter levied an execution for his rent, the pianoforte in question being seized with the other furniture. An instalment of £8 became due after the defendant gave the guarantee, making up the £40, for which the defendant (whose solicitors finally wrote to the plaintiff stating that he was an undischarged bankrupt) was now sued. Mr. Milnes, for the defence, stated that his instructions were that the defendant's son requested a month further time to pay his instalments, and that the letter of the defendant was written with reference to that month, and the guarantee was only for that period. In any case, however, the guarantee could not be for instalments coming due after the date of the guarantee, and the last instalment claimed should therefore be struck out. He further submitted that evidence could be given to explain the period of the guarantee. The Judge decided that the guarantee was not for a fixed time, but that the plaintiff had proved it was to cover him up to the date. The defendant did not appear in Court, but had sent a letter to his solicitor stating that he would be in Huddersfield by the train arriving 2.58, and Mr. Milnes asked that he should be allowed to give evidence. His Honour thought that the man had behaved most disrespectfully to the Court and to his opponents, and said that he would not give him time. Mr. Milnes: I do not defend his conduct, your Honour. The Judge: He can come and move for a new trial if he has any complaint to make, and very likely I shall grant him one upon terms. Judgment was now given for the plaintiff for £32, with costs,

ALLEGED ILLEGAL SEIZURE.

On the 5th October, at the Belfast Recorder's Court, before Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Wm. McCarthy, of 41, Madrid Street, Ballymacarrett, shipwright, brought an action against George Ross McKenzie and Wm. F. Proctor, Donegall Square North, sewing machine manufacturers, trading as "The Singer Manufacturing Company," for the recovery of £15, loss and damage sustained by plaintiff by reason of the defendants having, under colour of an alleged civil bill decree, illegally seized and sold certain household chattels of the plaintiff, of the value of £15, for an alleged claim of £3 16s., and also for that the defendants seized and took goods which were protected by law against seizure, and sold, to the plaintiff's damage, and also for having made an excessive distress. Mr. P. J. Kelly (instructed by Mr. Andrew McElean) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Wm. Harper defended. His Honour dismissed the case without prejudice.

Echoes from the Sister Isle.

THE wholesale trade has been decidedly brisk in the north of Ireland, caused in part by the starting of several new firms, and competition has naturally been keen; but the honours seem to be about equally divided between the Wheeler & Wilson and the Singer, both firms securing several good lines.

In Belfast the Singer Company has secured the contract for fitting up the new factory lately acquired by Messrs. Salvage & Co., Limited, of Bedford Street. The order

is for seventy oscillating shuttle machines and benches for driving by power. It also includes the fitting up of cutting knives, &c. This is one of the largest orders, if not the very largest, placed in Belfast, and the Singer people are rejoicing exceedingly, as hitherto this firm almost exclusively used machines of other makes, and it was only after a careful and critical trial that Messrs. Salvage decided to place their order with the Singer Company.

* * *

Amongst other large orders placed with the Singer Company, in Belfast, has been one from the Hope Street factory for machines for both their country factories as well as for their city house.

* * *

Both the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Companies have secured substantial lines at Londonderry.

* * *

The Singer Company are issuing a handbill from their Belfast office, which says, that since 1885 over 4,000 oscillating shuttle machines have been sold in that district alone. They also give the names of a number of their patrons, and invite reference to a certain firm in their district who are using 700 of these machines, 300 of which have been purchased during the past three years. This sounds like big business.

* * *

The Wheeler & Wilson Company are making the most of their "Grand Prize," while the Singer and the Howe by no means neglect to let it be known that they have been awarded "gold medals."

* * *

The Singer Company have taken a very extensive warehouse close to the new premises that are now in course of erection for them at the corner of Donegall Square and Donegall Place, Belfast.

* * *

The retail trade has been fairly good, and would have been better but for the action of one company who has been encouraging their canvassers in the dishonest and degrading system of inducing hirers of machines of other makes to return them and take theirs instead. It is well known and patent to all in the trade that this kind of thing can only be accomplished by cutting prices, supplemented by a string of lies and deception of every kind. It is really astonishing that such miserable tricks should be tolerated, while the powers that be of the various companies deprecate, or say they deprecate such action. To pursue this pernicious system, it is absolutely necessary that the men be taught *deception* and *dishonesty*, or they could not do it. Do the responsible parties realise and appreciate what this means? If so, what becomes of the oft repeated cry, "Let us strive to elevate the tone and character of the trade?"

* * *

The Bradbury Company have now very large and commodious premises in Belfast, and are doing good business, especially in perambulators.

* * *

Mr. W. Keating, lately superintendent of the Bradbury Company city canvassers, has joined the Singer Company, and has taken the management of their Sligo branch in succession to Mr. G. Shaw, transferred to Dundalk.

* * *

The Singer Company have had their hands full of law lately. Amongst other cases they were defendants in an action brought against them by one of their late *employés* to recover his guarantee fund. This they successfully resisted on the grounds that he had broken his agreement. A full report will be found on another page, and we recommend it to the consideration of the trade.

* * *

The Bradbury Company talk very hopefully of the future success of their hemstitch machine. Their interest in this branch is being looked after by the veteran Mr. J. Pauley.

* * *

The Howe Company seem to be doing an increased trade both in machines and cycles. With the Paris Gold Medal emblazoned on their banner, success should attend their efforts.

* * *

The Singer Company are determined to lose no opportunity that presents itself for advertising. They

have, during the summer, hoisted on no less a place than the Giants' Causeway, a large advertisement consisting of the well-known "S" poster as a centre with ornamental wings, on which are set forth the "superiority," &c., of their machines. This is surmounted with a scrolled carved top, the whole presenting a very attractive advertisement.

"ULSTER."

Sewing Machines v. Tricycles.

ON the 11th October, at the Dartford County Court, Mr. Edward Webster, manager of the Singer Company's depôt in Hythe Street, Dartford, brought an action against J. Rayner, a care-taker at the Rookery, Hawley.

Mr. Woodcock was for plaintiff, and Mr. C. C. Ridley for defendant.

This was an action to recover possession of a sewing machine (value £4 10s.) and £1 in cash alleged to have been delivered to defendant as security for the worth of a tricycle, said to have been had on approval, and which was disapproved and returned.

Mr. Woodcock having made a lucid and expansive opening in explanation of his version of the case,

Plaintiff: I am manager of the Singer Co.'s shop at Dartford, and have been for three months. A man named Poer is a canvasser of the company. In consequence of something he said, I went to the Rookery at Hawley, to look at a tricycle, on September 7th. I saw defendant and a tricycle. I wanted a second-hand one. Defendant said the lowest he would take for it would be £5, and that he had a receipt showing that it cost £17 10s., that it was an old-fashioned machine, but a thorough bargain. I said I didn't understand tricycles, but if he would let me try it, I would give notice of withdrawal of money from the savings bank, and would give part payment and a sewing machine as security. Mr. Poer was present at the interview, which did not result in anything definite, but between nine and ten o'clock in the evening defendant came to me at Dartford, and I made a like offer. He said he could only take money down, as he wished to put it in the bank. Afterwards he agreed to take a sewing machine valued at £4 10s., and said he should want a sovereign. This was a security till I had decided whether I should have the tricycle. Defendant signed the receipt produced in my presence. Defendant said the machine was in thorough good repair, had ball bearings, and had only a trifle the matter with the treadle. I tried the machine, but could not drive it. The nuts kept working off the wheels, and the wheels came nearly off, and had to be repeatedly tightened. On Monday evening I took the tricycle back to Hawley. A lad took it in, and said defendant was not there then. On the following day I went and saw defendant, and said I didn't approve of the tricycle. He said the bargain was settled and he meant to keep the sewing machine and £1, and I must fight it out.

Cross-examined: I have a standing salary. I make a weekly return to Messrs. Singer of the machines in hand. I pay in for all machines sold. I had bought this machine, fortunately, to make a present to a sister at Huddersfield. I had just bought it. I bought it from Singer's. I have one more belonging to me. I made no return to Messrs. Singer as to what had become of it—I had no reason to do so. I swear I said something of having the tricycle on trial. I rode it a little while on the Saturday morning—twice round the lawn. I did not say I should have some money during the day, and would come and see him in the evening. I was to pay £5 for the tricycle, and the value of the machine was about £4 10s. Yet I gave him a sovereign as well, but that was because he would not take the sewing machine as security without it. I drew out the receipt—it is all in my handwriting. At the time of signing the "10s." and "on approval" were on the receipt. Defendant looked at the receipt—I don't say he read it. Nothing was said of giving a receipt for the machine, nor did I say I would bring a proper stamped one up. I said if he chose to keep the sewing machine I would bring him a stamped receipt for it. Defendant's boy came for a receipt for the sewing machine on the Sunday morning, and I told the boy defendant had given me a receipt, but he did not want one till I settled about the tricycle. I rode the tricycle home on the Sunday morning. I don't know about telling Mr. Godden, of the "Bull," I had bought the tricycle; I don't remember seeing him. I rode the tricycle back to Hawley on the Sunday. I like tricycle riding. It was very hard work. I fully expected that. The boy said, "I hope I shall not hear anything of taking it in." He did not ask me for a receipt. I have since had notice to take the tricycle away.

Re-examined: There is no pretence for saying that I had no right to deal with the sewing machine. I did not regard the ride round the lawn as a trial of the tricycle. If I had decided to keep the tricycle and he the sewing machine I would have given a receipt for the latter. He said he was a straight-dealing man, and if I kept the tricycle he would pay me 10s. back.

Arthur Poer, plaintiff's collector, deposed to accompanying the plaintiff to the Rookery, and corroborated his statement as to what was said and done there on the occasion of the first interview, when no definite arrangement was made.

Cross-examined: Plaintiff rode the tricycle round the lawn two or three times, and said it went very hard. Defendant said he would not let it go out of the grounds unless £5 was paid down.

Re-examined: In my opinion the ride round the lawn was not regarded by either party as the trial of the machine.

Mrs. Mary Webster: I am the wife of plaintiff. On the evening of the 7th September defendant called to the shop, and asked my husband if he intended buying the tricycle, and he said on the condition that he let him have it on approval. Defendant said he must have security, and my husband said he would let him have a sewing machine and a

sovereign. The receipt produced was written by my husband, and defendant signed it. The receipt was then exactly as now. The words "on approval" were then there. I am quite certain that my husband was to have trial of the tricycle before purchasing it.

Cross-examined: Defendant read the receipt before signing it. It has not been altered since. The sewing machine was my husband's own, he had bought it to give to my sister. My husband did not say that he would give a receipt to defendant for the sewing machine. My husband was out on the Saturday with the tricycle only about an hour.

Chas. Whitehead was to have been called, as an experienced tricycle rider, to speak to the condition of the tricycle, but the Judge did not consider the evidence material.

Mr. Ridley then reserved his address to the jury, and called Defendant, who said: On the 7th September plaintiff came to see me as to the tricycle. I told him I wanted £5 ready money. He asked if he could ride it, and got on it, and rode it over three-quarters of a mile. He then said he would give £4 10s. for it, but I said I would not take a farthing under £5. Plaintiff said he had not the money then, but he should have money in for sewing machines in the evening, and would fetch it. Not a word was said as to approval. I went to his shop in the evening to ask if he meant making the purchase, and he said he could not get the money in, or he would have been up. I am certain he said nothing of having it on trial. He asked me in, and offered me his watch on security, and afterwards a machine, and I asked to look at the sewing machines. He recommended one, and I ultimately agreed to accept the sewing machine and £1 for the tricycle. Plaintiff objected that I should have more than £5, and I said I would throw a lamp in. He said he must have a bit of paper to show that he had paid me for the tricycle. He wrote the paper produced, which I signed. There was no "on approval" when I signed, that has been put at the bottom since. I said I did not want Singer's people to come on me for the sewing machine, and I asked for a receipt as to it. He said he would write one out and bring it up, but I forgot to ask for it when he came on the Sunday morning. Immediately after I sent my lad to his shop for it. He brought the tricycle back in my absence on the Monday evening. It was not in the same condition then, the wheels having been more bent. I never agreed to let plaintiff have the tricycle on trial.

Cross examined: I threatened to charge for warehousing the tricycle if it were not fetched away. I am a caretaker, but pay rent of premises. I considered I had bought the sewing machine out and out. I left the shop without a receipt for it. Plaintiff did not ask me to read the receipt. I just looked at it. I read it through. On the Monday plaintiff asked me what I was going to do, and I said nothing—he had bought the tricycle, and tried it before buying. It was a good trial where my master rides.

By the Judge: He said he had not time to write a receipt for the sewing machine.

The Judge: If there was time to write one there was time to write the other.

Plaintiff, recalled, by his Honour: I never mentioned my watch as security. I spell "approval"—"a p p r o v a l e." (Laughter.)

The Judge: Then why did you spell it with one "p" here? (Laughter.) Plaintiff: I'm not a very good scholar.

Thomas Wood said that on the 8th September he went to the shop at Dartford of which plaintiff was manager, and asked for a receipt for the sewing machine. He said he would bring a proper stamped receipt up in the week. On the Monday evening witness went to the Rookery gate, when plaintiff came and asked if he had the receipt. He said something about bringing the tricycle. Witness told plaintiff he did not want to get himself in any bother through letting him in.

Mr. Robert Godden: I keep the "Bull" at Hawley. I saw plaintiff with the tricycle on September 8th. He says he doesn't know me, but he has seen me more than a dozen times. He called on the Saturday before, and wanted to buy some fowls of me. He said he had bought a tricycle up the road, and was going to fetch it.

Mr. Ridley addressed the jury, saying the point they had to decide was—was the tricycle sold on approval or out and out? He argued that if a man bought a thing on trial he would not pay for it till approved. As to the receipt, he said it bore an appearance which was thoroughly consistent with the statement of defendant that "on approval," and "10s." had been added after it was signed. It was an odd form of security, if a security, to make it up with a sewing machine and sovereign. Why not a more expensive machine? After commenting on the evidence, he urged that there was a complete sale of the tricycle, and not, as represented, a bargain on approval.

Mr. Woodcock, replying, said he had no doubt the receipt was in the same state when signed as now. Probably defendant, in his off-hand, unbusiness-like manner, did not notice the words "on approval," but was it likely a respectable man like plaintiff and his wife would be parties to such an unscrupulous act as the subsequent addition? Unless the jury concluded that plaintiff had committed forgery, and he and his wife perjury, the document produced was conclusive in his favour. He (the solicitor) attributed the peculiar form of the writing of the document to the fact that plaintiff was a man of very limited education. He thought the jury would have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that plaintiff's story was reasonable, probable, and true.

The Judge said that if ever there was a case in which the services of a jury were needful this was one, and he was very thankful to be relieved from responsibility in the matter. No doubt on one side or the other there had been deliberate perjury, for, as this transaction took place only in September last, the witnesses could not plead forgetfulness. There was something graver, as it was suggested that the receipt had been tampered with. If the jury considered this had been done, there was an end of the case, as a man who could utter a forged or tampered receipt was not to be believed on oath. It seemed to him that the lad Wood and Mr. Godden were the only disinterested witnesses.

The jury, having retired for about a quarter of an hour to consult, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

The Judge said this would be a verdict for £5 10s., reduced to £1 5s. (5s. for use of the machine) if the sewing machine was returned in a week. Costs were allowed, and solicitor's fee.

The Statute of Limitations.

AT the Bow County Court, on October 14th, was heard, before his Honour Judge Prentice, the case of *Girton v. Morris*: The plaintiff carries on business at 106, Bow Road, and is a dealer in sewing machines and bicycles. The defendant lives in Empson Street, Burnley, and is in the service of a railway company, and the action was to recover £8 19s. 6d. balance of £9 10s., the amount of a promissory note for the price of a bicycle sold to a person named Vickers.

The statement of account ran thus:—"1882, 31st August. Amount of joint and several promissory notes of defendant and William Henry Vickers, payable by one instalment, 10s., 1st September, 1882, and balance by weekly instalments of 1s. 6d.—£9 10s. Cash 10s. 6d."

Mr. Haynes, solicitor, of Bow, appeared for the plaintiff.

Defendant's wife said: Your Honour, this is out of date. It was seven years last August. I detained the machine, and wanted the plaintiff to take it away, but he would not do so.

Mr. Haynes contended that the debt was not out of date, and said that the plea of the Statute of Limitations had not been pleaded by the defendant. The plaintiff lost sight of the defendant for a considerable time, and, therefore, he could not proceed against him sooner. He also gave the plaintiff a false address. In default of one payment under the note, the whole amount would be due. The defendant, who was the surety, had sold the bicycle and put the money in his pocket.

The wife: I asked the plaintiff to fetch it away.

The plaintiff proved a payment of 1s. 6d. by Vickers (the principal) within the six years, and otherwise confirmed Mr. Haynes's statement.

His Honour said he thought the plaintiff could not recover, having referred to "Addison on Contracts." The plaintiff's contention that one of the parties having paid money within the six years makes both of them liable is wrong.

Judgment for the defendant, no costs.

Embezzlement by a Singer Employee.

AT the Durham Michaelmas Quarter Sessions Michael Dobbs, a man of very respectable appearance, until recently manager of the North and South Shields branches of the Singer Manufacturing Company, was charged with feloniously and fraudulently embezzling and stealing two sums of money amounting to 11s. 3d. and 13s. 6d. between the months of January and July, 1889. (See *Gazette*, Oct.)

Mr. Dale prosecuted, and Mr. Lloyd defended.

In opening the case Mr. Dale stated that the prisoner had held a position of considerable responsibility, and he was allowed to use his discretion in buying old machines from intending purchasers of one of the Singer Manufacturing Company's sewing machines. Now it appeared that a young lady named Sarah Allan had purchased a machine on the 3rd day of January for £7 15s. 3d., which was the price of the machine, less the 10 per cent. discount which was allowed for cash. The receipt showed that a sum of £7 15s. 3d. had been paid, but on the counterfoil it appeared that 12s. 6d. had been allowed for an old machine, and thus the cash received appeared to be £7 2s. 9d. Miss Allan had never possessed an old machine. In the second case a man named Septimus Scott had purchased a machine, and on the counterfoil the sum of £4 9s. was charged for a machine. In the receipt and in the counterfoil it appeared as £3 15s. 6d., 13s. 6d. having been allowed for a machine which the prisoner purported he had taken in part exchange from Mr. Scott for the new machine. Mr. Scott had never had a machine. He confined the case to these two items, though there were many others, and he would prove the facts he had stated, which, he submitted, constituted a gross fraud.

William Richard Fisher, manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company in the North of England, stated that the prisoner was under his control in Mile End

Road, South Shields. It was the prisoner's duty to account for the money he received every week to witness. He was engaged under an agreement, which was handed in. The handwriting and signatures in the receipt for Miss Allan's machines, and also for Mr. Scott's machine, were in prisoner's handwriting. In the former case the receipt showed a deficiency of 11s. 3d., and in the latter 13s. 6d. Cross-examined: Prisoner had been in the employ of the company for six years. His average salary was £3 3s. per week. They bought back old machines, sometimes for less than their value. A large number of old machines were purchased in this way every year. There were old machines found in the shop at Shields, but they had not been taken from the purchasers referred to.

Sarah Jane Allan deposed to purchasing a machine, and stated that she did not send an old machine to Singers.

Septimus Scott spoke to the purchase of a machine, and stated that they did not send an old machine.

For the defence, Elizabeth Jackson stated that she had been employed as book-keeper at the South Shields branch of the Singer Manufacturing Company. She always saw machines when allowances had been made.

Mr. Lloyd, for the defence, stated that the prisoner had been in the employ of the company for ten years, and that he held a very responsible position. Prisoner had been in the habit of buying old machines from people who promised to buy new machines. He was allowed to exercise his discretion in this matter. The prisoner, he contended, did not intend to defraud, and although he had acted indiscreetly, he was doing so in the hope that it would benefit not only himself but his employers.

Mr. Dale, in reply, submitted that there was absolutely no defence offered, because if prisoner wished to benefit his employers he should have done so in a straightforward manner. The case was simple and clear, and there was no necessity to labour the case.

The Chairman directed the jury that if they thought prisoner did not intend to act dishonestly then they should acquit him, but pointed out that they had the evidence in black and white in prisoner's own handwriting of a clear and distinct fraud, and nothing was shown to the effect that he had received old machines from the purchasers named. After a few minutes' consultation the jury found prisoner guilty.

The Chairman said it was, no doubt, a painful case, but masters must be protected against being imposed upon in this manner by their servants, and prisoner must undergo twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On being sentenced the prisoner utterly broke down, weeping bitterly.

Rival Sewing Machine Agents in the Police Court.

JAMES FERGUSON, sewing machine manager, residing at 11, Royal Street, Gourock, was charged at the Greenock Police Court on the 10th October—Baillie MacOnie on the bench—with having on the 27th September, in Belville Street, assaulted John McCallum, sewing machine agent, residing in Bearhope Street, Greenock, by striking him one or more blows on the face to the injury of his person. He denied the charge, and was defended by Mr. William Stronach, writer.

John McCallum stated that he was agent for Messrs. Bradbury & Company's sewing machines, while Ferguson was manager for the Singer Company. On the evening of the 27th September he was in Belville Street, and there saw the accused, whom he was endeavouring to pass, but who, instead of allowing him to do so, stepped in his way and called him "black face." He (witness) retaliated by saying he was "pickery-face," when Ferguson aimed three blows at him with his hand, one of which struck him on the chin. The other two blows were caught on the arm. He also struck him on the jaw, and put himself into a fighting attitude, doing so without having received any provocation whatever.

Mr. Stronach: As a matter of fact, you are rivals in trade?

Witness: Oh, yes; that is the cause of the difference.

Mr. Stronach: Is it not a fact that you put yourself

into an attitude to strike Mr. Ferguson, and that he put himself into an attitude to defend himself?

Witness: No such thing.

Mrs. Houston, grocer, 24, Belville Street, said Ferguson and McCallum met opposite her shop door on the evening in question. She heard the words "black face" and "hickery-pickery-face" pass between them, and then Ferguson lifted his hand and struck him.

Mr. Stronach: What was McCallum doing when accused struck him?

Witness: I suppose he was saying "hickery-pickery." (Laughter.)

For the defence a boy named Alexander McFadzean said that on the evening in question he was helping Ferguson to deliver sewing machines in Belville Street. McCallum called Ferguson "pickery-face," and asked him if he were a pugilist, upon which accused only put up his hand to defend himself.

In the course of cross-examination it was elicited that McFadzean had not seen the men meet each other, although he held that they had not been long met when he observed them.

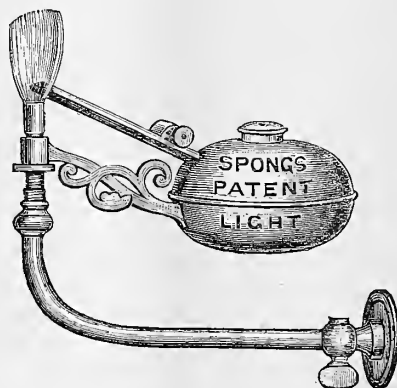
Another witness was brought forward for the defence, but his evidence was disallowed.

Baillie MacOnie found the charge proven, but in respect that the case was somewhat trifling he was inclined to impose a small penalty. The sentence was 5s. fine, or two days in jail.

Spong's Patent Light.

THE past few years we have been invited to inspect a number of new forms of lighting, many of them complicated and expensive, others cheap but objectionable. The latest invention in this direction is Spong's Patent Light, which is undeniably low in price, and as to its economy and brilliancy, we cannot do better than quote the opinion of Mr. H. Leicester Greville, F.I.C., F.C.S., late metropolitan gas examiner, and at present chemist to the Commercial Gas Co.

In his exhaustive report Mr. Leicester Greville says that the carburetter used in the Spong Patent Light increases the light obtained from 3·6 feet of gas from 3 to 18·5 candles; this is done at a consumption of paraffin of 290 grains per hour. After making due allowance for the cost of the oil used in the carburetter, the expert found that the saving is so great that 500 per cent. more light is obtained, this, he it said, at no increase in the consumption of gas.



From the wood-cut it will be seen that the invention consists of a small vessel, which is affixed to the gas bracket or chandelier, and supplying the same with oil. This done, and any person can effect the junction, the advantages of its use, viz., a steady, white light, without smell or smoke, and a greatly reduced expenditure for gas, are immediately realised.

This invention has everything to commend it, economy, safety, and efficacy, and adds one more to the many useful domestic appliances Messrs. Spong & Co. have on show at 226, High Holborn.

Correspondence.

* * * *This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.*

THE GLASGOW SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I have been expecting to see some of your readers questioning your correspondent respecting the above, which he has named the "Unity System," but during the six months I have been working under this so-called "Unity" system I have not found it much like unity, but very much like favouritism. The agreement of a salesman collector (Form 1,839) is sufficient to show what the system really is. What does your correspondent think of Clause 2, Sub-clause a, which sets forth that "a salesman collector receives a weekly salary and selling commission of 5s for each machine sold, and a hire commission of 5s. for each hire contract duly signed for each machine hired out by him, and on which not less than 5s. hire money has been paid by the hirer on or before the fifth Monday after delivery of machine, and 2s. 6d. for each account for a machine put out by other *employés*, which may subsequently be given in charge of the *employé*, payable on same conditions, but the *employé* shall not be entitled to this payment of 2s. 6d. on any machine put out in the district by any other collector salesman working for the same firm"?

Now we will see how this works between the collector salesman and the canvasser. The canvasser takes two orders from two servants, and the machines are supplied. The quarter's money is due in six weeks, but through the above clause in the poor collector's agreement he forfeits his two half-crowns; the fifth Monday is the extent of his grace; but not so with the canvasser. His commission would be safe for any length of time, and that is called "unity." It may be proper, but I would prefer a little more equality. Then we find the collector finds a tailor wants a machine, will pay 20s. on a certain date—about three days over the fifth Monday. He says, I cannot supply you for three days unless you can manage the 5s. by a given date; he cannot, so he will wait the three days. Later in the day the canvasser calls, takes the order, and delivers the machine at once. He gets his selling commission all right; the deposit is not paid for several days after the fifth Monday. So the poor collector has lost that 2s. 6d., but the salesman is quite safe; and yet this is unity. I have a case in my mind now, where the collector salesman called and found two young servants had just given an order for two machines of a certain make, and expected them the following day; but the collector knew his book, and less than one hour the two other maker's machines were there. But unfortunately there was no cash for about six weeks, and then the £8 18s. down—that, too, the poor salesman collector will lose; but the canvasser would have been quite safe if it had been his sale. I do not want to make the poor canvassers' position more difficult than it is, for those of us who know something about the weekly takings do not covet their position, but the term *unity* is certainly falsely applied. It may do for some old, broken-down swells, but that sort of thing does not do the business much good. I believe the sewing machine agents should regard their calling as a profession. We want smart and respectable men to start at the job in these days, men that will adhere strictly to honest business methods, and win the confidence of all. To be successful good behaviour and gentlemanly appearance are qualities of the greatest importance in these days of keen competition, then we may enjoy the principle of unity.

ONE WHO BELIEVES IN THE UNITY OF
EQUALITY.

THE CUTTING OF PRICES.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

SIR,—I have noticed in different issues of your esteemed paper strong hints in condemnation of price cutters. I have had nearly twenty years' experience in the sewing machine business, and, as you are aware, things were different when I started to what they are now, I started as a canvasser for one of the large companies (American), and was very successful, and later changed from one to another as circumstances altered cases. I can truthfully say that in my earlier experience, say for ten years at least, such a thought as price cutting never occurred to me, and it has only been entertained since I started on my own account as a dealer about three years ago. I am writing this more for the purpose of a caution to canvassers than anything else, as the benefit which I shall derive for my pains are nothing. I said I started about three years ago, and I can say that I started my business fairly, charging the same prices that others charged, and was making very good headway, not selling a large number of sewing machines, but doing a very respectable trade. I never mentioned any opponent's name, or said a word for or against the merits of any maker's machine, or pretended that mine were in any way better than others. It became known, however, to one of the largest companies' district managers that I was doing well, and he at once put on seven men in place of one or two who had done the sole amount of work before, and which could do it comfortably enough now if it were not for the determination on the part of this big company to drive everybody else off the ground that the inheritance might be theirs. Those seven men were of the class that seemed to scruple at nothing only so long as they could deprive me of an order. All kinds of the most villainous intrigues were resorted to. Sales effected by me with persons on terms for a month on trial were sure to be found out, and the machines in nine cases out of ten returned to me for no fault whatever. Those very men had been, in some mysterious way, furnished with trade circulars purporting to have emanated from the very persons of whom I bought my machines. People were told that I was cheating them, as the same machines could be bought in London at half the prices charged by me. I put up with that scandalous proceeding for some time, but, feeling that I was having the ground knocked away from under me, I resolved to try the old maxim that a half a loaf was better than no bread, and meeting a couple of the gentlemen canvassers above referred to one day, I told them what I had resolved to do. I said, "You have told persons that the same machines which I am selling can be bought in London for half the money. Very good," said I, "I will not trouble my customers to go to London to get them, but I will supply them at those prices in this very town if that will benefit you." I need not tell you, sir, it is nearly two years ago now, and I have sold hundreds of machines since, and the canvassers in question wish that I was in another world, and not the best of those either. I can truthfully say that the abominable tricks practised by these men never occurred to my mind in all my canvassing experience. Perhaps some other price-cutter will relate his or her experience in your next issue.

I am, sir, what I am compelled to be,

A PRICE-CUTTER.

THE TYRANNY OF LANDLORDS.

To the Editor of The Sewing Machine Gazette.

SIR,—The sympathy of the whole community has been recently justly aroused on behalf of the dock labourers, but there is also another class whose services are of special benefit to artisans and labourers alike, and who suffer under great difficulties in the struggle for an honest and decent living. I refer to the small shopkeepers, who not only supply at a moderate profit the daily needs of those who live on weekly wages, but also when work is slack do many a friendly turn for their poorer neighbours. The small shopkeepers' chief difficulties may be summed up as follow:—(1) The heavy rent charged by the landlord. (2) The heavy rates assessed upon such exorbitant rent. (3) The liability to have such rent raised so soon as business in the neighbourhood flourishes. (4) The absence of compensation for goodwill of business when the landlord, either from desire for higher rent or other

personal reasons, gives him notice to quit. (5) The consequent disadvantages under which he labours in competition with his chronic enemies, the Universal Provider, Service Stores, and other unlimited concerns. On the first four points the small shopkeeper has the sympathy of those in a larger way of business throughout London. But the day is assuredly drawing near when the right of the tenant will have to be considered as of at least equal importance with that of the landlord—the right to the full benefit of that which his labour, zeal and energy have produced. It is time that an investment wherein only the money of the capitalist, and not his daily labour, has been invested shall be legally restrained from usurious interest. Investment in land and in houses is unlike many other investments, in which special heavy risks have to be discounted. Houses, whether for habitation only, or for habitation and trade combined, are a public necessity, and the power of the law would not be strained were it to step in, and (as in the case of other necessities, such as the gas supply) establish a maximum interest on the original value, beyond which rent should not be legally charged or legally recoverable. It may be asserted that the right to supply gas is a monopoly. True; but I know of no greater monopoly than to provide the habitations of a neighbourhood or the depôts from which such neighbourhood draws the supply of provisions, clothing, and furniture needful to its existence.

I have often had occasion, while fighting "forlorn hopes" in the Liberal cause, to plead on behalf of tenant farmers for the three F's—Fair Rent, Fixity of Tenure, and Free Sale; but I am of opinion, Sir, that for the Londoner, and especially for the small shopkeeper, these three F's are as much needed as for the agriculturist. As to "Fair Rent," I cannot discern in what sense of equity the right of the landlord of shop property exceeds that of the landlord of private houses, yet it is well known that the rent and premium for a shop may indicate from 20 to 30 on the original cost, while the landlord of a private house rarely, if ever, obtains more than from 5 to 7 per cent. Moreover, the landlord has no just claim on the value of the goodwill, which has grown solely from the tenant's industry and skill in his business—no claim whatever, either during tenancy or on the tenant leaving. The landlord has let the premises for a certain business—has charged as much he could get. His rent is secured to him by the law of distress, and his premises are protected by the "fair wear and tear" clauses; and further, continuous letting is secured by the business being established. The tenant should on his side be equally secure against unjust raising of rent, unjust notice to quit, and unjust seizure of the goodwill created alone by the tenant. The burden arising from the present state of things presses primarily upon the tenant, but is indeed severely felt by the community at large. Retailers are compelled to charge a higher price for their goods in order to meet the landlord's extortionate demands, and the public, especially in poor neighbourhoods, have no alternative but to pay it.

This letter is already so long that I must defer till another date the further suggestions I would put forward for placing the small shopkeeper in a more favourable position, and removing the burden of high prices from those who are the bone and sinew of our national wealth.

Yours, &c., JAMES HAYSMAN,
Liberal candidate for Mile End.

Finchley Road.

The Branston Sewing Machine Company.

IN a recent issue we announced the registration of the Branston Sewing Machine Company, formed for the purpose of placing on the market a new two-reel machine. We hear that they will shortly be ready to supply the trade with machines, a large number of which are in course of manufacture. They have taken very handsome and extensive premises at 59, Holborn Viaduct, as offices and showrooms, and will open same during the current month.

The Paris Exhibition Awards.

IN our last issue we gave a list of the principal awards at the Paris Exhibition, and now at foot give a complete record of same.

The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company advertised in our last issue that they had received the "Highest Award." This was not correct, as they discovered when we had gone to press, and sent us the following letter:—

TO THE EDITOR OF "SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to our advertisement as it appeared in your issue for this month, it is, I find, scarcely correct, although I was under the impression, when handing you the matter, that the gold medal was the *highest award*. In your next number please alter the wording in accordance therewith.

Yours faithfully,

Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Manager.

October 2nd, 1889.

Several correspondents have written us, calling attention to the fact that our report of the awards and the Vertical Feed Company's advertisement do not agree. The error arose, we find, in the wording of the telegram, which was received in London by the Vertical Feed Company announcing the award, and that Company, on finding out their mistake, at once corrected same.

LIST OF THE JURY.

Agnellet Parfait...	...	...	France
Gotendorf	...	...	U.S.A.
Godillot (Alexis)	...	...	France
Hurtu	...	...	France
Peugeot (Benjamin)	...	...	France
Legat	...	...	France

GRAND PRIZE.

Cornely (E.) et fils	...	...	France
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.	...	...	U.S.A.
Batley et Keats	...	...	France
Reece Button-hole Machine Co.	...	...	U.S.A.

GOLD MEDALS.

H. Vigneron et Cie	...	...	France
Bonnaz	...	...	France
Darracq	...	...	France
Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.	...	...	U.S.A.
Howe Machine Co.	...	...	Great Britain
New Home Sewing Machine Co.	...	...	U.S.A.
Pain Shoe Lasting Cie...	...	...	U.S.A.
Singer Manufacturing Co.	...	...	U.S.A.
White Sewing Machine Co.	...	...	U.S.A.

SILVER MEDALS.

Bâcle (D.)	...	...	France
Brion frères	...	...	France
Lachman Overseaming Sewing Machine Co.	...	...	Great Britain
Thabourin	...	...	France

BRONZE MEDALS.

Dorman Sewing Machine and Engineering Co.	...	...	Great Britain
Huguenin	...	...	France
Nash (Isidor)	...	...	Great Britain
Onfray	...	...	France

The Rise in the Price of Mangles.

THE new prices of mangles as announced in our last issue have been submitted to by dealers in a more or less sullen manner. Most of the trade have felt it imperative to increase the retail prices of their mangles; some have decided not to handle them in the future. Others say that the Mangle Makers' Association, if they are going to make an annual increase of 10 per cent., ought to announce it a little earlier than the first week in October.

Mr. H. V. Lloyd writes, "I do not complain, because I believe labour should be well paid, and the result is always more satisfactory where it is paid well. I have been compelled to raise my prices."

The small dealers now are at a greater disadvantage than ever as regards prices, and we hear of courses being adopted by some such firms to secure better terms, which the Makers' Association in its supreme wisdom have not and cannot provide against.

A Union of Repairers.

DURING the past month there have been held several meetings of sewing machine repairers residing in the east of London, for the purpose of discussing their grievances and taking steps to remedy same.

Mr. Isidor Nasch has taken a leading part in bringing the trade together, and has placed before the repairers, in his usual forcible manner, the reasons why they should seek to put an end to the forces which are crippling them. As is well known, Whitechapel is a great manufacturing district; and for some years past about a dozen small firms have made the repairing of sewing machines a leading feature of their business. They now find that the makers are supplying parts to the public at the same price as to the trade, thus rendering the existence of the repairers more and more precarious. Further, both makers and importers are now selling a single new machine to the public at the wholesale price.

At the time of going to press the repairers have not yet decided what course to adopt, but are practically agreed that a union of the trade is desirable.

Sewing Machine Trade in Dublin.

TRADER advices are very much the same as last month. We are now expecting the usual winter sales, consequent on the change of weather, and hope to see a very great improvement all round, bringing happiness and contentment to the hard-working tradesmen, not forgetting our canvassers and collectors, who should get every encouragement, their duties being very arduous and requiring great tact, good temper and ability.

I know of no class of men who have to endure so many disappointments and hardships, and, after all, though successful, they soon find out that the canvasser's life is not a "happy one."

Our friends Buchill and Leopold are pegging away for their respective companies. It is instructive to see the young manager Leopold, whose uniform of manager scarcely fits him yet, keeping pace with the veteran Buchill, and while the latter has the advantage of the big battalions, the former, with his chosen few, divides the honours of the trade with his weighty antagonist. It must be honestly admitted that both men admirably discharge their duties, and are up to the mark in every respect.

The Wheeler and Wilson Company are, as usual, doing a limited but respectable trade.

The Singer Company and the Wheeler and Wilson Company, having obtained prizes at the Paris Exhibition, are quite jubilant; but I see no cause to rejoice, as it is merely a commercial speculation to draw money to Paris. A prize obtained at Manchester or any of our industrial centres, where knighthood in the scientific world is so hard to win, is infinitely preferable to those at the theatrical Exhibition at Paris, where men fought with pointless lances and edgeless swords, and not with the keen weapons of English science and intelligence. The prizes obtained at the Paris Exhibition, if not altogether bosh, are highly flavoured with what the big showman calls *Barnum*.

NEEDLE.

The "Daily News" on Registration of Hire Agreements.

BEWARE of the hire and purchase system," says Mr. Rawnsley, of Bradford; and from the facts he has collected bearing on the subject (reported in this issue of the *Gazette*) there certainly appears to be reason for the warning. To "young couples about to marry," and generally to those who are too much occupied or too little skilled in arithmetic and prices to appreciate the terms of a bargain, there is something captivating in the idea of making mere hire money purchase the articles out

and out; but its results are too often illusory. First, the prices are apt to be excessive; worse still, there is the insidious clause in the agreement, often overlooked and rarely fully understood by the hirer, under which the dealer has a right to reclaim possession of his property the first time there is an instalment in arrear. Not that he does generally enforce this right the first time he is at liberty to do so. He knows, as the vulgar say, "a trick worth two of that." Mr. Rawnsley, in his paper read before the Incorporated Law Society at Leeds, cited the well-known case in which the hirer of a pianoforte had actually paid fifty guineas on account of a piano, the sale price of which was only sixty guineas, but who nevertheless forfeited the instrument because two instalments were in arrear, though these instalments were actually tendered on the month following the date on which the second had fallen due. It will thus be seen that it may be greatly to the dealer's interest that his customers should get into arrear. If Mr. Rawnsley's information is correct, he has been known even to encourage such irregularities by suggesting that if it is inconvenient to pay just then he will "call again," and so on, till the case being ripe for his purpose he seizes on the articles. There are, no doubt, tradesmen who conduct the hire and purchase system in good faith; but where good faith is wanting it would be hard to suggest a compact better calculated to favour extortion and oppression. Whether the method of a public registration of these contracts would afford a sufficient remedy seems doubtful; but the members of the Incorporated Law Society, who have adopted a resolution in its favour, appear to think that it would at least be an improvement on the system as it stands.—*Daily News*.

Sewing Machine Technology.

By TYRO.

THREAD TENSIONS.

THE wheel tension such as is used generally on the Wheeler and Wilson system of machines is, when in order, the very best tension known. There is no tendency to untwist the cord as in the plate tensions, nor is there an effect of tighter stitch in consequence of a thicker section passing through. The thread enters the goods as perfectly as it leaves the spool. But there are objections to this tension, that it is so easily deranged and so liable to be out of order that it thus gives more trouble to the operator by its extreme delicacy than its virtues in other directions compensate for.

The most practical, and at the present time the most generally used tension, is that where the thread passes between two flat surfaces, one of which is elasticity held against the other. The longer these tension surfaces are the better, and there should be no break in these surfaces to double its liability to untwist, nor should the thread change its direction while under tension, because such change necessitates a corner to turn on, and this corner makes an independent tension of itself that varies thus: if on the incoming side there be an uneven part of the thread, it will either increase the power required to pull it through, or it will diminish it. In either case there is not only the unevenness between the plates, but the effort to pull it around the corner is increased or diminished by such unevenness, and this multiplies the stress on the corner, and in consequence increases the tension.

All points of contact between the tension and the take-up increase the tension on the stitch, the take-up included, if the motion through the take-up be toward the needle. All points between the take-up and the stitch decrease the tension on the stitch, the take-up included, if the motion through it be toward the tension. It will be well if makers who contort the thread greatly to remember that all these things between the tension and the stitch affect tensions and magnify irregularities whether such things are guide, goods, or shuttles. Some of the recent complicated shuttles, by passing the needle thread through many devious avenues, demand a large addition to the indicated tension for no other purposes than to balance the increased friction; while some others, complicated in other ways, really make the passage of the

thread about it easier by a free and unobstructed way. In conclusion; if some of the genius that is wasted on useless and unnecessary devices in our business should be devoted to improving the wheel tension and overcoming its defects, a fortune will result to him who gets the device right. — *S. M. News.*

A Visit to Grover & Wood's Organ Factory.

WE were recently shown over Messrs. Grover & Wood's Harmonium and Organ Factory, located at 62, Glengall Road, Old Kent Road, S.E., and were much struck with the completeness of their plant and the capacity of their works.

At the rear of the main building is an extensive yard, in which is stored, on an immense platform, some thousands of pounds worth of wood. Close by are timber seasoning sheds, and next is reached the saw-mills. Here is to be seen a complete range of timber-working machinery, including sawing, moulding, and planing machines of the latest type and of great capacity. The wood, having been cut to a convenient size, is taken into the main factory, where are situated innumerable departments wherein are carried on the several operations in organ building.

We were much interested in the veneering process, in which figured a gas stove, for warming the zinc cauls, which, placed hot on top of the veneer, and then in a press, consolidates a union which is well-nigh indissoluble. Close by is the casemakers' shop, and next ten fitters' benches. A few steps brings us to the polishing department, where is found every convenience for nine or ten polishers.

It was very interesting to inspect the ingenious machinery used by the moulders and fretcutters, and the rapidity with which the most beautiful curves and angles are here produced is surprising.

In another room we found a department for making the bellows, pans, &c., and the intricacy of organ manufacture is, perhaps, only fully grasped after visiting the storeroom and seeing the endless variety of screws, parts, leathers, cloth, &c.

Messrs. Grover & Wood, in addition to their musical instrument trade, have departments devoted to picture-frame making and gilding and sewing machine woodwork.

This firm are making several very cheap organs and harmoniums for a working class trade. We saw several of these in course of manufacture, and can vouch for the truth of their statement that they only use good, sound materials, no matter how low be the price of their goods.

The Eyelet Button-hole Attachment.

IN a recent issue we give a preliminary notice of the Eyelet Button-hole Attachment Co.'s invention. At that date we had not seen one of these attachments. During the past month we received a visit from a representative of the makers, whose offices are in Boston, U.S.A., and have now seen the appliance and specimens of its work.

We must certainly say that this attachment far surpasses in excellence anything of the kind hitherto introduced. Its size is small, it will fit any machine, and does not require a mechanic to fit it. It is being retailed in the States at 25s., which allows a large margin for the makers' and dealers' profits. Quite a number of attachments have been introduced of recent years, but this is the only one which will make the eyeletted end. We believe that such a contrivance has, until recently, been considered unworkable. No member of the trade seeing this attachment work can now deny that it is a success, and the quality of its work is beyond all praise. It is just the thing for family purposes, being simple to operate and durable in use. We think it will very considerably help to sell a sewing machine, and therefore hope it will soon be placed on this market.

The Knitting Machine.

WE have been devoting some attention the past month to considering the working of the knitting machine as a home industry. By our next issue we hope to have ready an article dealing thoroughly with the subject. It seems to us that there is a large field open for its sale by dealers, but before recommending it we intend to show exactly what it will earn for the operator and the outlet for knitted goods. Any assistance from subscribers will be thankfully received.

The Last of the "Noble" Machine.

THE "Noble" sewing machine has come to a somewhat ignoble end. The factory has just been dismantled of its plant, which has been bought by a German firm, and the parts and unfinished machines on hand have been consigned to the melting-pot.

The Noble Manufacturing Company was formed in November, 1886, capital being subscribed privately to the extent of some £5,000. For the next ten months Mr. C. Noble was busy inventing and constructing automatic machinery for making his machine, and erecting same at 110, Blechynden Mews, Notting Hill, London, W. At the sewing machine exhibition held in September of last year the company made its first bow to the public. The latter did not respond to its advances, and directly afterwards the directors paid every farthing they owed and shut up the factory. Since December last their splendid new machinery has remained silent, and, it now being dispersed, the career of the company is closed.

All who came in contact with Mr. Noble will join with us in expressing regret at that gentleman's failure, a regret all the deeper because the several thousands of pounds expended did not enter his pockets, but went in purchasing machinery, and in preaching, by means of tastefully printed pamphlets, a fruitless crusade against all other kinds of sewing machines.

The Perambulator Trade of 1889.

THE perambulator season of 1889 may now fairly be said to have closed. How does it compare with former years? is a question we have been putting to most of the trade, with the result that we are able to condense our report in a very words.

Compared with last year the volume of trade has been larger, and profits in most cases somewhat better. There seems to be a general agreement among the trade as to the accuracy of this statement. A number of firms have been exceptionally busy, working in some cases almost night and day. The export trade also shows a substantial increase.

Mail carts continue in public favour, and sales during the summer have increased to an extraordinary extent. Makers complain keenly of the "cutting" in prices.

As regards the prices of perambulators, they have ruled somewhat higher the past season, and there appears to be a decided tendency among the general public to pay a little more and get a better article. We are pleased to hear this, and hope that the same may be reported of the mail cart trade at an early date. Really the profits of the makers have been too low for the last two or three years, leaving no margin for bad debts, or losses of any kind.

Speaking of bad debts we are pleased to state that they were fewer the past season than in 1888, and money has been much easier. The fire fiend has not troubled the trade much this season, although he paid Messrs. Coleman, of Praed Street, a visit the other week, and did much damage. The premises were, however, fully insured, and we sincerely hope no loss will be experienced by friend Coleman.

On Monday last a sale of the stock of Mr. George Davis took place at his premises in Crondale Street, Hoxton. But little of value was offered, mostly unfinished carriages, and the prices fetched were correspondingly low.

A number of the makers have expressed themselves as much dissatisfied with the manner in which the wheel trade has been carried on the past season. So scarce have wheels been that in several cases makers have had to restrict their output. The mail cart trade accounts for this scarcity to a very large extent. Mr. G. H. Hughes is now enlarging his wheel works to remedy this state of things next year.

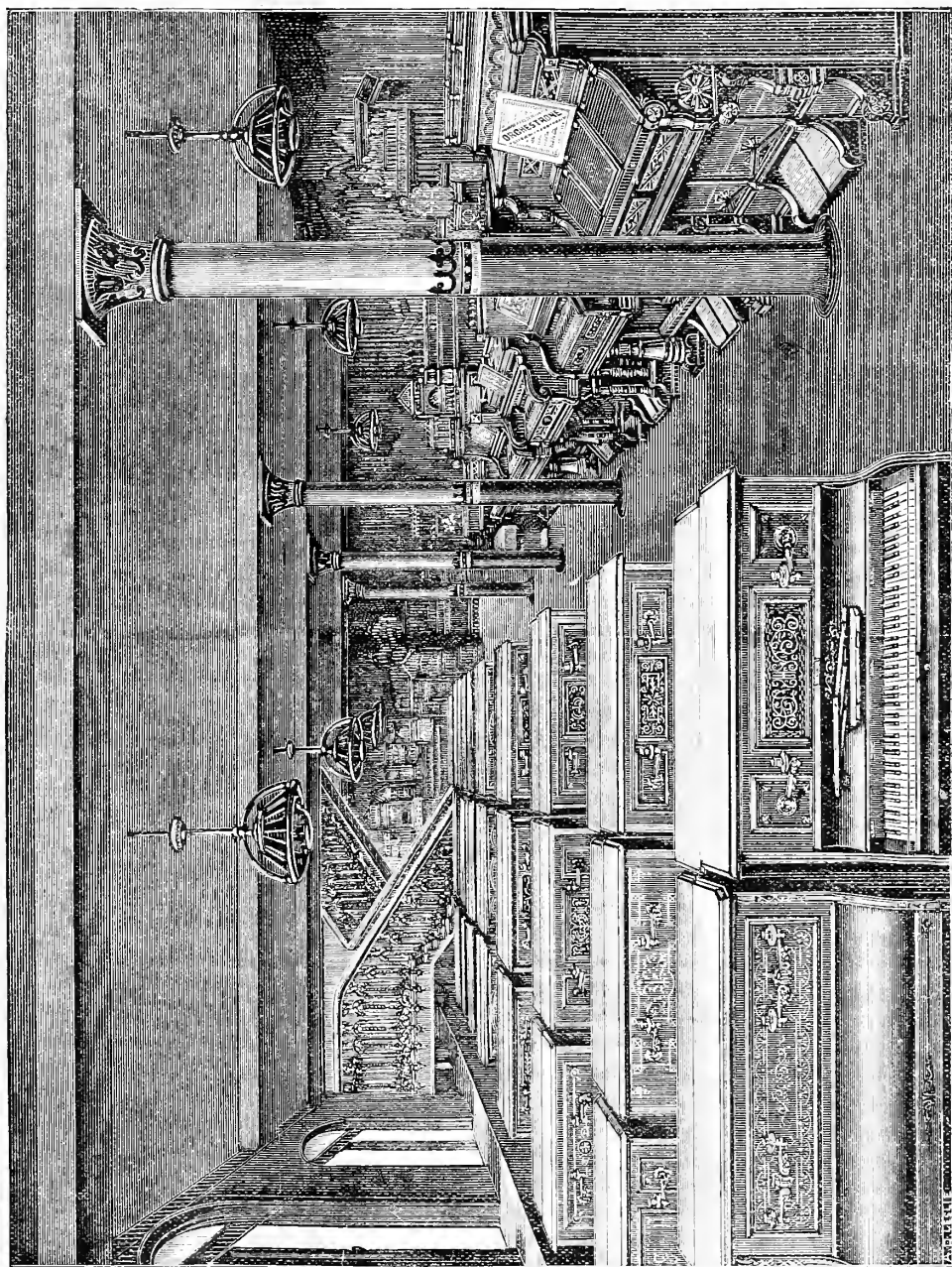
Several Continental countries are buying children's carriages and mail carts to an increased extent. Mr. R. B. Turner informs us that he has made the English perambulator very popular in Belgium. The mail cart is now being sold in several of the French cities. The boys like it immensely, and their parents are waking up to the fact that its use is not only a pleasant but a healthy pastime.

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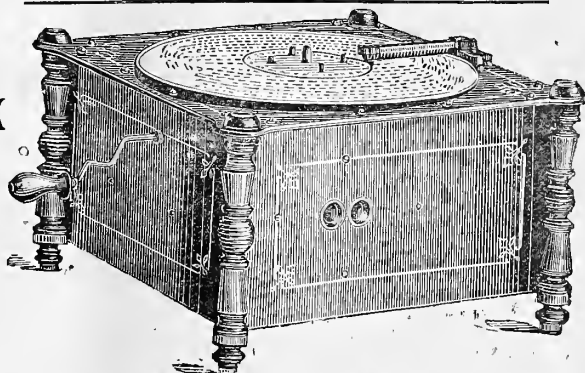
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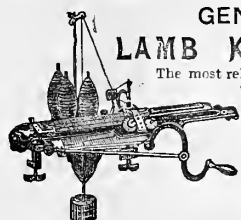
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

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HERMANN LOOG, Manager.

Removed from London Wall to more central premises as above.

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The Sewing Machine Gazette.

NOV. 1st, 1889.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,

Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our October Number.)

CHAPTER XXIX.

WHEN IS A HIRE AGREEMENT A BILL OF SALE.

A HIRE agreement, taken by itself, is never a bill of sale. But we have pointed out that when a hire agreement becomes part only of one contract the primary elements of a hire agreement become obscured in proportion as the conditions of the contract differ from a hire contract, so that, in many cases, the distinctive features of the hire system are entirely absent. In such instances persons have no right to complain if they find their agreement hit by the Bills of Sale Act, and void for want of registration, or for not being made according to the form of a bill of sale provided by the Act of 1882. Nor, indeed, should opponents of the hire system term hire agreements bills of sale, for the very fact of such agreements as we have just mentioned not being hire agreements has brought them under the Bills of Sale Acts. Let the hire system be judged by hire contracts pure and simple, and not by contracts of another nature, which are quite properly held to be bills of sale.

A recent case affords us an example of this kind of contract. It is that of *French v. Bombernard* (Tower Furnishing and Finance Company, claimants), 5 T.L.R., p. 55. The following is an outline of the case:—French was the landlord of Bombernard. Bombernard on two occasions fell into arrear with his rent. French, by his agent Durham, distrained on each occasion. The Tower Furnishing Company on both occasions, by Mr. Panshard, their agent, purchased certain goods from Durham by inventory and receipt, with Bombernard's tacit consent, and, at the same time, let the goods to Bombernard's wife on hire and conditional sale. Subsequently French put in an

execution for a debt, and seized the goods. The Tower Furnishing Company then claimed the goods under the hire agreement. The High Bailiff interpleaded, *i.e.*, placed the matter in Court, so that the County Court Judge might decide which of the two rival claimants was entitled to the goods. The County Court Judge decided against the Tower Furnishing Company on the ground that the documents amounted to an "assurance," or "evidence of the transfer," and a "record of the transaction" ought to have been registered under the Bills of Sale Acts, but were not. He, therefore, held them void as against the execution creditor, French. Against this decision the claimants appealed to the Divisional Court, consisting of Field and Wills, J.J., on November 8th, 1888. (It will be remembered that bills of sale include "transfers" inventories of goods with receipt attached, or receipts for purchase money of goods, &c. For a full definition of a bill of sale see chap. xxvii.) The judgment of Mr. Justice Field shows very clearly the intention of the legislature in passing the Bills of Sale Acts, the attitude of the Courts with regard to colourable hire agreements, and the difference between an absolute sale and hire agreements when they are independent transactions on the one hand, and, on the other hand, a sale followed by a hire agreement, where they form one transaction. He said:—"This was an interpleader heard by the County Court Judge at Southend, in which he had held that the claimant's claim was barred for want of registration. The facts were somewhat singular. French, a tradesman at Southend, had £14 owing to him from Mr. Bombernard, who occupied a furnished villa in that town, and was, apparently, the owner of the furniture. In 1887 Bombernard was in arrears with his rent, and a distress was put in. The person acting as distress broker was named Durham. He was also an agent and received commissions, and, in fact, received one from the claimant company on this very transaction. He was asked by Bombernard for a loan, but, instead of complying with that request, he referred him to the company.

On the 24th February, Panshard, the manager of the claimant company, Durham, and Mr. and Mrs. Bombernard, were all on the premises when the arrangement in question was come to. The details given were somewhat scanty, but it appeared that Durham signed a receipt for £35, and purported to sell the goods seized to Panshard. He (Panshard) then let the goods on a hire agreement to Mrs. Bombernard. She alone executed that agreement, which was of a complicated description. By it the goods were to become her property after two years if she duly paid the instalments. A similar transaction took place in July, Durham carefully seizing only those goods which had not been included in the former arrangement. The learned judge was of opinion that the claimants had failed to comply with the requirements of the Acts. The County Court Judge's opinion must, therefore, be upheld. The policy of the law had altered in modern times. The old law was directed against covenous or fraudulent sales and transfers. Then came the Act of 1854, directed against secret bills of sale, which were said to be in fraud of creditors. The Act of 1878 gave a wider definition of the meaning of bills of sale, having evidently followed the interpretation given in certain decided cases. That Act was intended to protect creditors, for it made a bill of sale void as against execution creditors, unless properly registered. The Act of 1882 was framed on a different policy. It was intended to protect people against themselves. The Act required that bills of sale should be, in a certain form easily intelligible, given in the schedule; and, if not, it was to be void against every one, even the grantor in certain cases." The learned judge cited *Woodgate v. Godfrey*, 4 Ex. Div. 59, and 5 Ex. Div. 24; *Marsden v. Meadows*, 7 Q.B. D. 80; *Cochrane v. Matthews*, 10 Ch. D. 80; and *North Central Waggon Company v. Manchester, Sheffield, &c., Company*, 35 Ch. D. 191. "What was the principle to be deduced from these? It was this—that an inventory and receipt was an assurance requiring registration when it was given in a transaction of such a character as to lead the Court to believe that they were intended as documents of title and as evidence of title. The County Court Judge thought that this was an assurance. In this case the sale by Durham was not a sale by

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the sheriff, an independent officer, but by the landlord's broker. Now, a broker for a landlord had power to sell under certain statutory condition, one of which was that the goods might not be sold within five days without the consent of the debtor. In this case the alleged sale took place within that period. This was some evidence that Durham was really acting for Bombernard. He had not obtained any indemnity in writing from Bombernard for his irregularity. All the facts pointed to the conclusion that this was not a hostile sale. Again, the inventory which was taken, and which it was the duty of the broker to take, was written on paper belonging to the claimant company. The result of all the circumstances was that the transaction was one in which the documents required registration. If the sale was a sale by Durham as broker, inasmuch as the goods remained in the apparent possession of Bombernard, the proceeding was void against the execution creditor. It was also void under the Act of 1882, as not being in the proper form given by the schedule." Mr. Justice Willès delivered a written judgment. He said that the receipt for money was an assurance within section 4 of the Act of 1878, and that Bombernard was the maker of it. He had come to the conclusion that Bombernard was a party to the whole arrangement, and that the sale by Durham was not a hostile and independent one. Then dealing with the point as to whether the receipts and inventory were an assurance made by Bombernard, he stated that if they were merely part of the machinery of the sale by Durham, still they were Bombernard's doing, although the receipt was signed by Durham. "The cases on these points are difficult to comprehend, but one thing was clear, that in them great stress had been always laid upon the fact of whether the receipt had been contemporaneous with the other elements of the transaction, and whether there had ever been a period of time when the transaction was complete without it. It appeared to him that if the money never would have been paid down unless the rest of the connected transaction had been carried through simultaneously, then it was more than a mere receipt," and he said that it fell within section 4 of the Act of 1878. He concluded by saying that the fact of Mrs. Bombernard being the nominal party to the hire agreement made no difference in point of law, and agreed in principle with *ex parte Odell*, 10 Ch. D. 76, and *Cochrane v. Matthews*. The later cases, he said, threw no doubt on these decisions. They afforded a wholesome example of the determination of the Courts in matters of this kind not to be misled by forms adopted by ingenious persons to defeat the ends of the legislature. The learned judges dismissed the appeal with costs, holding that the hire agreement was but part of the one transaction and void for want of registration, and also because it was not drawn on the lines of the form of a bill of sale given as in the Act of

It will be well to note the following points on which the learned judges based their judgments. (1) Bombernard remained in possession of the goods, which were purchased from him by the Tower Company, and let out by them to his wife. If we call to mind the elements of a bill of sale and the elements of a simple hire agreement,

always remembering that the facts in this case point to the existence of one and the same transaction, we shall come to the conclusion that (a) money was lent; (b) and security given, *by the person in possession of the goods*. In other words, we find the elements of a bill of sale from the effect of the transaction on the parties concerned.

(2) Stress is laid by the judges on the fact that ALL were present when all these arrangements were made, and also on the fact that they were agreed to at one and the same time. The importance of these facts will be recognised when it is borne in mind that they point very strongly to the conclusion that the money would not have been advanced at all had not Bombernard assented to take the goods on the hire system in the name of his wife. Therefore, the advance of the money and the hire were not independent, but dependent transactions.

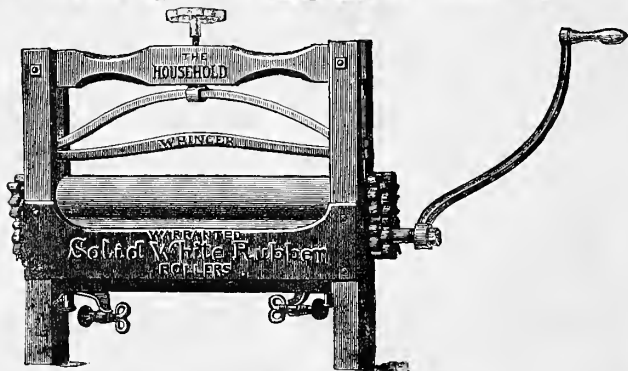
(3) Note carefully that the object in passing the Act of 1878 was to widen the meaning of a bill of sale, so as to hit transactions which have the "effect" of a bill of sale. Hence the present transaction, though nominally not a bill of sale, yet, having that effect, it was held to fall within the extensive definition given in the 4th section of the Act of 1878.

(4) The Act of 1882 was intended to protect persons who, being in needy circumstances, were liable to enter into one-sided bargains. It accordingly provides a form to be used, which affords borrowers certain protection, of which they cannot divest themselves. Now this transaction, falling also under the Act of 1882, should have been embodied in the form provided by that Act. If it were impossible to meet the circumstances of the case by the use of that form, then, clearly, it was exactly one of those cases which the Act of 1882 declared to be absolutely void. Hence Mr. Justice Field's expression that the Act of 1882 was intended to protect persons against themselves, *i.e.*, against their own rashness when pressed by a creditor, and in order that borrowers might know clearly the terms on which the money is lent, the statute enjoined a certain form to be used in every such case. Of course, we need hardly say that we are not expressing any opinion whatever on the conduct of any of the parties here referred to; we have merely stated the object of the law.

(5) The reason why stress is laid on the fact that the sale took place within five days is because the landlord could not (without the tenant's express permission) legally sell the goods until five days had expired dating from the time of seizure. As the sale had taken place, and Bombernard, the tenant, had not given the broker, at any rate, any written indemnity against this irregularity, it pointed to the fact that Bombernard was a consenting party to that part of the business, and was, therefore, the maker of the assurance within section 4 of the Act of 1878. That, too, is the reason why stress is laid on the fact that the sale was not "hostile" to Bombernard; in other words, that he was a consenting party to it.

Thus we see that the judges, from these circumstances, came to the conclusion that all that happened were parts of one and the same agreement, and thus the hire agreement could not be sustained without reference to what

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ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY.

Do not think we make only one pattern. We make all the best patterns and sizes, and sell a reliable article at a reasonable price.

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BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

led up to the hire agreement being signed. It is clear, therefore, that the central point in this case is the dependency of the money advanced on the hire agreement, and the dependency of the hire agreement on the money advanced. The one would not have taken place without the other. Had it been possible to separate these two parts of the contract without doing violence to the terms of the transaction, could the hire agreement have been sustained without reference to the money lending, the result would have been different and the hire agreement would not have been required to have been embodied in the form of a bill of sale, neither would it have been void for want of registration. To take a simple illustration : A sword does not cut with all its parts, but only with one ; for it does not cut with the hilt, or with the flat, or with the point, but it cuts only with the edge. And yet no one in his senses would say that either hilt, flat, or point was unnecessary to the cutting, for although they do not cut in themselves, yet they help the part which is sharp and naturally fitted for cutting so that it is able to cut the more strongly and conveniently. So, too, in the present case, let us compare the hire agreement with the edge of the sword. Unless the sword had its hilt, its flat, and other parts, what would be the use of the edge ? All its parts go to make up one whole. So, also, what use would the hire agreement have been in this particular case unless money had been lent ? The money lent and the security given go to make up one whole, viz., a bill of sale. To extend this illustration one stage further. The sword is quite independent of its scabbard. The sword can be used to its fullest power without using the sheath, for the sheath is no integral part of the sword. So, too, a hire agreement, so long as it remains an independent portion, and not an integral part of a money-lending transaction, will not fall under the Bills of Sale Acts.

(6) It is to be noticed that the Court did not consider themselves bound by the rules of evidence to look merely at the receipt and hire agreements because they were part of one transaction, and oral evidence was necessary to explain their connection. Hence this instance is no violation of the rule which we have so often propounded to the effect that once a document contains the FINAL intentions of parties the Court cannot receive evidence as to what the intentions of the parties were. In this case neither the receipt nor the hire agreement embodied the final intentions of the parties. The circumstances of the case, and the time of execution, afford the only true solution to their meaning.

(To be continued.)

The Irrepressible Lloyd.

SOME dealers have taken the rise in the price of mangles seriously to heart ; not so the irrepressible Lloyd.

A year ago we reported a grand "walk-round," which Messrs. Lloyd & Co. inaugurated as an advertisement of their mangles. On the 18th ult. this was repeated, and passed off without the slightest hitch. They filled one of their vans with brass band performers, Mr. H. V. Lloyd seated himself in a handsome gig, attended by a man in livery, and all drove to King's Cross Station. On arriving, Mr. Lloyd marshalled six railway vans, containing 100 mangles consigned to himself, and the procession made gaily for the Borough, by way of Camden Road, Tufnell Park, Holloway Road, Upper Street, St. John's Road, Farringdon Street, Blackfriars Bridge and Road, London Road, Walworth Road, Camberwell Road, Peckham Road, New Cross, Old Kent and New Kent Roads, and the Causeway, reaching the Borough at 5 p.m. Sweet

GOLD
MEDAL,

“THE VERTICAL FEED.”

PARIS,
1889.

THE principles involved in the "Vertical Feed" are different from those of any other Machine. It stands alone, and is not brought in competition with under-feed Machines. One under-feed Machine has no particular advantage over another, in a general way ; hence there is little profit in selling them on account of cut prices, which you are forced to meet. The "Vertical Feed" has an established price all over the country that affords a remunerative profit ; this price has not been sacrificed and is readily maintained, because the Machine is in every respect superior to the under-feed class, doing more perfectly a larger range of work than all others combined. Dealers, consult your interest. Take the "Vertical Feed ;" it has no competitor in range and quality of work. Its retail prices are not cut in four quarters, and you are protected in territory. Its merits alone enable you to secure more than your proportion of the trade, and at the same time obtain better retail prices than it is possible to get for any other Machine in the world, thus building up a lasting and profitable business. We are now building a new manufactory at Dayton, Ohio, with a capacity of 400 Machines per day. This step was made necessary by our largely increasing business. If you have not already obtained it, secure the control of the "Vertical Feed" in your territory NOW.

THE

Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.,

24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

music was discoursed the whole distance, and circulars galore were scattered broadcast, in the hope, fortified by past experience, that good business will result.

The Borough was kept all day in a high state of expectation, Mr. Lloyd, before leaving King's Cross, having despatched a telegram to his depôt announcing his departure, which telegram was submitted to the gaze of thousands of the general public.

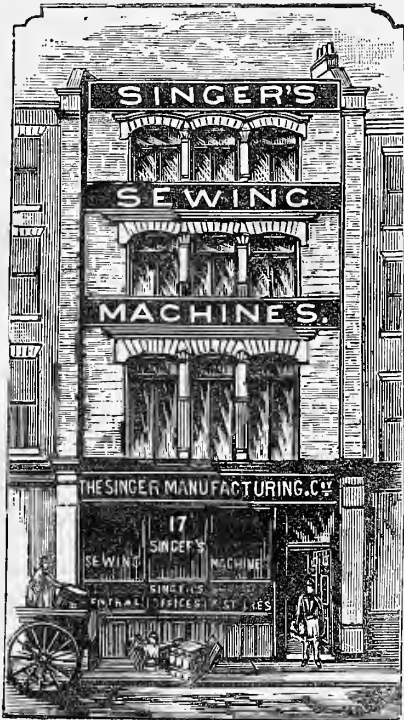
The Singer Company's Central Offices for London District.

IN our July issue we gave a description of the capacious and handsome premises which the Singer Manufacturing Company had taken at 17, Chiswell Street, E.C.; we now present a wood engraving of the same.

We must say, however, that it is not possible in an engraving to do full justice to the size of the building, it being ninety feet deep, by only twenty-four feet wide.

At our first visit these premises appeared to be much too large for the company's requirements, but a more recent visit has disabused our minds of this illusion, every foot of space being utilised.

The basement, devoted to the warehousing of the machines as they come from the factory, is admirably adapted for that purpose, and by means of a powerful lift it is placed in direct communication with the ground



floor, where are kept an immense stock of fittings, attachments, &c. On the first floor is one of the largest and finest offices in the City of London, and here is to be seen the manager, Mr. H. Raper, who presides over the busy hive. The second floor is one of the busiest departments the first thing each morning, as here meet a veritable army of collectors to take their instructions for the day. The upper floors are devoted to polishing, repairing, &c., and are fitted with every convenience.

These premises have clearly been arranged with a view to the comfort of the *employés*, as well as the convenience of the Company. They are undoubtedly handsome, although not extravagantly appointed, and we understand that the Singer Manufacturing Company are well satisfied with their selection, as also they are satisfied with the amount of trade they are doing from these new premises, but, like *Oliver Twist*, they are always asking for more.

Jottings.

Mr. A. Hacking, sub-manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company, 23, Market Street, Bacup, has been transferred from that office to Jarrow as manager, under Newcastle-on-Tyne office.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co.'s depôt, at 2, Yorkshire Street, Burnley, has been closed.

The Singer Manufacturing Company have opened a branch office in Whitechapel Road, near the London Hospital.

Mr. H. Millier, formerly with the Singer Company at Bristol, and who a few months ago went over to the Bradbury Company to take charge of their Bath depôt, has again entered the Singer Company's service as collector at Bath.

Mr. W. Williams, sewing machine dealer, 193, Gt. Jackson Street, Manchester, writes us:—"I can assure you I am working up a nice business." We are pleased to hear this. He further says that he has taken up the agency wholesale and retail for Manchester and fifty miles round for Taylor's patent step ladder.

Mr. Morgan, for many years city manager for the Jones Company at Manchester, has resigned his position.

The Singer Company have opened a branch at Moss Lane, Manchester.

Mr. G. C. Elliott, for some years connected with the Wanser Company, is now managing the Wheeler & Wilson Company's Birmingham depôt located in Exchange Buildings.

Mr. T. Grant, dealer in sewing and washing machines, perambulators, &c., has removed from 23, George Street, West Brighton, to 11, St. James's Street, Brighton.

The present address of Mr. T. Elburn, sewing machine repairer, late of Luton, is requested by a firm who are unable to find him at his old premises, which are closed.

Messrs. Beecroft & Co., of Swinegate, Leeds, have gone in for manufacturing wax thread machines similar to those formerly made by Jones, of Guide Bridge.

Mr. F. Davis, an old Singer and Wilcox & Gibbs foreman, who, for some time past, has occupied a basement at 179, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., has made a bold move. He has taken over the ground floor of his old building, which has a good shop frontage, and this is now filled with a variety of machines, both family and manufacturing. We wish him every success in his sales and repairing departments.

Mr. F. A. Tupper, who works the south of America for the White Company, has been on a visit to Europe the past month. This enterprising company seem to be very fortunate in the selection of their representatives, and do not leave a stone unturned to maintain, if not increase, their large European connection. During the present summer we have received visits from Mr. White, the president, Mr. Curtis, their expert operator, a young American lady expert, Mr. Young, the manager of their New York office, and, lastly, Mr. Tupper.

Mr. Tupper has now gone back to the States, thinking very highly of London and Londoners, whom he compared with the Parisians, to the advantage of the former. He might not be displeased to know that such Londoners as saw him entertain a very high opinion of his business abilities. He seemed to us to be just the man to take a sewing machine under his brawny arms and ride hundreds of miles up a rough country, such as is found in South America, and fill his pocket book with orders for the "King" machine. Travelling in South America is no light matter, and one is subject to dangers which do not fall in the path of the average commercial ambassador.

Judging from Mr. Tupper's magnificent physique he could render a good account of himself if the occasion called for it. He speaks Spanish perfectly, has been trained to work at the mechanics' bench, and is considered to be one of the best machine operators in the States. Withal he possesses a genial temperament, a fund of wit, thoroughly believes that he offers a good article, and considers that a refusal to purchase is a loss to the dealer, and therefore will not take "No" for an answer from any firm he may visit.

* * *

We were rather amused at one of Mr. Tupper's experiences. He was superintending a stall at a bazaar when a gentleman came along, whom he recognised as in the employ of a rival company, and found fault with the White machine in its comparison with the one he sold. A crowd gathered around, and listened to the visitor refer to the several parts of the machine as faulty, met each time by a demonstration from Mr. Tupper that the "White" tension, shuttle, &c., were superior. At last the visitor collected himself for a final coup. His machine was lighter to work. Mr. Tupper hesitated for a moment, and reaching over the partition of the stand he lifted from his neighbour's stall a baby chair. "Now look here," he said, addressing his opponent and the bystanders, "the White is heavy—ah! To any purchaser I will present one of these chairs, and guarantee that as soon as a baby can walk from the chair it can treadle the White machine." The rival at this vanished, but the public remained, and several orders were at once booked for the "White."

* * *

In our last issue we stated, on the authority of a traveller, that Messrs. J. Goldsworthy & Co., sewing machine and cycle dealers, Salisbury, were giving up sewing machines. The firm write denying the statement, which they say is "entirely false."

* * *

Another correspondent, Mr. E. Baker, of Salisbury, denies that there are not "live" members of the trade in his district. He enumerates the firms, which, besides himself and Messrs Goldsworthy, include the Singer Company and representatives of Messrs. Murdoch and Messrs. Jones, not counting a general dealer. He thinks that had our correspondent posted himself a little better on the manner in which the domestic machinery trade is worked in Salisbury he would not have said there was an opening for another firm.

* * *

Mr. Head continues to go-ahead (pun unintentional). His depôts now comprise Cambridge Heath, Mare Street, Hackney, and, lastly, Mile End Road.

* * *

A Glasgow correspondent writes:—"The companies here are making the most of their Paris awards. Trade is good all round, collections and cash sales have improved, Bradbury's are flourishing."

* * *

Mr. A. Gendle, well known as an old Murdoch manager, has started at 271, New Cross Road, under the style of A. Gendle & Co., with a full range of domestic machinery.

* * *

Among the visitors to Paris last month was Mr. J. P. Iley, agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Company at Hartlepool. Unlike several other dealers, he actually inspected the machine exhibits. Would it be believed that several dealers who had visited the Exhibition asked us on their return, "Where were the sewing machines? we could not find them."

* * *

We are sorry to hear that Mr. G. A. Smith, who, on leaving the Singer Company after 23 years' service, opened a depôt at 114a, Stoke Newington Road, has closed his premises, not having met with the success he expected. He has been trying to do a cash business. This is next to impossible in the machine line.

* * *

The White Company during the past month were honoured by royal patronage. H.R.H. the Duchess of Fife purchased one of their "Peerless" hand-sewing machines.

The Star Perambulator Co. will shortly remove to more extensive factory premises in Gooding Road, N.

Embezzlement by a Bradbury Employee.

ON the 17th October, at the Middleton Police Court, Robert Fletcher, formerly of the Market Place, Middleton, and now of Failsworth, was charged with embezzling £126, the money of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., in whose service he had been as Middleton manager. Mr. Fripp, solicitor, Oldham, who prosecuted, said the amount which the defendant had embezzled was £126 5s. In order to obtain the sale of their machines the company opened shops in various towns, in which they put managers. The defendant kept the shop at Middleton, and was employed under the usual agreement in the trade. Samuel Stansfield, on the 26th of the same month, paid the defendant £1, and instead of reporting the receipt of this money the defendant reported on the same day—as he was bound to do—the receipt of 5s. On the 11th July he received £3 10s. from Mr. Stansfield, none of which he accounted for, which would leave a balance in his hands unaccounted for in this matter of £4 5s. They had, therefore, the fact that he had falsely reported receiving £1, whereas he had received £5, and the other amount he had not accounted for at all. Formal evidence having been given, the defendant pleaded guilty, and he was committed to prison for six weeks.

Kimball & Morton, Limited.

IN the early part of the present year, as we duly informed our readers, the firm of Kimball & Morton, Limited, had the misfortune to be burnt out of their well-known premises in High Street, Manchester, and of their better known and celebrated factory in Bothwell Circus, Glasgow. By the former fire the firm were compelled to seek for new premises, and these they obtained more spacious and elegantly appointed at 11A, Norfolk Street, Pall Mall, Manchester, where a large stock is kept under charge of Mr. John Park.

The destruction of the factory, occurring at a time when the company was busier than for several years previously, necessarily caused great inconvenience to consumers, wholesale and retail, as well as to the firm and their numerous employes.

The factory has been rebuilt and greatly enlarged, and has been fitted with many new and powerful automatic tools specially designed for the company's business, and engines of double the former power have been set down. Steam heating apparatus has been fitted through the works, which will prove a boon to the employes during the winter. Ventilation and light have had special attention; the architect, having the requirements of the sewing machine trade well and plainly stated, has left nothing to be desired in these important particulars, the result being a model factory. The whole machinery is now in full work, and the company is rapidly filling delayed orders, though we understand they are still several thousand machines behind.

The veteran sewing machine manufacturer and ex-President of the British Sewing Machine Association (Mr. John Morton) still superintends the factory, and is assisted by his sons, Mr. Wm. Urie Morton (Secretary) and Mr. J. R. U. Morton, the latter having recently added his energies to the business.

Mr. James Luke, for many years connected with the business and one of the company's directors, superintends the Dundee branch.

The business of Kimball & Morton, Limited, was established in 1867, and incorporated in 1887. Mr. Kimball retired in 1874, and for the past fifteen years the business has been entirely in the hands of Mr. Morton and family.

As old-established British makers of sewing machines, we hope that Messrs. Kimball & Morton's business will largely increase at their new factory:

Canvassers and the Restraint Clause in their Agreements.

ON Saturday, the 28th September,* at the Recorder's Court at Belfast, before Mr. Henry Fitzgibbon, Q.C., an action was brought by Robert Connelly, Lisburn, county Antrim, canvasser, against George Ross M'Kenzie and William Feash Proctor, having an office at Belfast, trading as the Singer Manufacturing Company, sewing machine manufacturers, for the recovery of £6 15s. 2d., for money had and received by the defendants for plaintiff's use, and for cash lent and advanced by plaintiff to defendants.

Dr. S. Keightley, B.L. (instructed by Mr. Wellington Young), appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. William M. Whitaker, B.L. (instructed by Messrs. Charley & Charley), for the defendants.

Dr. Keightley, in opening the case, said that, though the amount claimed in the process was very small, yet, according to his instructions, the case concerned a very large class of the community. The only question which arose in the case, so far as counsel could see, was whether the agreement under which the plaintiff entered the employment of the defendants was a reasonable agreement. On the 13th November, 1886, the plaintiff became connected with the defendants' business. From the first agreement entered into it appeared that the plaintiff was to be engaged as a canvasser for the company. By the agreement it seemed that he had undertaken to devote his time, attention, and energy to the furtherance of the business of the company; to obey his superiors, and when called on to go into any locality which he might be requested. It then went on to say that plaintiff would give such security as would be satisfactory to his employers—£50 being the sum mentioned—for the faithful discharge of his duty and the performance of the terms of the agreement. The employment was to be determined at any time by one party giving the other a week's notice, or in lieu of such notice a week's wages was to be paid. The clause in the agreement, which was that chiefly in dispute, related to the termination of the employment. It stated:—"That for three months after

the employment is terminated I shall neither directly nor indirectly set up, carry on, or be employed in the sewing machine trade, or any branch thereof, within a distance of ten miles of any city, town, village, or place where I may have worked for you during any part of the year immediately preceding the termination of my employment. And I agree to forfeit and pay to you the sum of £50 sterling, as and for liquidated damages in the event of my committing a breach of this clause. I further agree that the due performance by me of the conditions of this clause may be enforced by way of injunction or interdict without prejudice to your right to recover further damages." The plaintiff commenced at a salary of 12s. per week, and continued to work at the same wages until July, 1887, when a second agreement was entered into. Then the plaintiff's munificent salary of 12s. per week was increased to 15s. He (counsel) ought to say that from November until July the company had retained a portion of the plaintiff's wages, at the rate of 1s. per week, so that as a matter of fact he had only been in receipt of the sum of 11s. per week, and it was for a portion of this deduction that they were now suing. Another agreement had been entered into on the 5th March, 1888, by which the company again increased plaintiff's wages, the amount of the weekly wages being, however, still 15s., but instead of 2½ per cent., which was paid under the arrangement of July, 1887, they now paid him 15 per cent. as commission on sales effected by him. Up to the time at which he left the employment the plaintiff continued to work under the last agreement. He then found that he could better his position, and he gave the defendants notice, or rather he paid them the sum of 15s., being a week's salary, for the privilege of quitting their employment, the acceptance of which seemed to counsel hardly a generous act on the part of a company whose capital was so large, and who did such a great amount of business. Now, as he had pointed out, there was a clause in the agreement which he had read, to the effect that the plaintiff was not to enter into the employment of any other sewing machine company; but he would ask his Honour, when he heard the evidence of his client, to say that the agreement was not a

THE TROUBLES OF DARNING ABOLISHED BY PURCHASING THE PATENT DARNING WEAVER.

PRICES:—2/6 small size, 5/6 LARGER size, with plated fittings, at any Draper's, or direct from the Sole Manufacturers,

EDWARDS & BARNES,
BIRMINGHAM,

for Postal Order, 2/9, postage paid; LARGER SIZE, with plated fittings, specially adapted for mending large holes, and doubling knees of Children's Stockings, 5/9 postage paid.

Can be Worked by a Child.
Makes Darning a Pleasure.
Economises Time.
Cannot Easily Get Out of Order.

THIS WONDERFUL LITTLE INVENTION HAS BEEN
FAVOURABLY NOTICED IN OVER 100 NEWSPAPERS AND
JOURNALS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

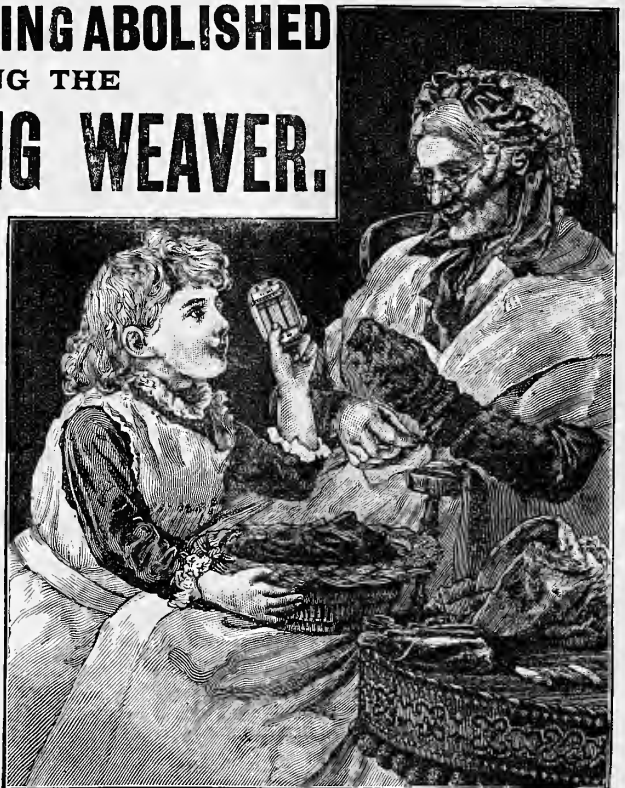
The Times says: "The result (of using the Weaver) is a perfect darn, which is easily accomplished in something like half the time required in ordinary hand work; the invention is both ingenious and simple, and mitigates the tedious but needful operation of darning."

The Queen says: "A clever little contrivance . . . absolutely no necessity to try the eyes."

The Lady says: "A perfect boon and blessing to women."

A Sheet of Press Notices and Testimonials sent to Purchasers on Application.

N.B.—If your Drapers have not got it in stock, they may try to put you off. If you will Order "The Patent Darning Weaver," they can easily get it at any London, Manchester, or Glasgow warehouse.



"WHY, I'VE FINISHED BEFORE YOU'VE HALF DONE."

CAUTION.—Anyone offering for Sale an imitation of this Patent will be proceeded against.

reasonable agreement, because the only employment the plaintiff had, and the only way he had of earning a livelihood, was as a canvasser. He (counsel) would submit to his Honour that the action of the defendants was an unreasonable restraint of trade, and that was a question entirely for the Court. Counsel, having referred to the several decisions bearing on the points involved in the case, asked his Honour to hold, when he had heard the evidence, that the consideration given by the agreements to the plaintiff by the company was not only not a colourable consideration, which the law required, but not a consideration at all, and therefore he asked his Honour with confidence for a decree. His case was that the defendants had no right whatever to retain the amount claimed in the process.

Mr. Whitaker said the company had no hesitation in admitting that they had this money.

The plaintiff was then examined, and gave evidence in corroboration of his counsel's statement. He stated that he was now in the employment of the Bradbury Sewing Machine Company.

The witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Whitaker as to his having broken the terms of one of the clauses in the agreement by having, immediately after leaving the defendants' employment, commenced transacting business for the Bradbury Company. He had been engaged by the Singer Manufacturing Company as a canvasser in the Crumlin and Lisburn districts, and he had visited these places and his former customers after he became connected with the company who now employed him.

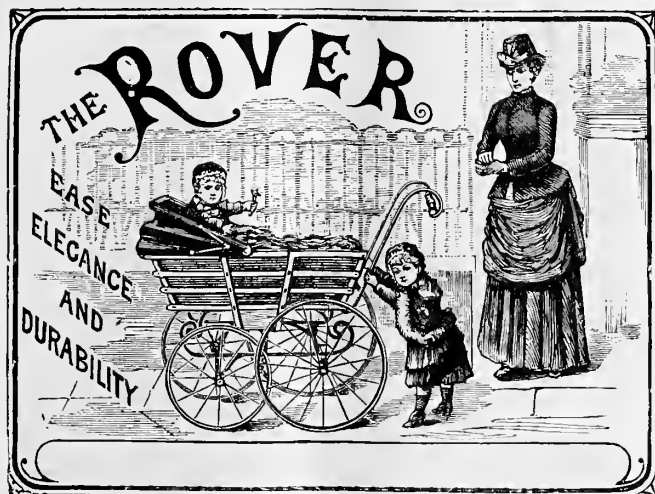
Mr. Whitaker, in stating his defence, said that the defendants resisted that claim altogether on a matter of principle, not taking into consideration at all the small sum which was between them and the plaintiff. When his Honour heard the evidence he intended to give he would see that there had been a most flagrant attempt on the part of the plaintiff to destroy the business of the firm with which he had been previously employed. Their case rested entirely on the agreements which were signed by the plaintiff, and which were necessary for the direction of the defendants' business. As his Honour was well aware, counsel's clients were large and successful sewing machine manufacturers, having some 460 offices in the United Kingdom, and those agreements were the customary agreements that were entered into by persons entering their employment in the capacity of canvassers or collectors. The plaintiff signed those three agreements referred to, and they held that he was bound by what was contained in them. The plaintiff had been acting in Lisburn on behalf of the defendant company,

canvassing that neighbourhood as well as the district of Crumlin. He did a good business, as was shown by the increase of salary which he received. Well, immediately he became connected with the Bradbury Company he called on a number of persons who had been his customers previously, in company with a man called Keating, an agent of that firm, and suggested that the Singer machines which he had sold them some time before should be returned and Bradbury ones taken in their place. The plaintiff, according to his own evidence, agreed to give them credit for money paid to the Singer Company. The fact was that fourteen Singer machines were returned and Bradbury taken instead. However, by an arrangement of the defendants with the Bradbury Company, eleven Singers were taken back again. On the whole transaction the actual money loss that had been incurred by the defendants till the present time, owing to the conduct of the plaintiff, was the sum of £119 1s. 6d. Those facts he would prove by a number of witnesses, and he held that the case should be dismissed. Counsel referred his Honour to the decision in the case of the London and Yorkshire Bank against Pritt, referred to in the *Weekly Notes* of July, 1887, 28th vol., p. 137, where an agreement of this sort in restraint of trade was enforced by injunction; and also to the case of the National Provincial Bank of England against Marshall, in *Weekly Notes* for 1888, where a similar agreement was enforced, and it was held that the Bank were entitled to recover the penal sum without being put to proof of the actual amount of damage sustained by them.

The witnesses examined for the defence were Thomas Shaw, James M'Alpine, and Samuel Keating, and evidence was given by them to bear out the remarks of counsel.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said this was an action by the plaintiff to recover the sum of £6 15s. 2d., retained by the defendants under a contract signed by the plaintiff on the 5th March, 1888, one of the provisions of the contract which materially referred to the case being that the plaintiff should not, directly or indirectly, engage in other business during the time he was employed by the defendants. It had been proved distinctly that he did engage in and take pecuniary interest in other business, because, by his instrumentality, the Bradbury machines were introduced to a customer, and he received money for such introduction. It seemed that his connection with the defendants ceased on the 13th April. If that were so, on the 12th April it appeared he had sold a machine on behalf of the other company, and had received 10s. for effecting that sale. He said he did not enter the employment of any other

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company until the 12th June. If so, he had been guilty of another violation of the provisions. In his Honour's opinion, he had been guilty of a violation of clause 1, sub-section 3, of the agreement, which provided that he should not enter the employment of any other company until the expiration of three months after he had left that of the defendants. The sum retained of 1s. per week should be taken by the defendants not as penalty, but as liquidated damages for his breach of agreement. It had been suggested that this was an illegal provision, and it would be perfectly true that if it was a general restraint it would be null and void; but a particular restraint of this kind, within a limited distance, had always been held to be valid and binding. A question had been raised as to whether the defendants were entitled to hold the money without the proving any damages sustained. According to the decision of Lord Justice Cotton, quoted by counsel for the defendants, it was clear that they were entitled to hold the money without proving any damages. This was a contract, and the sums of money were to be retained as liquidated damages, in accordance with the decisions referred to. Although the question of damages did not arise in the case, it was clear the company had sustained damages. Even by the evidence given, actual damage had been proved exceeding the amount the plaintiff sought to recover: Under the circumstances he would dismiss the process on the merits.

Adjusting Singer Machines.

The Take-up.—The thread take-up is fixed in a slot cut in the head, and is pulled upwards by a spiral spring, acting by its twist, in a hole at right angles to the take-up lever itself. The spring may be applied with more or less force upon the lever as required. The eyelet at the extremity of the take-up is generally grooved by the thread, and must be opened up and smoothed to prevent chafing of the thread.

The Upper Tension.—The thread passes from the side

eyelet under and between a pair of steel discs, pressed together by a long spring within the face plate, which arrangement puts the requisite tension upon the thread. This part seldom calls for attention, except to free it from gummy oil which interferes with its free action.

The Presser Bar.—Upon refitting a needle bar, it often happens that, as the presser bar has not been worn to the same extent, it will be jammed up by screwing home the face plate. The presser bar must first be free from its foot and screw, and then filed upon its wide face to make it fit easily, but without shake.

The Presser Foot.—It is usually better to leave over the foot until the needle plate has been refitted than to do it at this stage. All the cuts and scratches must be filed out, and care taken to chamfer off the under side of the needle slot at its neck. The lower side of the foot, which often exhibits two grooves cut by the feed, must be rounded in the direction of its length and filed smooth. If the foot slot should not agree accurately with the needle hole, it must be refitted upon the bar until it comes directly over the hole.

The Needle Plate.—Needle plates are subject to much cutting and scratching by the needle point. When the hole is only damaged to a slight extent, a round file may remove all the marks and roughnesses without making the hole much larger. But when the hole is much cut the edges, it should be drilled out as large as possible, and a steel plug fitted to it. Slightly chamfer the edges of the hole, and rivet the plug in its place. Another plan is to cut away the corner of the plate containing the hole, and to braze in a new corner. This is somewhat difficult to do. To find the point through which to run the new hole, screw the plate in its place so that the feed may move easily through it, and bring down the needle point, which will now accurately indicate the place for the hole. Make a centre mark at the point, and run a small drill through at first. Open up the hole to the size required after again testing the position. Finish the hole by countersinking the under size, and smooth off all parts of the plate near to the hole.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Price List of Walker's Sewing Machine Oils and Requisites.

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Respectfully call the attention of the Trade to their Price List issued with the August Number of this Paper. Retain it for Reference.

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Make Your Windows Attractive by displaying these Oils. Attractive Bottles, Attractive Labels, Attractive Boxes with Attractive Oils will surely attract custom and increase your Trade.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

BY E. WARD.

(Continued from our October Number.)

IN studying the histories of inventions it is interesting to notice how often it occurs that the minds of inventors, each working independently of the other, and often under very dissimilar conditions, do yet arrive at certain results so nearly together in point of time, and effected by methods so much alike as would make it appear that the time having come when humanity would be benefited by an invention or discovery, its success was not allowed to depend upon the capabilities of one man's brain, but that nature, prodigal of her resources, ensured the fulfilment of her plans by the number of her agents.

An illustration of this similarity of thought is shown in comparing the feed-motion in Mr. W. F. Thomas's machine, fully described in the last article, with that contained in a machine by Mr. W. Wickersham, of Lowell, U.S.A. The "Thomas" feed-motion was effected in an entirely novel and original manner, and proved of great value to the sewing machine, and yet at the very time that the "Thomas" patent was being applied for, and before its details had been made public, a description of Mr. Wickersham's machine was on its way to this country from America, and the feed-motion of this machine was so similar to that of the "Thomas" as to render a separate description quite unnecessary.

Beyond the feed motion the resemblance between the two machines ceased. Mr. Wickersham's invention, for which a patent, dated May 10th, 1853, had been granted to Mr. William Johnson, to whom the details had been communicated, was described as a machine capable of producing two distinct kinds of sewing; one in which the well-known single thread chain stitch is made, while in the other two threads are interlooped in a manner to be explained in the following:—A hooked needle having a vertical motion was fitted with a slide for closing the hook previous to its withdrawal from the fabric, and working in conjunction with the hooked needle and slide were two thread guides or carriers, each of which was supplied with a separate thread from two reels or spools placed beneath the platform or table of the machine. The sewing produced by the use of these two threads resembles on one side the ordinary tambour stitch, from which however it materially differs, inasmuch as the loops are formed alternately from two different threads instead of from one thread as in the case of the tambour stitch. The shank of the hooked needle is grooved on one side to receive the closing slide, which works vertically in the groove by means of a motion derived from the needle carrier. The hooked needle first descends and passes far enough through the cloth to carry the top edge or barb of the hook some distance below the under side, the closing side being retained in an elevated position by means of gripping springs until a projection on the descending needle carrier strikes the top of the slide and forces it through the opening already made by the needle in the cloth, but not quite so far through as the top of the hook, which is now free to receive a thread from one of the thread guides, after which operation the needle rises independently of the closing slide, which is kept at rest by the gripping springs, until the lower end of the slide is met by the hook, thereby closing the hook and enabling it, together with the slide which it carries with it, to pass freely upwards through the cloth and the previous loop without catching in either. The cloth is now fed forward, and the needle having risen to its full height, again descends, passing at the same time through the loop last drawn up by it, and the various operations are again repeated, with the exception that the thread is this time supplied from the other thread guide, and these guides acting alternately it follows that the two threads are interlooped and secured by each other. The hooked needle and slide combined are extensively used at the present time in machines employed upon heavy leather work.

On the 13th of May, 1853, and again on the 14th of July, in the same year, Mr. Robert Smith Bartlett obtained patents for improvements in needles and needle-holders for sewing machines. The invention chiefly relates to tools for producing the needles, and for forming the points, grooves, and the impressions for the eyes simultaneously, by stamping or pressing in dies. The most important and useful part concerns the production of needles with angular or lancet-shaped points, but this idea had, however, been already claimed by Mr. Julian Bernard, whose specification contained a clause relative to a needle with an angular point to be used in producing the square awl stitching that has been already noticed and described in these articles.

(To be continued.)

Jottings from the North of Ireland.

The machine trade in Belfast and the North of Ireland is still in a satisfactory state, notwithstanding the fact that the hemstitching and pinafore and apron business is rather quiet.

* * *

The factory orders are principally confined to the two great rivals, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson. The latter company are determined to let the public know that the "Grand Prize" is a superior award to the "Gold Medal," and are advertising largely.

* * *

The Wheeler & Wilson office at Belfast had a very narrow escape from being destroyed by fire on Monday night, 21st October. The fire broke out in the dining rooms overhead, and although it did not reach their premises, considerable damage was done to their show-rooms by water. The stockrooms, workshops, and offices were uninjured.

* * *

At present the Wheeler & Wilson Company have some very large orders on hand (one of 100 No. 12 machines), and any suspension of business must have meant serious loss.

* * *

We understand the veteran hemstitch inventor, J. B. Robertson, has struck "oil," and will in a short time let the world know of a new machine, or attachment, for this class of work. Let us hope he may strike "gold" at the same time—he deserves it.

* * *

The management of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's office in Dublin is now in the hands of Mr. Ferguson, of Belfast, who has so successfully managed their business there for the past fifteen years. The canvassing and collecting will be under the supervision of Mr. J. McCornish, late of Lurgan; so that intending purchasers of the "Only Grand Prize" sewing machines need have no fear of having their wants properly attended to at 139, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

HIBERNO-SCOTIO.

C. L. Young & Co.'s Organ List.

WE have received from Messrs. C. L. Young & Co., of 21, High Street, Kingsland, London, N.E., their illustrated catalogue of harmoniums and American organs, and have seen several of their specialities. Whilst open to supply instruments of any value, they are paying special attention to a working-class trade.

This firm are undoubtedly offering bargains to the trade. Even their lowest price instruments are well voiced, of great sustaining power, and well finished.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 14,296. H. H. Lake, a communication from J. Ellis, of United States, for improvements in and relating to folding baby carriages or perambulators.
 14,544. C. Doughty, for improvements in embroidering and sewing machines.
 14,802. W. H. Revis, A. Brewin, and J. Marriott, for improved apparatus applicable to straight-bar knitting machines.
 14,874. G. L. Mick, M. Kursteiner, and C. Tanenz, for improvements in embroidering machines.
 15,013. L. C. Niebour, for an automatic brake for perambulators and the like.
 15,095. J. Skidmore, for a hand darning machine for mending stockings and other articles of personal and domestic use.
 15,400. C. E. Cowtan, for improvements in children's cars or carts.
 15,448. H. G. Churchward, for improvements in tricycle horses, children's horses and carts, carriages, roundabouts, velocipedes, and the like.
 15,597. W. Jones, for improvements in sewing machines.
 15,629. E. Fletcher and G. W. Hills, for improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.
 15,712. F. Morris, T. P. Taylor, and W. H. F. Brewerton, for an improved attachment to sewing machines for folding, filling, and stripping corset materials, and for analogous operations.
 15,719. W. Campion, for an improved stitching and trimming machine.
 15,755. J. Mackenzie and W. Armstrong, for improvements in apparatus for darning stockings and other like fabrics.
 15,953. E. C. Cox, for improvements in or relating to certain parts of perambulators.
 15,998. H. A. Oldershaw, a communication from M. F. Fourmentin, jun., of France, for improvements in and relating to sole sewing machines.
 16,002. F. S. Sharpe, for improvements in and relating to sewing machines.
 16,077. W. Cunliffe, C. Shaw, and B. Thomas, for improvements in sewing machines.
 16,113. E. Davies, for improvements in or applicable to sewing machines and other tables or benches.
- ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.**
 POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.
 12,790. *Hoods for Perambulators, &c.* A. J. Boulton, a communication from E. Landin, of Paris.—Dated September 4th, 1888. Price 6d.

The hood can be folded up into the interior of the carriage body, and may be extended or folded up instantaneously by means of a rod.

13,365. *Sewing Machines.* Z. F. French and W. C. Meyer, both of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.—Dated September 17th, 1888. Price 1s. 3d.

Relates to improvements in sewing machines employing a curved needle, curved awl, and a nearly circular oscillating shuttle, and in order that the stitch may be better and more uniformly made the needle thread for each succeeding stitch is automatically measured off from a thread supply according to variations in the thickness of the stock.

14,219. *Sewing and Ornamenting Fabrics and Materials, &c.* L. Lindley, of Sherwood Street, Nottingham.—Dated October 3rd, 1888. Price 1s. 8d.

The invention consists firstly in the application of a purl edging to fabrics by means of sewing or embroidering machinery; secondly, in means for producing a purl or fringe edging to fabrics by means of apparatus which also produces an over-edge sewing, which latter may, however, be employed without producing the purl or fringe; and, thirdly, in weaving tape, braid or fringe simultaneously with the sewing by which it is applied to the fabric.

14,488. *Sewing Machines.* J. Gutmann, of Alexanderstrasse, Berlin.—Dated October 9th, 1888. Price 6d.

Relates to means for insuring a straight vertical motion of the needle-rod in the heavier class of sewing machines which it is desired to use for ornamental eyelet, over edge, and button-hole "bar" stitching.

14,961. *Knitting Machines.* J. Clegg, of 227, Hunslet Road, Leeds.—Dated October 18th, 1888. Price 6d.

The teeth of the comb have holes which fit into the needles, whereby the stitches can be taken off together, thus rendering it unnecessary, when taking off the required stitches or needles in order to form the heel, to transfer the loops from the needles to the heel-comb by means of the "work-hook," as is the case up to the present.

2,192. *Sewing Machines.* J. W. Ramsden and H. S. Ellis, of Leeds.—Dated February 7th, 1889. Price 1s. 3d.

Relates to improvements on Patent No. 10,042 of 1885, comprising a curved, hooked needle of smaller radius than heretofore and mechanism whereby the loop is transferred from the hooked needle to a position across the path of, or in a shuttle-race, placed in a horizontal position behind and outside the radius of, or the segment described by the hooked needle.

9,966. *Knitting Machines.* P. M. Justice, a communication from the Wilcomb Knitting Machine Company, of Jersey City, N.J., U.S.A.—Dated June 18th, 1889. Price 1s. 10d.

Relates to improvements on the straight-latch needle-knitting machine, described in specification of Patent No. 13,013 of 1886. In the present machine transfer points are employed to act in conjunction with the needles for transferring stitches to fashion the work, and the present invention consists in various improved devices and combinations of the same for carrying out and controlling the movements of the needles and transfer points in order to secure more positive actions in the working of the machine and better results in the production of the goods. Sundry other improvements in the mechanism are described with reference to twenty-one sheets of drawings.

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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

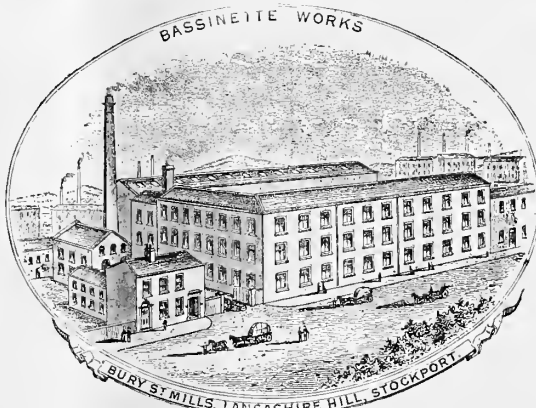
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PICTURES.—"Village Wedding" (plain and coloured), "Quatre Bras," and "Roll Call," by Miss Thompson; "Stag at Bay," "Doubtful Crumbs," Hunting, Fishing, and Coaching Scenes; Engravings, all kinds; "Meeting of Wellington and Blucher," Liberal Cabinet, House of Commons, Portraits of Gladstone, Beaconsfield, Bright, Chamberlain, Salisbury, Churchill, and others; Oil Paintings, all sizes and prices, framed and unframed; Picture Framing, Carving, and Gilding; high-class work a specialty; Mount Cutting, &c. Mouldings, Mounts, and Glass sold in large or small quantities; Opals framed and unframed.

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SPECIAL SHOW NOW ON.

10,002. *Perambulators or Childrens' Carriages.* W. H. Richardson, of 618, N. Spring Street, Baltimore, U.S.A.—Dated June 18th, 1889. Price 6d.

The improvements consist: first, in improved means for elevating the body whereby it may be reversed in position; and secondly, in means for limiting the movement of the body to a half revolution so as to prevent careless and incompetent nurses from turning the body on its axis to the detriment of the occupant.

10,325. *Button-hole Attachment for Sewing Machines.* H. J. Allison, a communication from H. J. Davison, of New York, U.S.A.—Dated June 25th, 1889. Price 8d.

According to this invention the button-hole is cut in the cloth after it has been sewed around once, without removing the cloth from the sewing machine, or altering, in the least degree, its position on the cloth-plate, and then the slit made by the cutting apparatus is sewn around to overseam the button-hole, the loose fibres of the cloth being covered in to make a finished and perfect button-hole.

11,733. *Embroidering machines.* J. Irish, of Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A.—Dated July 23rd, 1889. Price 2s.

In order to provide for all the stitches employed in the class of embroidery which is usually executed upon machines having tambour frames, it is necessary that the tambour frame be so arranged that it can be moved either up or down, or to the right or left, or in any intermediate direction, and to any extent within the range required by the size of the pattern to be embroidered, and the present invention relates to a mechanism for accomplishing these movements of the frame automatically, through connections which are controlled by means of a pattern mechanism, such as Jacquard mechanism.

11,947. *Overhead Sewing Machines.* J. Köhler, of Limbach, Saxony.—Dated July 27th, 1889. Price 6d.

Relates to an improved method of intermittently rotating the feed-discs of overhead sewing machines.

12,107. *Sewing Machine Attachments.* A. La Guayra-Mayr, of Great Falls, Montana, U.S.A.—Dated July 30th, 1889. Price 6d.

Consists in providing a device capable of use as a quilter, or as a gauge, as occasion may demand, and which may be conveniently attached to the presser-bar of a machine, and wherein when the attachment has been applied a portion of the attachment will act in the capacity of a presser-foot.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1889.

410,618. E. J. Toof, New Haven, Conn., cording attachment for sewing machines.

410,619. E. J. Toof, New Haven, Conn., ruffler for sewing machines.

410,720. A. L. Traver, Philmont, N.Y., trimming attachment for machines for sewing looped fabrics.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1889.

411,104. F. Kern, Newark, N.J., multiple sewing machine.

411,290. D. E. Marsh, Bridgeport, Conn., raceway for rotary sewing machine shuttles.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1889.

411,491. F. N. Cookson, Wolverhampton, England, feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

411,702. C. J. Woodward, Brooklyn, N.Y., thread slackening device for sewing machines.

411,703. C. J. Woodward, Brooklyn, N.Y., button-hole clamp for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 1ST, 1889.

411,894. H. H. Humphrey, Detroit, Mich., sewing machine for making loop-stitch linings.

411,901. J. A. McGlohon, Kingston, Tenn., sewing cabinet.

411,917. A. Faulkner, Jersey City, N.J., plaiting attachment for sewing machines.

412,081. C. Fletcher, Needham, Mass., button-hole attachment for sewing machines.

412,164. J. Cook, Ogdensburg, N.Y., attachment holder for sewing machines.

412,188. A. E. Johnson, Brockton, Mass., groove cutting attachment for sewing machines.

412,202. J. S. Patten, Baltimore, Md., needle guard for sewing machines.

412,218. C. H. Wilcox, New York, and G. H. Noble, Providence, R. I. machine for sewing straw braid.

The German makers have increased their rates for machine stands one shilling.

During the past month the Clerkenwell magistrate fined a tailor 25s. and costs in two separate actions for an assault committed on two of the White Co.'s employes, who called to take away two machines, for which he had ceased paying the hire instalments.

We have received from Mr. G. M. Pfaff, of Kaiserslautern, an exceedingly pretty show card, printed in several colours. It depicts a lady working a "Pfaff" machine under the admiring gaze of several children. Its size is 14 in. by 30 in.

GOAT SKIN RUGS FOR BASSINETTES, &c.,

From 18s. per dozen.

Send 21s. for assorted dozen, three different sizes.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EYESHAM.

E. WARD & CO., Cycle Engineers,

Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.

Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Screwcutting. Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.

9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.

ADDRESSES OF REPAIRERS TO THE TRADE.

LONDON, N.

JAMES TURNER,

SEWING MACHINE AND CYCLE REPAIRER TO THE TRADE.

All kinds of Domestic Machinery repaired in a workmanlike manner, and with dispatch. Men sent to any part.

26, ST. ANN'S ROAD, STAMFORD HILL,
LONDON, N.

MANCHESTER, HULME.
W. WILLIAMS,

SEWING MACHINE REPAIRER TO THE TRADE.

Many years' experience in repairing all kinds of Machines.

193, GREAT JACKSON ST., HULME,
MANCHESTER.

PATENTS,
DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS.

BERNHARD DUKES,

Tel. Address:
APPLICANT,
London.

226, High Holborn,
London, W.C.,

attends to all business relating to

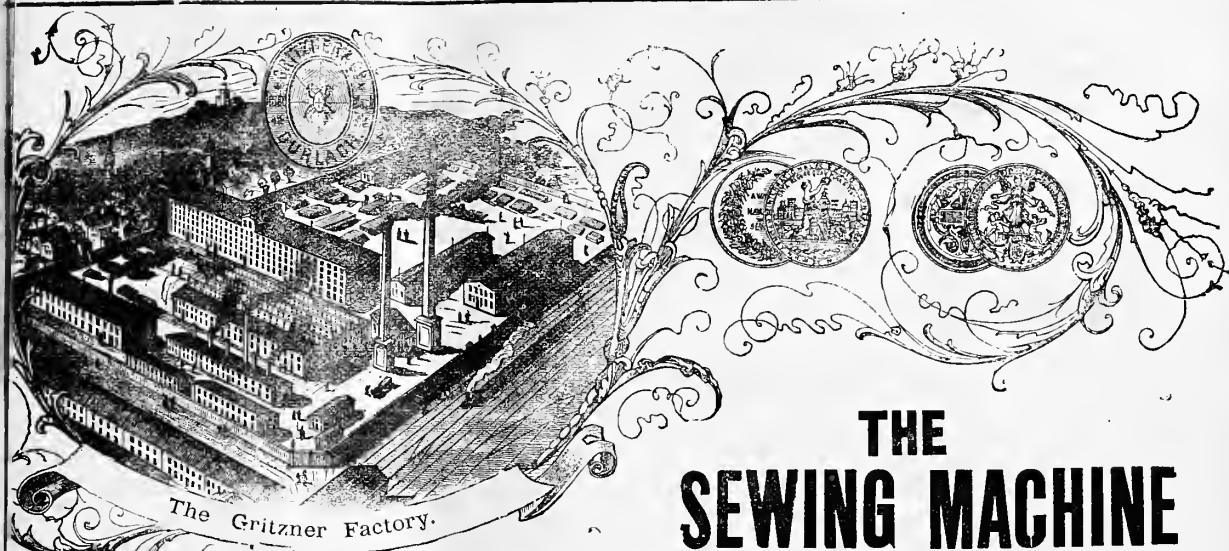
PATENTS, DESIGNS,
AND

TRADE MARKS.

BERNHARD DUKES personally ATTENDS
in any part of the United Kingdom to

TAKE INSTRUCTIONS AND
INSPECT MODELS, &c.

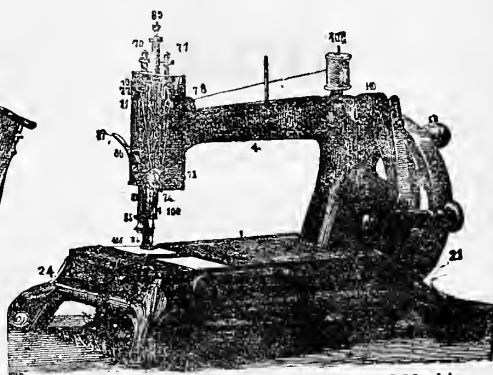
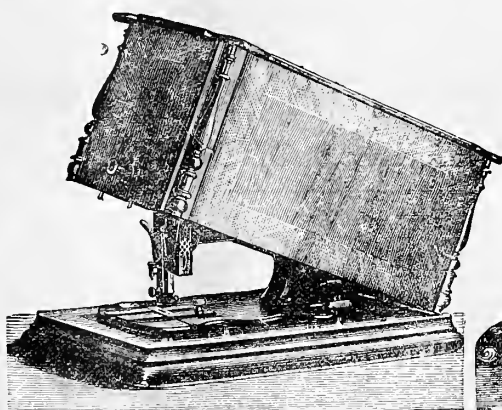
Please mention this Paper when applying.



THE SEWING MACHINE

MANUFACTORY LATE

GRITZNER & CO., LIMITED, DURLACH (GERMANY).



No. GRITZNER A Family Hand Machine, with cover. No. 5 GRITZNER D Original Graziosa Hand Machine.

Gritzner's Improved Sewing Machine,

Best for **AGENTS** and **SHIPPERS**. 45,000 Machines sold Annually to work either by hand or foot. More real improvements than any other Machine.

1879.

Sydney, 1880.

London,
1885.

WENTY OTHER
GOLD MEDALS
AND DIPLOMAS.

EMPLOYING 600 HANDS.



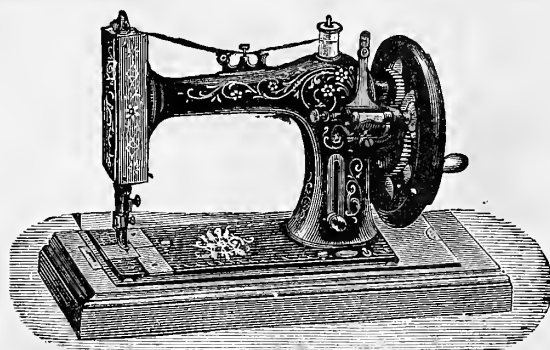
Low Arm.
High Arm.
Elegantly
Finished.
Most
Selling
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Every
Machine
Warranted.

Write for terms to Sole Agent for Great Britain and Ireland,

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THE NATIONAL

REGISTERED



TRADE MARK.

NEW MACHINE.

With perfectly Noiseless Link Motion Cylinder Shuttle Self-setting Needle, Loose Wheel and Automatic Bobbin Winder and other improvements. The most powerful Hand or Treadle Lock-stitch Machine in the Market. Shipping Orders executed on the Shortest Notice. Largest Stock in England. All kinds of Sewing Machine Stands, Parts, &c., for CASH only. Price List on Application. Kindly Mention this Paper.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

GRIMME, NATALIS & Co.,
BRUNSWICK, GERMANY.

MAKERS OF THE RENOWNED

“ORIGINAL PRINCESS” Hand Machine,
ALSO

“FAMILY” Hand or Treadle,
MEDIUM B and C, High or Low Arm,
AND THE

“NATALIS D,” an elegant, light-running
Machine, with latest improvements.

WHOLESALE REPRESENTATIVE FOR GREAT BRITAIN,

CHAS. BRADBURY,

65, Guildford Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.

VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,

KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,



SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CYCLOPS IMPROVED HIGH-ARM
Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines,

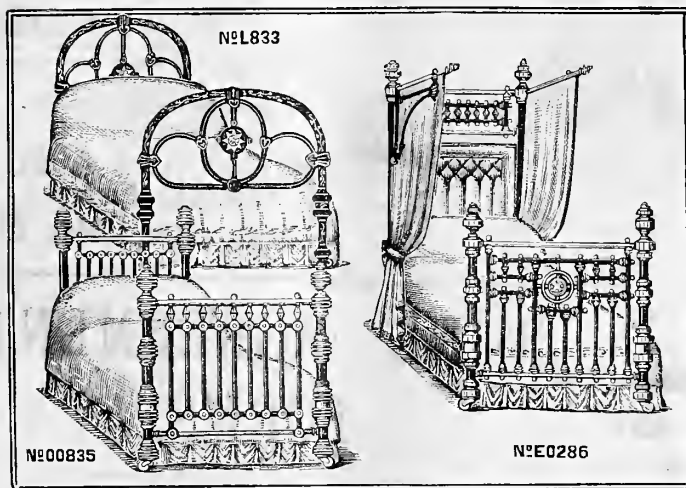
FOR

Domestic & Manufacturing Purposes,

To WORK either by HAND or FOOT.

These Machines are made from the Best Materials and cannot be surpassed for excellency of finish and durability.

Shipping Orders executed on the shortest notice.



The ATLAS BEDSTEAD Co. BILSTON.

EVERY SEWING MACHINE DEALER
SHOULD SELL BEDSTEADS.

Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they take up. BEDSTEADS can now be sold by Sewing Machine Dealers from DRAWINGS and delivered to THEIR CUSTOMERS' ADDRESS the NEXT DAY.

Write or wire TO-DAY for Book of STOCK PATTERNS. ALL patterns in this book are ACTUALLY IN STOCK, papered ready to leave SAME DAY as wired for. Finish and value guaranteed.

N.B.—EVERY Bedstead FITTED UP WHEN FINISHED before leaving the WAREHOUSE.

A Large Stock of these Patterns is kept at
120, 122, CURTAIN RD., E.C.
For London Trade only.

First Orders should be accompanied by References or Remittance.

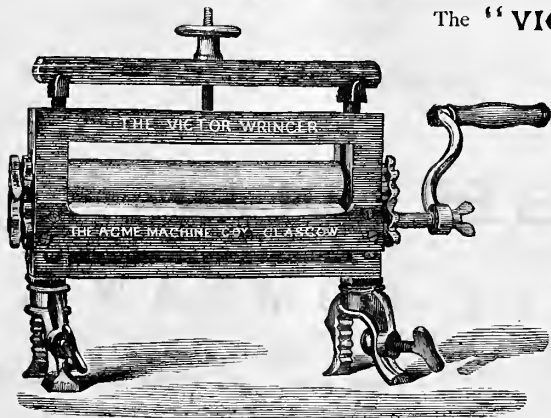
WRINGERS.

The "VICTOR" WRINGER is a Machine we can confidently recommend. It fixes with ease on to a round or square tub, and the clamp is so arranged that no matter at what angle the side of the tub may be the Wringer, when fixed, stands straight up.

TRADE PRICES.

12 in.	14 in.	15 in.	{ All with Best White Solid Rubber Rollers.
12/-	13/-	14/-	

Cog Wheels, 8d. extra each Machine.



The A.M.Co. are the largest manufacturers of Rubber Roller Wringer in Europe. Makers of the "Acme," "President," "Nonpareil," and "Victor" Wringers; also Knife Cleaners and Ice Cream Freezers.

THE ACME MACHINE CO.,

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HENRY VORLEY'S

Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil.

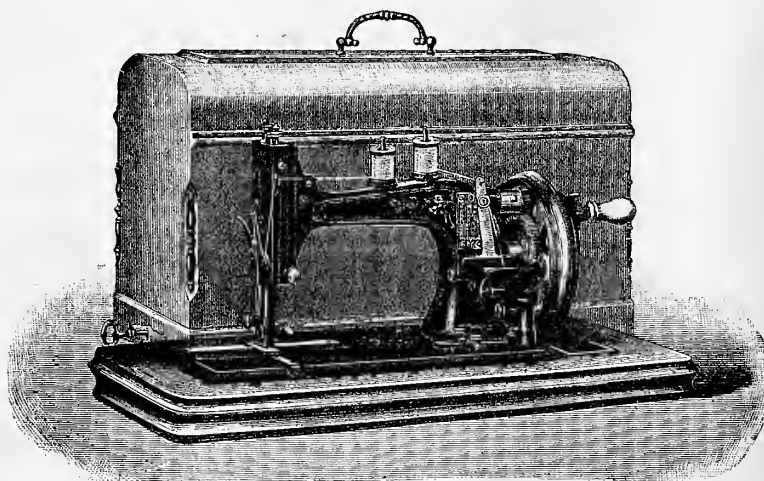
For Sewing and Knitting Machines, Physical and Surgical Instruments, Guns, Clocks, Lathes, &c., &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THIS very beautiful oil is incapable of thickening in use or of gumming the bearings, being an "absolutely neutral" substance, unaffected by the weather or age. It may now be obtained in bottles at all respectable Sewing Machine and Bicycle Depots, and Wholesale at

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Lower Qualities of the White Oil may now be had. Also Fine Lamp for Bicycles, and American Golden, in Casks direct from the Docks, or packed in Cans, Drums, or Bottles Suitable to the Trade.



BIELEFELDER
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SINGER A & B MACHINES

(For Hand or Treadle),

SAXONIA MACHINES.

WHITE MACHINES.

These splendid Machines are always to the front.

The lightest running Shuttle Machines out.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST on application to

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PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the new Act, £3 3s.; to complete the Patent for 4 years, £7 7s. French Patent, including first year's tax, £8; Belgian Patent, £4; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.; United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole term, £17 10s. Circular of information as to the mode of proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in England and Abroad. [Telephone No. 169.]

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Shine caused by wear promptly removed from Ladies' Jackets, Gentlemen's Coats, Uniforms, &c. (any colour) by a NEW DRY PROCESS. Cannot be done by any Dyers, Cleaners, or other Tailors.—SOLE INVENTORS

SHINE REMOVE COMPANY,

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NEW OXFORD STREET (Opposite National Guardian Assurance Co.),

Late of 63, OXFORD STREET, W.

Repairs, Alterations, and General Cleaners.

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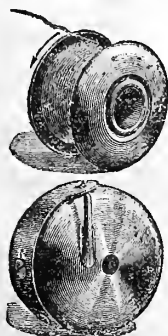
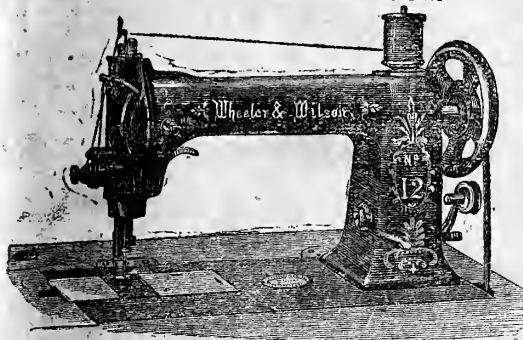
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SEWING Nos. 9 & 12 MACHINES

JUST BROUGHT OUT.

The No. 12 is the Fastest Lock-stitch Sewing Machine in the World, having a capacity of 2,500 to 3,000 stitches per minute. The best made, most durable, and least liable to get out of order. Makes the most perfect stitch of any sewing machine made. Has the largest Bobbin, holding over 100 yards of No. 70 Cotton.

The No. 9 is the New High Arm Family Sewing Machine, and is without doubt the most perfect Domestic Machine ever offered to the public.



THE NEW No. 12 BOBBIN.

SEWING MACHINES FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS. SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

Special Quotations to Agents, also to Manufacturers fitting up Factories, and Estimate given for Supplying and Fixing Driving Power, Steam or otherwise.

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THE BEST RUBBER WRINGERS NOW IN THE MARKET

ARE THOSE MADE BY

The Cherry Tree Machine Co., CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.

THEY WILL LICK

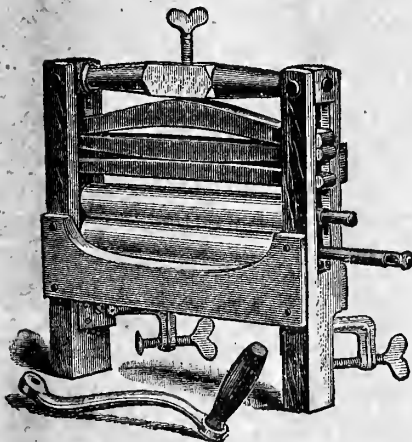
ALL IN

CREATION,

AND PRICES ARE

AS LOW AS ANY OTHER

MAKE.



STRONG FRAMES.

BEST RUBBER.

METAL BEARINGS.

TURNED AND FITTED.

ONCE TRIED

ALWAYS USED.

"The Express."

REPRESENTATIVE FOR LONDON AND THE SOUTH—

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NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.
 Large and Increasing Sales of the
KONIG ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE.
2,500 Lock Stitches per Minute.

EXAMINE IT.

*Special Points Claimed by the
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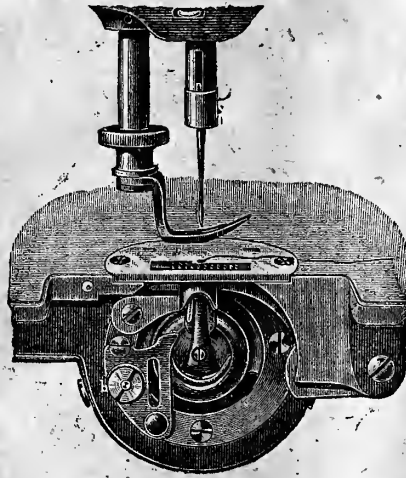
It is self-threading throughout except the Needle.

It has the shortest Needle used in any Lock Stitch Machine.

The Needle is self-setting.

If the Machine starts backwards no harm is done, the thread remains unbroken.

Two operators on the König Rotary can do the same amount of sewing that three can accomplish on any other Machine.



Specially adapted for the
 Manufacturing of

STAYS & UNDERCLOTHING

The lightest running and most noiseless machine on the market.

The Bobbin is 50 per cent larger than any other Family Machine in the world, holds 100 yards No. 80 Cotton.

Machines fitted for steam power.

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Also Manufacturers of Singer System Hand and Treadle Machines.

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THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE.

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THE JOURNAL OF

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& Sewing Machine

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JONES' New Patent SEWING MACHINE

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BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD
FOR AGENTS AND SHIPPERS TO HANDLE.

MAKES THE PRETTIEST STITCH

Affords a greater margin of profit to Dealers
than can be obtained from any other Machine
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THE LARGEST FACTORY IN ENGLAND

EXCLUSIVELY MANUFACTURING

FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES

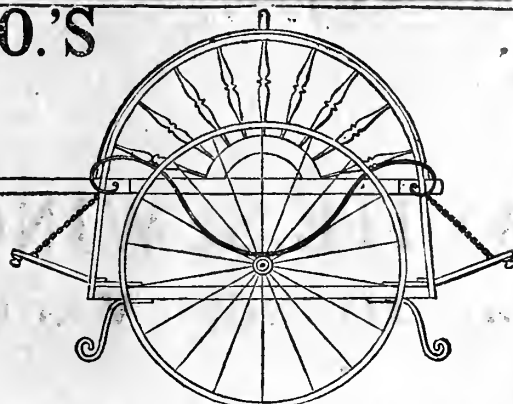
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THE "VERTICAL FEED," "The Best Domestic Sewing Machine."

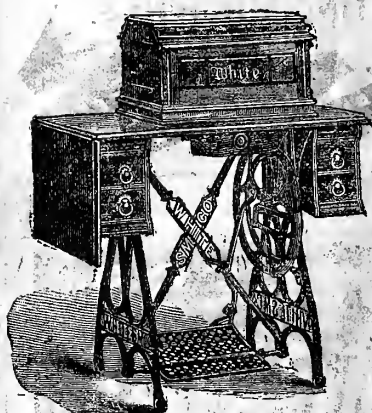
24, AIDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE

Diploma of Honour, Adelaide Exhibition, 1887.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.

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MANUFACTORY:
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LOCK-STITCH MACHINES

OF VARIOUS PATTERNS FOR

FAMILIES, DRESS & MANTLE MAKERS, SHIRT MAKERS, CORSET MAKERS,
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The most quiet running Shuttle Machines in
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GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

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DAILY SALES EXCEED
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AT

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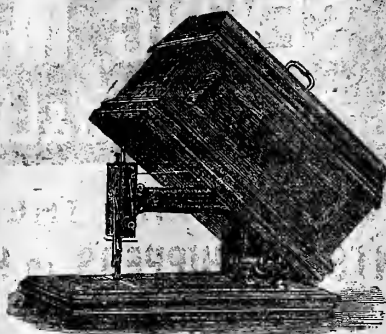
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**White Rotary Shuttle
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Large, Strong, and Rapid.

Specially constructed for
TAILORS.

New Style "PEERLESS,"
On Wood Base and Cover.

MACHINES FOR HAND OR
TREADLE, or both Combined.



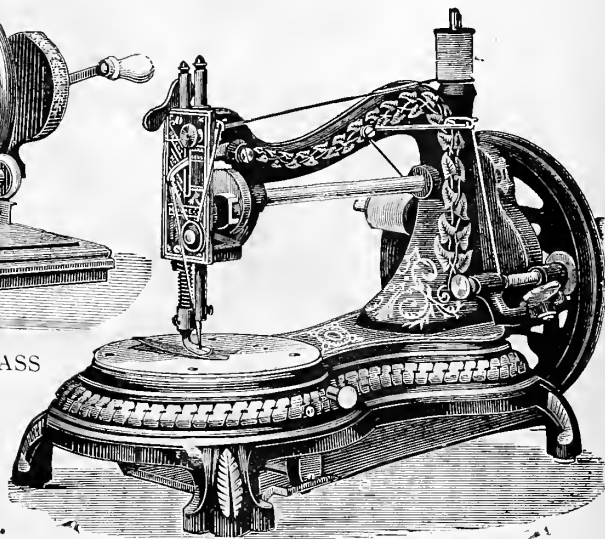
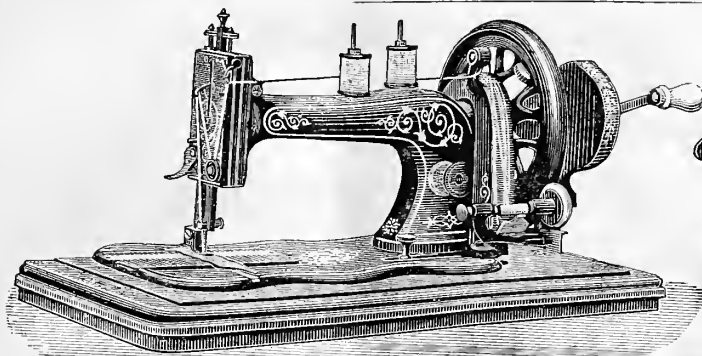
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Most durable and best
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All Wearing Parts specially
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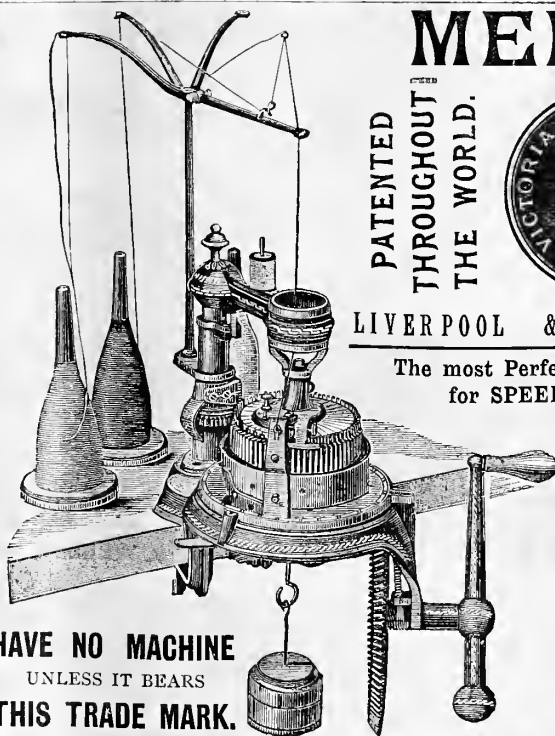
SILENT COUNTER,

— Registers up to 450 rounds. —

REVERSIBLE
Diamond Cams.



HAVE NO MACHINE
UNLESS IT BEARS
THIS TRADE MARK.



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PATENTED
THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD.



BEWARE
OF
INFRINGEMENTS

LIVERPOOL & EDINBURGH, 1886.

The most Perfect Machine in existence
for SPEED and QUALITY of WORK.

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SHOULD SEND FOR
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THE MACHINE
Before making further
PURCHASES.

—✕—
This machine will produce
more and better knitting than
any other. We challenge
and defy competition.

ECLIPSE KNITTING MACHINES.

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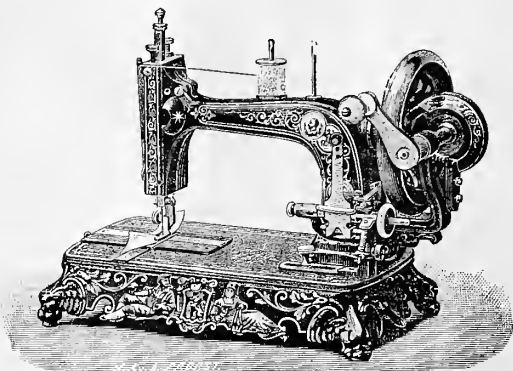
MEISSEN (SAXONY),

(ESTABLISHED 1869)

Sewing Machine Manufacturers.



THE "CINDERELLA."

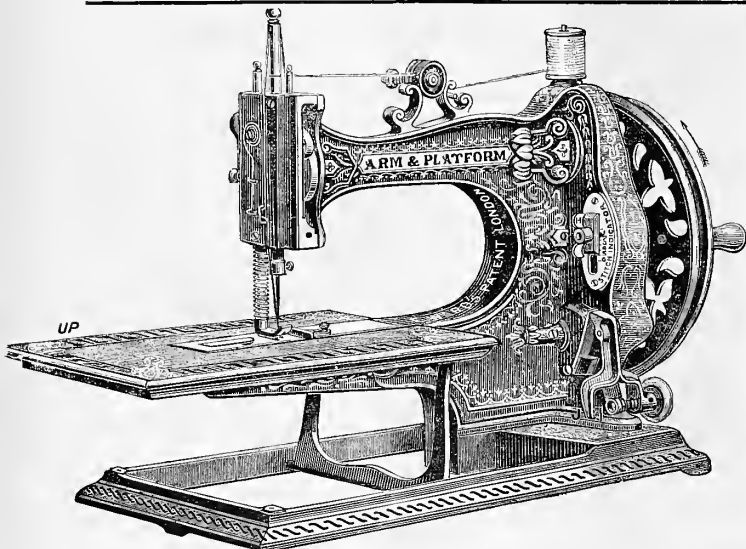


Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:

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AGENTS WANTED.



PLATFORM UP. —
(Next Month the Platform will be shown Down.)

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

E. WARD & CO.'S

Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle
SEWING MACHINES

Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base, when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unparalleled success which has attended this Machine, and the satisfactory manner in which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, the PATENTEE HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS secured by new Patents, and trusts that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Saleable Machine in the Market.

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GROVER & WOOD,
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First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

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Two per cent. Interest on Current Accounts calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

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The Birkbeck Almanack, with full particulars, post free, on application.
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate Possession and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 23, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.
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FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

CHRISTMAS, 1889.

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BRADBURY'S DOLL CARRIAGES.

Will not only delight the children, but will please the parents. They are beautiful “models in miniature” of their Bassinettes, and are made from precisely the same materials, and have had the same care and attention bestowed on their manufacture as the most expensively finished Bassinette. They are not flimsy toys, but are strongly and elegantly made, having brass fittings, bicycle wheels with rubber tyres, china handles, good springs, brass-jointed hoods, are splendidly upholstered in best quality American leather, and are finished in a most superior manner.

BRADBURY'S No. 51.



Self-Coloured Wicker Body,
with either Fixed or Reversible Hood.

BRADBURY'S No. 52.



Elegant Papier Mache Body,
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MANUFACTORY :

Wellington Works, Oldham.

BRADBURY'S No. 55.



The Popular Rustio Body,
with either Fixed or Reversible Hood.

This Carriage can be had either with
light body and dark ribs, or dark
body and light ribs.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

BRADBURY'S No. 53.



Fluted Steel Body,
with either Fixed or Reversible Hood.

BRADBURY'S No. 54.



Superior Woodenette, with either
Fixed or Reversible Hood, decorated
in various designs and colours.

All the above can be had Upholstered in Woollen Cloth, or in Silk Plush, at a slight extra charge,
AND ARE SUPPLIED WITH EITHER FIXED OR REVERSIBLE HOODS AT SAME PRICES

BRADBURY & CO.,

LIMITED,
SEWING MACHINE AND BASSINETTE MANUFACTURERS,
Wellington Works, Oldham.

Price Lists Free by post from the Works, or from any of our Depots.

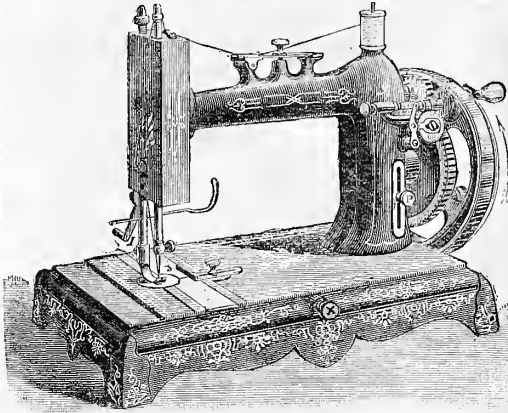
THE BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

— THE ORIGINAL —

NEW HOME AND NEW NATIONAL SEWING MACHINES

Are Perfect in Every Respect and cannot be Improved upon by Imitators.

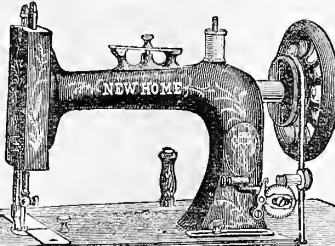
The NEW HOME and NEW NATIONAL Sewing Machines are constructed on the most approved mechanical principles, under the immediate supervision of the Best Inventive Talent Obtainable. They make the Double Thread Lock-Stitch, and have all the Improvements known to the sewing machine art.



They have the Automatic Equalized Tensions, Open End Cylinder Shuttle, Oscillating Shuttle Carrier, Double Direct Acting Feed, Straight Self-Setting Needle, and Loose Balance Wheel whereby the Bobbin can be wound without running the machine.

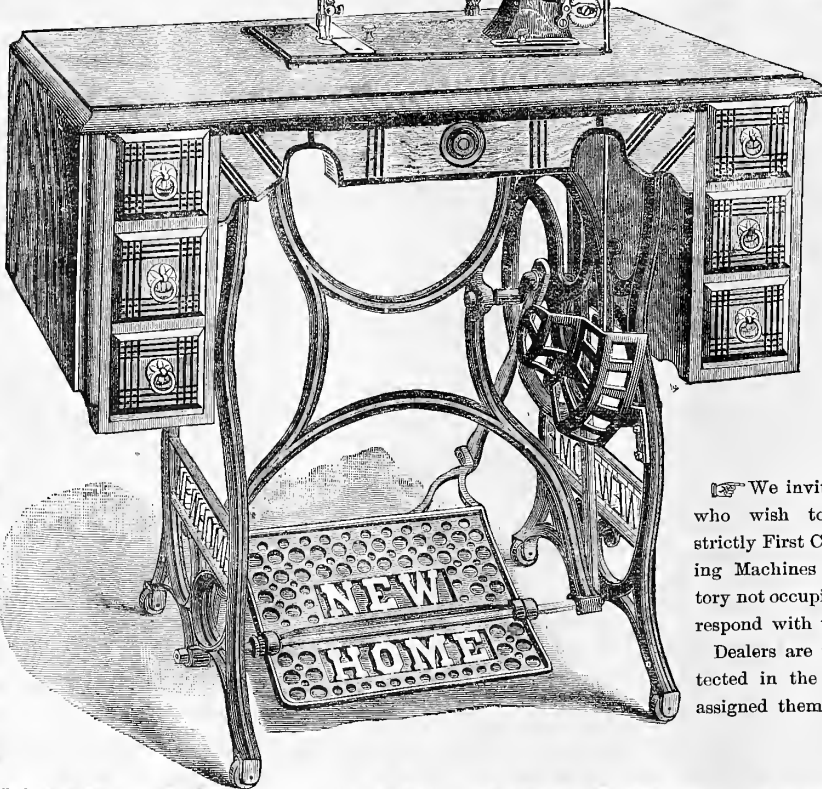
THEY ARE MARVELS of INVENTIVE TALENT and CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY

They Surpass all other Sewing Machines in the varied combinations that constitute a Perfect Machine.



Buy the Genuine "NEW HOME" and "NEW NATIONAL." Do not be deceived. Buy from our authorized agent.

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We invite parties who wish to handle strictly First Class Sewing Machines in territory not occupied to correspond with us.

Dealers are fully protected in the territory assigned them.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The New Home Sewing Machine Co.,
EXPORT OFFICE: 28 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

YOU CAN BUY THE GENUINE "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINES OF

HENRY WEBSTER,

41 CHIPPENHAM TERRACE, HARROW ROAD, W.

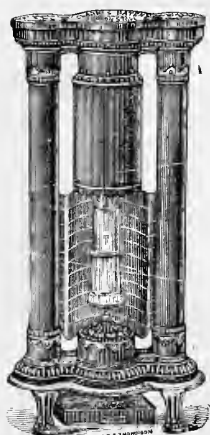
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Liberal Discount Allowed.

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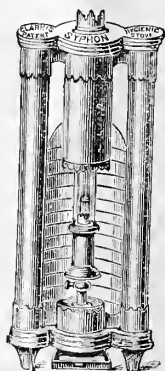
(CLARK'S PATENT)

GAS-HEATING STOVES.

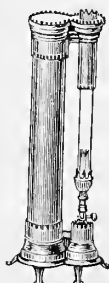
NO FLUE REQUIRED.
NO SMOKE. NO SMELL. NO DIRT OR TROUBLE.
NO DANGER.



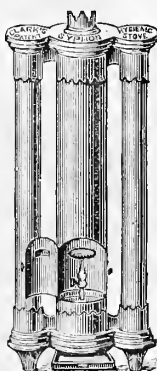
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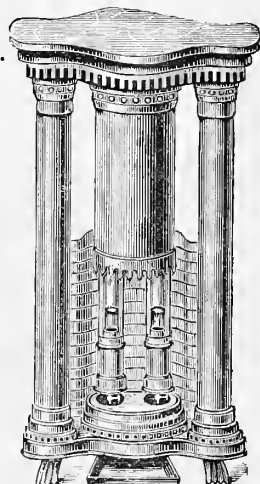
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No. 1.



No. 3.



No. 10.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST, TERMS, AND PARTICULARS OF

S. CLARK & CO., Patentees and Makers,

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PARK STREET, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.

KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.

THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

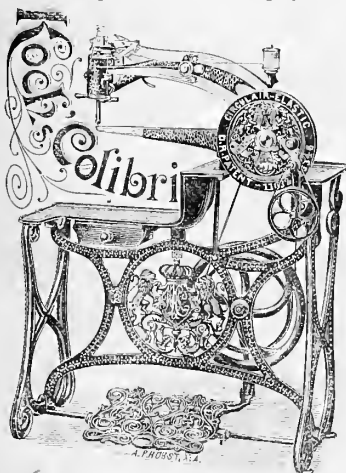
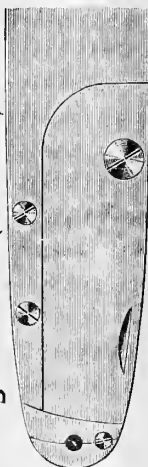
Manufactured by the

Bièlefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.

H. KOCH & CO.

*No Shuttle
Carrier.*

Cylinder, natural size.



Shuttle, natural size.

No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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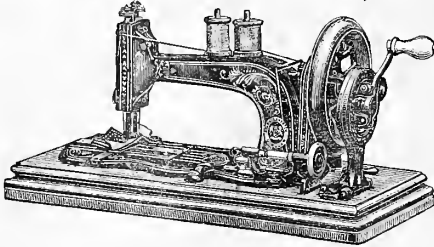
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SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,

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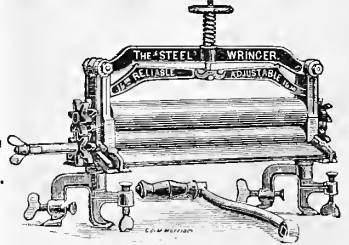
Branches—52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., Pall Mall, MANCHESTER.

Family
Hand
Machine.



THE
**STEEL
WRINGER.**

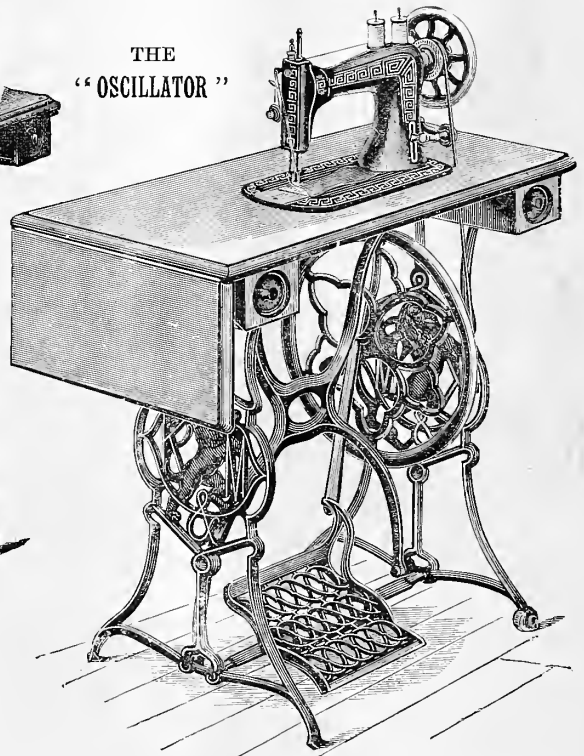
14 inch \times 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
15 inch \times 2 inch.
16 inch \times 2 inch.



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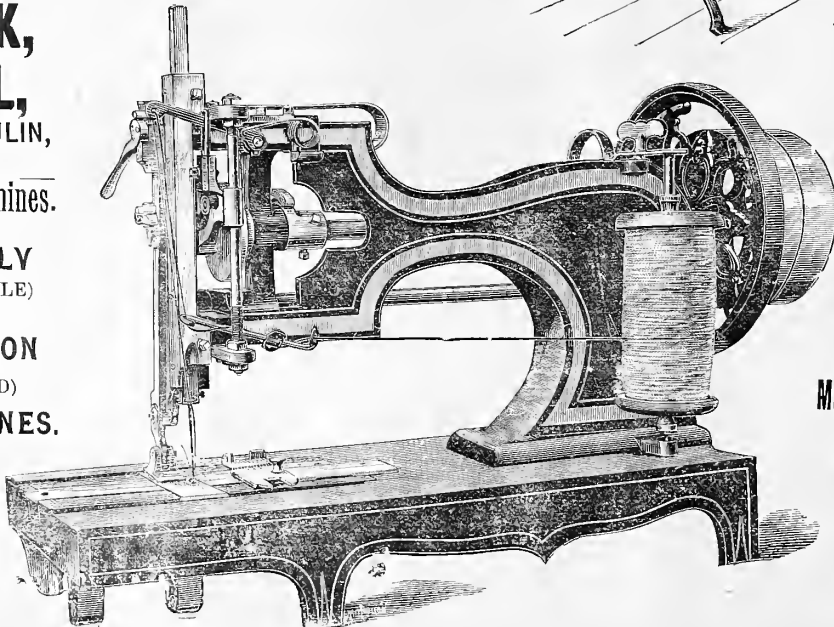


THE
"OSCILLATOR"



**SACK,
SAIL,
TARPAULIN,**
AND
Belt Machines.

**FAMILY
(TREADLE)
AND
MORTON
(HAND)
MACHINES.**



Kilting
AND
Gathering
Machines.

No. 2.

Manufacturing
Machines

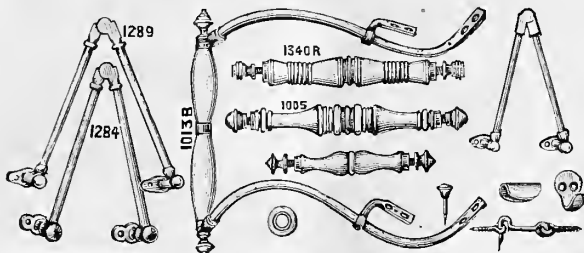
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Manufacturers of every Description of Perambulator Fittings, Hood Joints, Handles in Brass, China, and Wood. Brass Handle Rods, &c. Toy Fittings.



Bassinettes from 18s.

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WOOD & PALMER,
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Manufacturers and Importers of
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Ladies' and Gent's sizes in GOLD, SILVER, and METAL.

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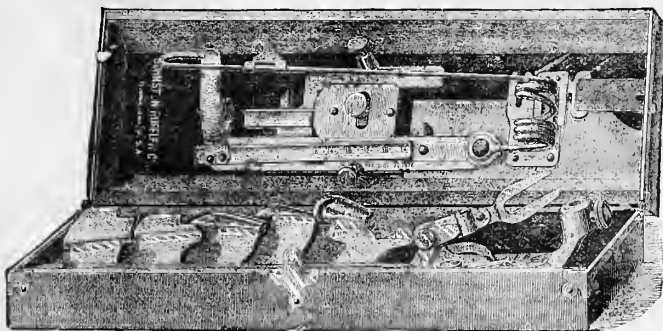
WOODEN AND NICKEL CLOCKS AT ALL PRICES.

Sole Agents for Great Britain and the Colonies of

JUNKER & RUH'S well-known Sewing Machines.

WHEN WRITING FOR LISTS, SEND BUSINESS CARD.

THE JOHNSTON SET OF ATTACHMENTS



HAS been improved by making them all heavier and stronger, and by giving them a superior nickel-plated finish. The Ruffler has a detachable under Blade and a separate Shirring Plate to go into the machine in place of the Shuttle Race Cover. The Tuckmarker has a slot in the bed plate to adapt it to the use either with a long or short presser foot. It has a steel blade under the wheel to make a sharper crease, and two screws on independently adjust either the marker or gauge. All placed in a velvet-lined box made by the Johnston Ruffler Company expressly for their set. They are now prepared to furnish them for all the different kinds of sewing machines.

These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

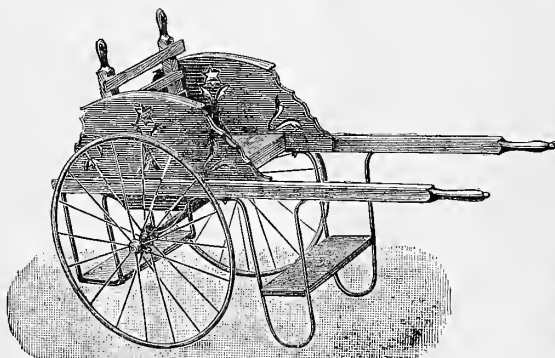
JOHNSTON RUFFLER COMPANY
OTTUMWA, IOWA, U.S.A.

N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

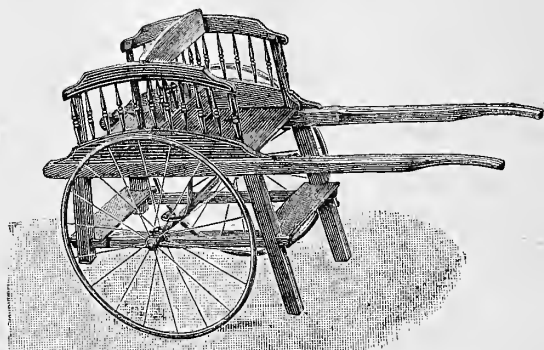
THE
STAR
TOYS AND MAIL CARTS
 ARE THE BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.



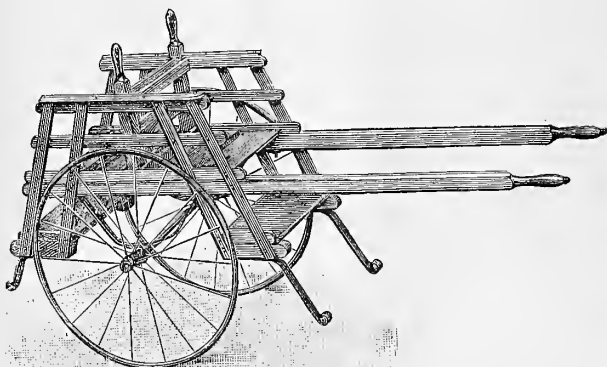
These are exact Miniatures of our High-Class Carriages.



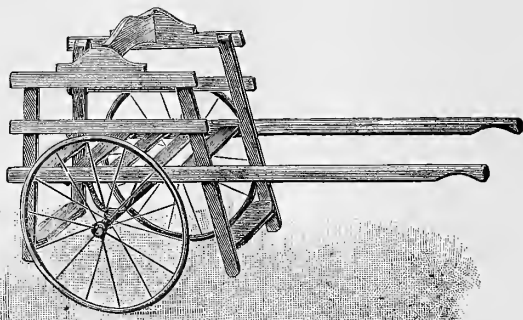
No. 17. Stained Light and Varnished, with 23 in. Wheels and Steel Springs.



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Factories: Anchor Works, Brewery Road; and Fakenham Street, N.

Offices: 104, BLUNDELL STREET, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.

SINGER'S ^{Y.S.} New ^{Y.S.} Vibrating ^{Y.S.} Shuttle ^{Y.S.} Machine

Is the BEST HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINE ever offered to the Public.

It has the SIMPLEST SHUTTLE, SHORTEST NEEDLE, BEST STITCH ADJUSTMENT
MOST PERFECT TENSION, IS NOISELESS, and MAKES THE PRETTIEST STITCH.

Complete Accessories, Handsome Cabinet Work.

EASY TO BUY.

EASY TO LEARN.

EASY TO WORK.

FOR CASH 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT. Or on Hire with Option of Purchase.

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR OLD MACHINES.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

And 443 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF SEWING MACHINES.

(ENGLISH OR AMERICAN).

A BELGIAN, 10 years in the trade, active, good director, having a splendid connection and experienced staff of canvassers, wishes to introduce or represent Manufacturer. References exceptional, guarantee. Write to initials, "V. O. M.,"
17, Bruxelles Centre, Belgique.

WANTED, Manufacturers of Sewing Machine Fittings, Needles, Shuttles, Loopers, &c., to send lowest cash prices to the Premier Sewing Machine Company,
16, Stirling Street, Redfern, Sydney, N.S.W.

WANTED, Situation by First Class Sewing Machine Mechanic; 20 years' experience. R. G., 38, Aytoun Road, Brixton, S.W.

WANTED, Illustrated Price Lists of Bedsteads, Furniture, Watches, and other Household Goods; also best. Cash, trade terms. Dealer, 10, Conduit Street, Chelmsford.

NEEDLES for Singer Medium and Family, 2s. per gross, 3d. extra for postage. S. COX & CO., Manufacturers, Alcester.

FACTORY TRAVELLER.—WANTED, by a Sewing Machine Company, a Traveller for the factory trade. Must understand sewing machines, and one who has served in a similar capacity before preferred.—"Factory," care of *Sewing Machine Gazette*, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

WHOLESALE AGENCY for MACHINES.—Advertiser, having first-class premises with shop in the centre of the City of London, is open to represent a good German maker of sewing machines.—Address "Agency," care of *Sewing Machine Gazette*, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

NOVELTIES.—Advertiser, dealing in domestic machinery, and an expert with the sewing machine, having a fine shop in one of the best parts of Manchester, is open to take up the sale of novelties and useful appliances for the home.—"Novelties," care of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

WANTED, address of maker of machine for embroidering anchors, &c., for sailor suits.—Address Mr. Richardson, Wallis & Linnell, Kettering

COMMISSION offered to Traveller calling on ironmongers, sewing-machine dealers, and others. Please state ground covered and what line to "Special," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

TRAVELLER working West of England in Sewing Machines and Oils is open for commission to work with same.—"Push," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances.

DEC. 2nd, 1889.

Hire-Purchase System.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT A SEIZURE.

AT the Loughborough Police Court on the 20th November, before Mr. Hussey Packe and Alderman Griggs, Mr. J. Taylor was charged with assaulting Mrs. Wood at Sibley on the 11th inst., and a cross-summons charged Mrs. Wood with assaulting Mr. Taylor. Mr. H. Deane appeared for Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Clifford for Mrs. Wood. Mrs. Wood, examined by Mr. Clifford, said she kept a small shop at Sibley. She hired a sewing machine belonging to the Singer Manufacturing Company, for which she paid a certain sum per week. About Whitsuntide, 1888, her husband was out of work, and she became in arrears

with the payment. Mr. Taylor was the local agent for the Singer Company, and collected the monthly payments. On the 9th he came to her house, and they had a dispute. On the 11th he again came, and said he had come either for the money or the machine. She had sent to the Loughborough office of the Singer Company that morning. She paid monthly, but this was on the third Monday. She told Taylor she should not pay him any more in consequence of the way he had treated her, whereupon Taylor went into the front room and took hold of the machine stand. As the machine was not there he commenced a search for it, witness in the meantime endeavouring to prevent it. She succeeded in preventing him taking the stand, but Taylor went upstairs to look further for the machine. She got him down, and while in the kitchen he became excited, and struck her twice on the head. His next move was for upstairs, where he "turned everything upside down" in the search. She again tried to eject him, but he took hold of her arms and shook her. She then sent for the police, Taylor staying with the remark that "the policeman would take his part, as the police were allowed 6d. on every machine they took away." The policeman came, and soon after Taylor left, taking the stand with him. Since then the stand had been returned from the Loughborough depot. By Mr. Deane: She paid 5s. monthly for the machine at first, and then 2s. 6d. She had been in debt with Taylor's shop to the amount of £2 19s., but it had nothing to do with Taylor. It was Mrs. Taylor's account. The agreement stated that the machine must not leave the premises. She did not read the rules, but took Taylor's statement. She hid the machine because he had told her son he should fetch it. She did not throw anything at him. After Taylor had left on the Monday she took the machine from under the bed to the house of a Mrs. Betts. He asked her where the machine was after he had looked for it, and she replied, "Find out." She had not the carving knife in her hand, but a tin of water wherein she was washing the children she threatened to throw over him if he did not go. She also told him she would "give him some of the poker" if he would not desist. She sent to the Loughborough office, and the manager, Mr. Dexter, came to see her. As a result, Taylor was dismissed. Dr. Skipworth said he was called to see Mrs. Wood, and on examining her found bruises about the arms and left leg. By Mr. Deane: Those on the arms might have been caused by someone seizing hold of Mrs. Wood. Mrs. Betts spoke to "seeing the bruises on Mrs. Wood's body, and to taking the machine away after the row. Frederick Dexter, Loughborough, manager for the Singer Company, said at times he gave the agents authority to fetch machines away. In this case authority was necessary. It was customary to take smaller payments when the husband was out of work. On the 11th a messenger called on him at Loughborough, and from what he was told he went to Sibley on the 11th. The machine stand had been returned to Mrs. Wood, and Taylor was dismissed as an agent. By Mr. Deane: Agents were not forbidden to search without special authority. By the Mayor: Taylor should have written to him before making a search. Before demanding a machine the agent should be supplied with a form. Joseph Taylor, of the Sibley Coffee House, after speaking of the visit on the Saturday, said he went again on Monday, when Mrs. Wood refused him money. After some words she picked up the poker and threw it at him, but it missed him. She then seized the carving-knife, came towards him, and said she would "let his inside out." He took the knife from her. A ladle was the next article seized by Mrs. Wood, with which she ran to the furnace and filled it with boiling hot water, which she threw over his head and shoulders. As she was following this with a second supply he seized the ladle. Up to that time he had not been upstairs, but he told Mrs. Wood he should see the machine before he left the house. He went upstairs, and slipped, thus causing a bruise. He did not disturb the bedroom furniture while looking for the machine. He said nothing about what the police were allowed. Throughout the quarrel he did not purposely assault Mrs. Wood. By Mr. Clifford: Mrs. Wood struck him on his back. The water was hot, but the dirty water mixed up with it would cool it. During the four and a half years he had been with the company he had never before searched a house without authority. Mrs. Wood did not tell him she had sent to Loughborough. He told her she had done Mrs. Taylor out of her money, and wanted to do the company out of the machine. He did not know of any complaints against him. By Mr. Deane: When he looked under the bed the machine was not there. On a previous occasion he had to pay 27s. 6d. to the company in order that a machine under his agency could be got out of pawn. Dexter, recalled by the Bench, said there was no truth in the statement about the police receiving 6d. P.C. Childs said he was sent for to Mrs. Wood's house on the 11th. He saw Taylor, who wanted the stand, which Mrs. Wood refused. He went upstairs, and on returning, both parties being excited, they jostled together. Mrs. Wood had something in her hand, either wood or iron, but he saw no blows struck. The Bench dismissed both cases, each party to pay their own costs.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT A SEIZURE.—MAGISTRATES OBJECT TO THE SURRENDER CLAUSE.

At the Salford Police Court on the 15th November, a man named Dickinson was summoned for an assault on a widow, named Louisa Williamson, residing at 9, South Street, Cross Lane, Salford. Some time ago the complainant purchased a sewing machine on the hire system from Messrs. Sellers and Company, of Manchester, and she kept up her payments regularly till her husband's death, which took place about twelve months ago. Since then she had paid nothing, but the complainant alleged that the machine was sold for £7, and she had paid £5 in instalments. On the day the assault was committed the defendant Dickinson and another man went to the woman's house for the purpose of taking the machine away. Complainant objected to their removing it, and in trying to prevent them the defendant assaulted her, throwing her on the floor and tearing her dress. Mr. Alderman Walmsley (the chairman) strongly condemned the conduct of the defendant, and expressed his disapproval of the terms of the agreement under which the complainant was compelled to give up possession of the machine, although she had paid in hard cash nearly two-thirds of its value. Defendant was fined 40s. and costs, or a month's imprisonment.

WITNESSES TO HIRE AGREEMENTS.

At the Northampton Borough Petty Sessions, on the 6th November, before the Mayor and Messrs. Corringe and Mills, John Hawkes, *alias* Branstorn, 17, Missenden Road, Chesham, Bucks, was charged on remand with embezzling a quantity of leather, the property of W. J. Marks, shoe manufacturer, Regent Street, on the 1st August, and further with, being the bailee, stealing a sewing machine, value £5 1s. 6d., the property of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., on the 17th August. William James Marks, son of the prosecutor, said prisoner was once in his father's employ. The leather and materials forming the subject of the first charge were given out to prisoner on the 1st of August, and were never returned. Detective-Sergeant Green said when he arrested prisoner at Chesham Hawkes said, in answer to the warrant, "All right; I had better plead guilty." In the second case William Sharpe, manager of the Northampton depot of Messrs. Bradford & Co., stated that the "family hand sewing machine" produced was the property of the company. It was ordered from the depot through a canvasser named Essan, who was not now in the employ of the firm. Witness inspected prisoner's workshop at 3, Bell Barn, and afterwards sent the machine down. An agreement was signed whereby prisoner undertook to purchase the machine on the hire purchase system. Bella Chapman, machinist, said the machine produced was delivered to prisoner. The agreement was signed afterwards in her presence. It was not read over, but she explained that he would have to pay 2s. 6d. deposit and 1s. 6d. a week, and that a book would be sent to him from Leicester. That was all. For the embezzlement prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, but in the second case the Magistrates held that there was not sufficient evidence on which to convict. Mr. Sharpe afterwards applied for the return of the machine. Asked by the Magistrates' Clerk whether he was present when the document which bore his name as a witness was signed, Sharpe said he was not. The Magistrates' Clerk: You put your signature as witness to a person signing the document without seeing it? Sharpe: The company will have the managers' names as witnesses. The Magistrates' Clerk: Even if you are not present? The Witness: Yes. The Clerk: A clear case of perjury. I pity the company and you, too, if proceedings were taken against you. The Magistrates ordered the machine to be given over to the company, and directed the agreement to be impounded. A woman from Chesham, whose name did not transpire, said the machine was hers. The Mayor said any one who had any claim on the machine must proceed with a civil action in the County Court.

DISPOSING OF A HIRED MACHINE.

In the Small Debt Court at Elgin, on the 20th November, Sheriff Rampin heard proof in an action at the instance of the Singer Manufacturing Company against William Stewart, carpenter, Ashgrove, Elgin. The action was raised under the recent Small Debt Act for delivery of a medium sewing machine and accessories in the defender's possession. It was alleged that the machine was the property of the pursuers, having been hired from them by Mrs. Margaret Main, Unthank, Duffuss. The defender admitted that the machine was in his possession, but pleaded that the action was incompetent under the statute, there being a dispute in regard to the ownership of the articles; that the machine was disposed of by Mrs. Main before the agreement was signed, and that he purchased it in *bona-fide* from Mr. Robert Sim grocer, Elgin, who had received it from Mrs. Main's husband in payment of an account. The pursuers maintained that the machine was their property, having been merely hired by Mrs. Main, that she had parted with it improperly, and that they were entitled to vindicate their property, and recover it from anyone in whose possession they might find it. From the evidence it appeared that in July, 1888, Mrs. Main applied to the pursuers for the hire of a medium sewing machine which was delivered to her on the usual terms, but the stamped agreement was not signed till she paid the first instalment of hire on 24th November, 1888. Some time after the machine was delivered—the exact date not being clear—Mrs. Main's husband gave the machine to Robert Sim, grocer, Elgin, in payment of an account. His wife said it was given without her knowledge or consent. Mr. Sim, when applied to, said he had sold the machine, and refused to state to whom he had sold it. The company raised an action against Mr. Sim for delivery of the machine, when he stated that he had sold it to the present defender in December, 1888. The Sheriff assailed Mr. Sim on the ground that he had not possession of the machine when the action was raised. The company then applied to the present defender, who refused to part with it. The Sheriff having heard parties, made *avizandum*. Agent for the pursuers—Mr. H. H. Brown, Elgin; for the defender—Mr. J. J. Walker, Elgin.

PLEDGING A HIRED MACHINE.

At the Lowestoft Police Court, on the 30th October, Harriet Stiff was charged with stealing a sewing machine, value £4 4s., at Lowestoft, the property of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., on the 18th inst. Mr.

Alfred Kent appeared in support of the prosecution, and after briefly opening the case, called Mr. George Mobbs, who said he was in the employ of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, and resided in Bevan Street, where he kept a branch shop for the company. He knew the defendant, who on April 17th came to him and hired a sewing machine on the monthly hire system, which was delivered on the following day. The agreement produced was signed by her at the time in his presence. Defendant stated that she wanted the machine for the purpose of taking in work, and gave him 4s. 6d. as a deposit on account of the first instalment. At the end of the first month witness called upon her, but did not receive any money, defendant promising to send it down to the shop. Witness saw her several times afterwards, but received no payments. About two months after the date of the hiring of the machine witness heard something, and asked defendant whether she had the machine in her possession. Defendant replied that she had pledged it for £1 at Mrs. Smith's in Tonnin Street, and would get it out as early as possible, perhaps in a week or two, and return it to the shop. She did not fulfil her promise, but sent a reply to a letter from the company. Witness then made inquiries at the pawnbrokers'. In answer to Mr. Youngman, witness said defendant paid the deposit voluntarily. By the agreement she should have paid the first 6s. on the 18th of May. The form of certificate produced was given to the hirers when their accounts were closed. In answer to Mr. E. K. Harvey, witness said he did call upon the defendant and asked her if she wished to take a machine before she hired it. In reply to Mr. Kent, witness said the machine produced was the one supplied to the defendant, the number being 140,426. Robert Simms, pawnbroker's manager for Mrs. Charlotte J. Smith, of Tonnin Street, said he knew defendant, who on April 18th last brought the machine produced to the shop to pawn. She asked 30s. for it, and witness said he would lend her a sovereign, and asked her where she purchased it. Defendant said she bought it off a woman named Smith, and produced a receipt, saying that was how she paid for it. Witness was satisfied, and paid her the money, keeping the receipt in question. In reply to Mr. E. K. Harvey, witness said he valued the machine at about 30s. It had not the appearance of being a perfectly new one. Defendant pleaded not guilty of stealing the machine. The Mayor, after consultation, said they had no other course but to send the case to the Quarter Sessions.

Sale or Hire.

At the Aberdare County Court on the 20th November, before Judge Gwilym Williams, Mr. Thos. Watts, for whom Mr. Plews appeared, sued Mr. Barnett W. Samuels, for whom Mr. Barnett, of Cardiff, appeared, for £40, value of goods said to be illegally removed, and £10 damage. The case arose from the sale of the plaintiff's goods, under an alleged hiring agreement. Plaintiff's wife seeing a notice in the newspaper that defendant, then living at Mountain Ash, lent money, waited upon him for a loan of £10. She obtained £9 10s., and after paying £4 17s. 6d., the goods were sold under circumstances detailed in evidence. Defendant's solicitor obtained the consent of Mr. Plews to put in a counter-claim for £10 money lent, and interest, £2 2s. 6d., paid to the execution creditor, and £4 10s. rent. Margaret Watts said she saw Mr. Samuels at his office and arranged for the loan. He sent a boy up, who saw the furniture, and who, on a second visit, handed them £9 10s. 10s. being detained for expenses. She understood they were to pay £1 a month. The Crown Pottery Company levied an execution on the 15th of July last, and Mr. Samuels came up, and as they could not find £2 2s., he took away the whole of the goods. He started doing so at 9.45 p.m., clearing the whole by 3.30 a.m. the following morning. He took the bed and bedsteads. They and the children had to be on mattresses on the floor. Cross-examined: She sent Mr. Samuels a wire that the bills were in because she knew the money was due to him. His Honour at this point wished to know what defendant's case was? Did they rely on a hiring agreement? If so he had already decided twice against the validity of such an agreement, once in reference to this very agreement in August, in an interpleader action. Mr. Barnett: If I can prove that for the purpose of evading the Bill of Sale Act there was a real sale, I will ask your Honour to decide that the agreement is valid by the case of "Redhead v. Westward," decided before Justice Kay in July, 1888. His Honour: Are you going to prove that the man knew clearly that he was selling his goods? If not, I am against you. His Honour then advised both sides to deal with this point, specially as it was the only point that wanted arguing. Cross-examination continued: She knew she was to pay back £14, and considered the goods were a security. Had no pony and trap then, although it was on the list. A further legal argument then took place, his Honour pointing out it must be proved to him that these people knew that they were selling their goods outright. Thomas Watts generally corroborated his wife's evidence, and denied that he ever heard a single word as to the goods being sold to Mr. Samuels. He understood it was a loan simply. Harris Bennett, pawnbroker and furniture dealer, Mountain Ash, explained that he was employed by Mr. Samuels' agent to remove the goods from plaintiff's house to Mr. T. Whitty Evans's salerooms. He also attended the sale and bought some of the goods. He handed in a list showing the articles sold, and the amounts realised £14 10s. 3d. He also showed what was his estimate of the value of the goods, £47. He considered this a fair average value. T. Whitty Evans, auctioneer, Mountain Ash, sold the goods in question for £14 10s. 3d. The sale was a poor one, owing to his having to delay it for two hours, waiting a reply from defendant's solicitor, as to whether there was to be any reserve or not. He considered the goods were worth about £25 to £30, but for plaintiff's use they would, probably, be worth £30 to £35. For the defendant, Mr. Bennett contended that it had not been proved that Mr. Samuels had ordered the sale, but his Honour said at once it would be useless to argue that; it was clear Mr. Samuels had instructed the whole proceedings. Thereon Mr. Barnett called S. Newton, the lad who had been up to Mountain Ash and handed plaintiff the loan. He swore that he heard

Mr. Samuels tell Mrs. Watts that he could not lend the money on her goods, but that he would buy the goods for £10, and let her have them afterwards on a hiring agreement. He handed Mrs. Watts the cheque for £10, and then cashed it, handing him £9 10s. Therefore, under very severe cross-examination, he adhered to his statement. Mr. Wright had been up twice to see plaintiffs, as their payments were in arrear. They had never told him the goods were not Mr. Samuels'. His Honour decided that defendant had failed to prove to his satisfaction that an actual sale had taken place. It was clear to him plaintiff only intended to borrow money on the security of the furniture, and he was, therefore, entitled to the value of the goods, which, on Mr. Evans's valuation, who had given his evidence very fairly, was £30, and the damage, which he would assess at £5. A long discussion then occurred on the counter-claim, Mr. Pews contending that the signed agreement was void. Defendant could only claim the actual amount lent, less amount repaid, and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. His Honour decided that the verbal agreement testified to by plaintiff's wife stood still, and gave a verdict on that portion of the counter-claim, viz., £14 less £4 17s. 6d., but as defendant was not compelled to pay out the execution or the rent, and had not done so for the benefit of plaintiffs, he declined to allow those items in the counter-claim.

The Use of the Word "Singer" in Brazil.

IN our July number we reported a law suit at Rio de Janeiro, in which the right to the use of the word "Singer" was tried, and the defendant, Mr. Max. Nothmann, an importer of German machines, was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine, and also suffer imprisonment.

Mr. Nothmann appealed against this decision, and the result is expressed in the following:—Antonio Agostinho Barbosa Brunduo, Notary of the Second Office of the Jury and Criminal Executions of the Capital, &c.:—I hereby certify that on reviewing the suit for the crime of counterfeiting marks between parties, in which the Singer Manufacturing Company is prosecutor and Maximiliano Nothmann defendant, on the reverse side of folio 327 there exists a sentence of the following tenor:—In view of the evidence I give the case as proved, because, not only from the dispositions, documents, and cross-examinations, mentioned in the sentential despatch on folio 162 verso, but also from the inquiries on folios 236 to 258, it is clearly demonstrated (a) that the defendant, Maximiliano Nothmann, representative of the firm of Maximiliano Nothmann & Company, dealers in sewing machines manufactured in Germany, has had stamped upon them in gilt letters the word Singer; (b) that this name "Singer" is the property of the plaintiff, the Singer Manufacturing Company, represented here in this city by their fully empowered agent, Peter Alexander Cameron Mackenzie, and is used by them as the trade mark of the machines manufactured by them on account of its being the name of their principal incorporator, Isaac Singer, as per documents on folio 10; (c) that the defendant has in every manner and form employed the industrial and commercial name of the prosecutor not only on the machines, but in advertising them on the accounts sales, on the receipts, on the papers of needles, in the printed pamphlets containing explanations as to the mode of using their German machines, and with serious damage to the interests of the plaintiff.

The defence set up on folios 211 and 295, where the defendant insists in using arguments, the inanity of which has already been demonstrated in the allegations on folio 191, amassed in the despatch on folio 198, which supported that on the reverse side of folio 162, confirmed by the decision endorsed on folio 200, is worthless.

The defendant has proved nothing in all the arguments used in his defence, except that since 1871 he has been selling sewing machines marked with the word, "Singer," followed by the adjective "improved." This is a confession of the crime imputed to him by the plaintiff. The qualificative "improved" added to the word "Singer," and the fact of selling his machines cheaper (depositions on folio 259, usque folio 293) cannot assist him in legitimating his action or in justifying his crime.

1st. Because the defendant does not prove that he was authorised to improve the plaintiff's machines, the latter having the right to sell them in the way he manufactures them, either with or without defects.

2nd. Because the qualification is a fraudulent, say another fraudulent way of attracting the customers from the house of the plaintiff to that of the defendant, since it is evident that those who are seeking Singer machines and see advertised (ant ex folio 79 to 207) that in the house of the defendant in the Rua dos Ouvidor, "Singer Machines Improved" and at a lower price are sold, will certainly not procure less perfect and dearer machines in the house of the plaintiff in the Rua dos Ouvidor.

3rd. Because there being no reason why improved Singer machines should be sold cheaper, or at any rate not shown in the evidence, the conclusion is that the low priced article advertised is inferior to that sold by the plaintiff, and the advertisement is only a further allurements to illude the consumer, and machines are sold which are not Singer, neither are they improved. It occurs in addition that the defence in all its development is aside of the question at issue. We are not treating of the counterfeiting or falsifying of trade marks.

The crime imputed to the defendant is that of the undue employment of the commercial name "Singer" whether it forms part of a registered mark or not, and which no one can appropriate with impunity to the detriment of the rights of the plaintiff. Undue appropriation is a usurpation of the rights of others, and is punishable under article 14, No. 7, of law 3,346 already cited, and with reason, because, once established a disloyal competition, against which the owner of a commercial name cannot guarantee or provide, especially when this name is accompanied by a qualification or other statements leading to suppose perfection, not authorised and not even existing, and which is applied to products which are advertised being low priced, the object being to deceive the customer, say consumer, and obtain profits at other people's expense. The question at issue is not

only that of the proprietorship of a name employed to distinguish the products of a certain industry or commerce, it is also that of good faith, the soul, the intimate sense of that commerce which without it cannot live, unless it is the intention to convert the whole institution into a gambling house for adventurers. Therefore, and in view of the evidence, and because neither aggravating nor attenuating circumstances have been proved—

I judge the action in order and proved, and I condemn the defendant Maximiliano Nothmann to suffer in the House of Correction of this city the penalty of three and half months' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine in favour of the State of £280, the medium punishment prescribed by article 14 of law 3,346 of 14th October, 1887, and also the costs. Rio, 26th October, 1889. Antonio Joaquim de Prucedo Soares. And nothing further was contained and declared in the said sentence of which, on being requested, I have passed the present certificate, which I subscribe, sign, and hold good. Rio de Janeiro, 29th October, 1889.

Antonio Agostinho Barboza Branduo, Notary of the Jury.

More Honours for the W. & W. Co.

THE Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have certainly a good cause to be pleased with their experiences at the Paris Exhibition. Not only did they secure the highest award, the Grand Prize, but on their veteran President, Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, has been conferred that coveted honour, the Cross of the Legion of Honour. This was totally unexpected, and its recipient did not even visit the Exhibition. The honour was conferred on him by the French Government solely because of his long and honourable career as an inventor and worker in the development of the sewing machine. Mr. A. D. Ayres, the general manager for Europe, who has just returned from a visit to Bridgeport, the headquarters of this company, informs us that in spite of having reached the allotted span of life, Mr. Wheeler is as energetic as ever in seeking to improve the Wheeler & Wilson machines. This is the man to whom the Cross has been awarded, and the machines made under his direction have been honoured above all other sewing machines on exhibit at the Exposition Universelle of 1889.

To Mr. W. H. Payne, the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's expert, is, no doubt, due great credit for the above triumphs.

The staff of the Wheeler & Wilson Company certainly lost no opportunity to acquire knowledge of what was going on at the Exhibition. Quite a number of the company's managers visited Paris. Among the latest visitors were Mr. J. M. Caie, London City manager and Mr. R. H. McKittrick, London West End manager.

An old member of the company, Mr. R. R. Appleton, who formerly managed their Brooklyn branch, also visited the Exhibition. Although no longer connected with the company, this gentleman, like others who have served them, was delighted with the display they made, and that they should receive such high honours. We might add that he is now the proprietor of Hall's Bazaar Form, an invention which has enjoyed great success in America, and will shortly be placed on the English markets.

The Wheeler & Wheeler Company are not neglecting the opportunity of making capital out of their Paris award. We have just inspected a poster lithographed in colours, showing a native of India working one of their curved needle machines. The machine is full size, and together with its operator, a man in picturesque costume, is well executed.

They have also got out a most artistic calendar for circulation in India. This represents in the centre a native woman working a sewing machine, and is in other ways attractive and useful. Their Bombay agents, Messrs. Dosserbhoy, Merwangee, & Co., and their Calcutta agents, Messrs. Francis, Harrison & Co., will, we are sure, be delighted with these productions, which are a credit to English lithographers.

Exhibition at East Grinstead.

A FEW months since we inserted a paragraph relating to Mr. Bedo B. Varty's Domestic Machinery Depot, at 22 and 28, Glen Vue Road, East Grinstead. We are pleased to hear of the continued success of Mr. Varty, who has now a partner, and trades under the style of B. B. Varty and H. Mills.

A short time since Messrs. Varty & Mills, to quote the local paper, showed great public spirit in arranging an interesting exhibition of musical instruments and domestic machinery at the East Grinstead Public Hall, lasting three days. The walls of the large room were very tastefully decorated with flags and curtains, and the disposal of some choice plants in various parts added to the good effect. The leading piano and organ makers of the world were represented, and among the instruments on view were those of the very latest and most perfect designs. Mr. Mills had this department under his charge, and he was able to show and explain the advantages of the several wonderful instruments now in use. Messrs. Mason & Hamlin sent some organs in which the light and shade of sound can be regulated to a nicety. Several very fine bell organs, notably a copy of that charming and complete instrument recently supplied to the Princess Louise, were on view. Among Messrs. Brinsmead's instruments were pianos of various makes, the most attractive being a superb metal frame which gives forth a rich and lovely tone. The Smith Organ Company were represented by several very neat instruments, one particularly worthy of notice being that in which their Venetian swell patent is introduced. Metzler's were well to the fore, and, perhaps, that which attracted the most attention was their new patent organo-piano, which, by the introduction of simple mechanism, such as can be added to any instrument, combines all the effects of an organ with the airy delicacy of a piano. By the movement of a pedal the sound of any notes held can be sustained as long as ever desired, and the effect is exceedingly pleasing. One of the grandest instruments in the exhibition was a professor's model two-manual organ, which is compact, well finished, and suitable

for a public building of any size. The promoters of the exhibition catered for both the musical and non-musical public, and the latter had opportunities for a great choice of mechanical arrangements, chief among them being the pianoforte automaton, by means of which a child can play any tune on any piano. In the musical-box line there were several new ideas. Numerous other instruments were on view, and there was also a large selection of new sheet music for sale.

Mr. Varty's was the machine department, and he occupied the centre of the room with an important display of hand and treadle sewing machines, all by the famous White Company, and ranging in price from four to sixteen guineas. The working of the machines was fully explained by a young lady expert, who also produced some choice specimens of fancy work.

The Use of Springs in Shuttle Carriers.

PATENT ACTION.—WERTHEIM *v.* PFAFF.

ON the 27th November, before Mr. Justice Kekewich, was heard the case of *Deutsche Nähmaschinen Fabrick von Wertheim v. Pfaff*. Mr. W. F. Moulton, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Wallis, instructed by Messrs. Gresham Davis and Dallas, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. M. Warmington, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. E. Ford, instructed by Messrs. Harris and Chetham, appeared for the defendant.

In opening the case for the plaintiffs, Mr. Wallis described them as German manufacturers, and the patent in question was granted to A. Clark on behalf of plaintiff. Considerable correspondence has been carried on between the two parties, both of whom reside in Germany. He would at once come to the subject-matter, and would firstly describe what was a lock-stitch machine, and they have only to do with a small part of such machine.

(Here Counsel described the making of a lock-stitch.)

Mr. Wallis went on to say that there is a deal of noise in the vibration of shuttles in their carriers, and he would hand up to his Lordship the form of carrier in use before the date of the patent and that invented by the plaintiff. It is manifest in the old form the shuttle would come in contact with a hard substance at each end. All the plaintiff has done is to insert a very hard spring or buffer within the old shuttle carrier. This may seem a small thing to do, but it is common knowledge that the smallest apparent arrangement of mechanism has developed the sewing machine to a wide extent.

The particulars of objection supplied by defendants were of the usual stock order.

1. That plaintiff was not the first and true inventor.
2. Invention not new.
3. It is a mere application of a mechanical equivalent, and not proper subject matter.

Mr. Wallis here said he thought he should be able to show considerable utility. There is no dispute as to defendant having taken the actual article itself with no modification. He did not know whether the next objection No. 4 was to be taken seriously; it was that the invention was described in an ambiguous manner. No. 5, that it had been anticipated, as shown in an article published in the *Sewing Machine Advance* of Chicago, the article stating that Mr. Goodrich had secured the rights of a new invention which was of the most important ever introduced, the object being to render a Singer machine noiseless. But when it came to proof defendant could not give any name of a user, and he (Mr. Wallis) thought that if his Lordship would look at the article in the *Advance* he would hold that the invention would not answer. He would hand up a model of the patent of William Shaw. This invention he supposed was intended to act the same way and equivalent to the horny spring of plaintiff. The noise, he would say, was almost as great as if the shuttle struck the rigid metal. Objection No. 6 is that previous to the date of patent a similar invention had been used within this realm by the White Sewing Machine Co. in and about 1883 and 1884, and by the Thomas Co.

Mr. Hugo Wertheim, examined by Mr. Wallis, said that he had been in the trade nineteen years, five of which were spent in a sewing machine factory. For some years past he had been selling various makes of machines, as well as the Wertheim, in Australia. He knows what has been going on in the trade during this period. Had examined Wertheim's specification, which was clearly drawn up, and, as far as he knew, the claim is novel, and has never been anticipated. Previous to patent the shuttle rebounded against the carrier. Plaintiff uses a strong spring, which acts as a buffer to the shuttle. This is stamped out of a piece of metal, and there is sufficient space to allow of the thread having the same amount of free play as before. The result of using the spring is the shuttle works almost noiselessly. The difference in the character of the sound is that it is dull and disappearing, instead of loud and clear, as in the old form of carrier; 120,000 machines of the new kind have been sold, and the patent is worked by other makers under license.

Mr. Wertheim was now cross-examined by Mr. Warmington, at great length, as to the effect of the plaintiff's spring as compared with the raw hide which was used by the White Company. He said that the stronger the spring the less the noise. He had seen the White spring four years ago. This spring did not operate to reduce the noise, as might have been intended. The White Company used Shaw's patent, which sought to reduce vibration by using leather at the front of the carrier and a spring at the back. He (witness) did not see how the spring at the back could press forward the shuttle and allow free play. He had heard that the White Company had introduced Shaw's invention, and that they gave it up directly.

Mr. Warmington: Do you know that some 27,000 of it have been sold, and it has now an extensive sale?

Witness: Only in one class, which has a limited sale, for manufacturing and not family uses.

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Mr. Wertheim, in further cross-examination by Mr. Warmington, said that what he saw in Australia was a "White" carrier with a spring solidly fixed to the carrier, as described in the United States

patent, No. 276,285, which says a heel-spring, formed by putting a piece of steel or iron over the heel of the driver. He saw the other form shown—the spring fastened by a pin which moves in a slot at the heel of the carrier—first in England. It is equivalent in construction and result to the other one. He knows the *Advance*, had read its article on Goodrich's shuttle carrier; had not tried to make a model. It operates to restrain vibration, acting on the heel of the shuttle only, but it would increase it after. At the moment the loop is entered by the shuttle the shuttle is forced against the heel of the carrier, and the thread has to overcome the spring at the heel of the carrier, therefore, must yield. Shaw's spring is always pressing; plaintiff's is a passive one, only acting on the rebound.

Re-examined by Mr. Wallis, Mr. Wertheim showed how the plaintiff's spring acted as a buffer and Shaw's as a presser. With Shaw's spring there is great wear and tear, and a liability of uneven tension; further, leather or vulcanite for the fore part are not mechanical. The slot form of spring carrier used by the White Company might make a little less noise than the other form, but its effect, to keep the nose of the shuttle in the carrier, would be practically the same. With plaintiff's invention, there being free play for the shuttle, any kind of thread could be used. He did not think Goodrich had ever used his invention. The difficulty is always to get the loop off the shuttle—Goodrich increases the difficulty. There is no appreciable difference in the noise when a hammer strikes the Shaw spring than should it strike the solid ends of the carrier.

Mr. John Inray, examined by Mr. Wallis, said that he had made sewing machines, and had been engaged in several important lawsuits regarding same. He described the various classes of machines, and said that at the date of plaintiff's patent the state of knowledge was that longitudinal play for the shuttle was necessary to allow of the thread passing. The impact in plaintiff's invention is first back and then front. He had read Shaw's patent dated 24th April, 1883. Its object was the same as plaintiff's, to prevent noise, and it describes a lining of raw hide and a spring at the back, which, though weak enough to yield, pressed forward the shuttle.

His Lordship: Tell us the difference between the Shaw and Wertheim's springs.

Witness: In Shaw's the shuttle is kept forward in a state of rest; in plaintiff's there is room for thread to pass between the springs. I look upon the secret of plaintiff's invention to be the use of a yielding substance instead of a rigid one to take off the noise.

His Lordship: If the button were taken away would there be a space?

Witness: The button prevents the spring coming too far forward. In Shaw's patent, it is said that the object is to drive the shuttle into the front horn by means of a spring. Goodrich's is clearly a presser-spring, and seems to be a description of Shaw's. I see no difference between them; they do not act as buffers, but as pressers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Warmington, Mr. Inray said that he did not think from the specification the plaintiff intended his shuttle should be held by the spring at all times. The amount of play depends on space at both ends of the shuttle. He did not find other space than the back specially described. He did find a special form of shuttle driver used, from the drawing. A spring at the heel of carrier would act as a buffer if kept in contact with the shuttle. Except that it was to be of steel he found no mention of the strength of the spring. He found in the specification a suggestion that the shuttle strikes the spring. The reduction of noise is brought about by the yielding substance. He found two springs in the plaintiff's invention; one of them could be taken off and the other act. He could not say that leather would act as a buffer. It would soften the noise. He thought Shaw's invention is the plaintiff's spoiled as far as the front horns go, because it would stop the yielding. The action of Shaw's and plaintiff's springs at the rear would be the same assuming the shuttle to be in contact, except Shaw's would drive. Goodrich's is a heel spring to restrain the vibration of the shuttle.

Re-examined by Mr. Moulton, Mr. Inray said that Goodrich's spring would press the shuttle against the front horns. There must be a free passage for the thread. Plaintiff has free play back and front, Goodrich only at the back.

Mr. A. M. Clark was next examined, and said that he had acted as patent agent for the plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr. Warmington, Mr. Clark said that the defect in Goodrich's and Shaw's inventions, compared with plaintiff's, was that the thread had to overcome the pressure of the spring. For the spring to embrace the shuttle does not mean necessarily touch or grip the shuttle.

Mr. Frank John Smith (F. J. Smith & Co., Judd Street, N.), examined by Mr. Wallis, said that he had been in the sewing machine trade eleven years. Had seen most classes of machines, and is familiar with plaintiff's invention. It allows of the shuttle being at all times free, and never coming in contact with a hard substance. Has seen White's, and would describe that as one in which the shuttle is held firmly as far as the spring will allow. The spring is an impediment to the passage of the thread. It does not work without noise. The coarser the thread the worse the noise. There is no comparison between White's and the plaintiff's springs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Warmington, Mr. Smith said that in a spring at the back, as in White's, there must be pressure forward.

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His Lordship: I want to know what you have invented.

Mr. Moulton, in summing up, said that their case was, shortly, that the old lock-stitch shuttle holders allowed free play fore and aft for the loop to get round the shuttle. That is the knowledge of the trade they start with. The next thing they start with, which is common ground, is that there is a deal of noise. The shuttle strikes back and front. So we have noise as the price we pay for freedom of play. There appears in publication and use an invention where a spring drives the nose of the shuttle into the front horns of the carrier. The thread would have to drive back the spring, so it could not be a strong spring. Raw hide was used at the front, but the thread could not slip over this as easily as steel. A tight spring would be liable to cause a missing of stitches. You have a mechanical explanation why the other spring

should fail, and we have direct evidence that it did fail. We have sold 120,000 machines, and granted licences to use our invention, and the defendant has taken to it, and the others have abandoned their springs. With regard to our invention I say this, the patentee was the first to suggest that there should be springs front and back to deaden the noise.

(Mr. Moulton next referred to the case of Morgan and Windover to support his contention that the use of the springs at both ends when they have previously been used at one end only is proper subject-matter for a patent.)

Continuing, he said that plaintiff's was a true buffer spring; it required adaptation, was not the same shape, and not the same fastenings were used as in the alleged anticipations. The others had unskillfully applied the spring, and did not succeed. Plaintiff had applied it successfully. I submit what we have proved is novelty, utility, and practicability. The defendant uses the very same spring, and there is no question of infringement. It is a very great testimonial that he should have taken it entire. As to the word embrace in the specification—

His Lordship: I am not disposed to dispute that. I understand the specification to mean between the horns of either end. What I want you to call attention to is the interposition between the driver and the shuttle. What is the invention?

Mr. Moulton: It occurred to plaintiff to use springs, and in such a way that it is a success, and everybody copies it. The idea of deadening the click successfully appears to me to be patentable matter. The fact that a thing is simple has never militated against its patentability. You can place springs in a number of ways, but they would not be successful. We have placed them in a way which has been a success. It is forty years since sewing machines with shuttles were first in use, but there have been no anticipations except Shaw's. He was the first who tried to stop the noise. I rely not only on novelty, but its exceeding utility, and there has been no evidence of other buffer springs, and I think we have the right to say that we are the pioneers in using a buffer. In their objections the defendants limit the anticipations solely to the Goodrich and the White. Thomas was used for keeping the shuttle to its race and is totally different.

His Lordship (to Mr. Warmington): You will endeavour to prove that Shaw's, Goodrich's, and plaintiffs' inventions are the same, and that they all allowed of free play of the shuttle. It seems to me that putting that on one side there is not sufficient novelty to prove invention.

(Mr. Warmington did not wish to call his evidence after this statement from the Judge.)

The Judge, in delivering judgment, said that the plaintiffs had invented a sewing machine of considerable popularity, large numbers having been sold. He had before, and should again hold that such a sale is evidence of novelty. He was bound to say that a competent workman would be able to make from the plans. He might take it for granted also that the workman would secure free play. The thing described is the shuttle and carrier, which are so arranged that the shuttle strikes at each end a spring being in one and rivetted to the bottom, and turned up at either end, the spring not touching the carrier so as to prevent free play of the springs. Is there any such novelty to constitute invention?

In continuing his Lordship said that Mr. Moulton had argued that makers before this having placed a spring at one end would not be anticipation. The question plaintiffs say they have solved is placing springs at either end to prevent noise. If as a matter of fact I found that any previous inventor had applied a spring to one end only, I should be prepared to say that no other subsequent inventor could come forward and say that he had employed it at two ends instead of one. In case of the *Advance* and Shaw there is certainly a spring, but only at one end. The question is, then, is there an anticipation? It is said on one side that there is not free play, and on the other that there is. I take it on the evidence that there was not. How under these circumstances the shuttle moved I don't understand, but perhaps that was the reason Shaw failed. There is evidence that there was some sale but it ceased. But there was a spring which to the eye is similar, fastened in a different way, but there is evidence that the fastening is not important. Then I am told that the springs are different, one a presser and the other a buffer. I was astonished to hear that, but it seems that the difference is not so much in the springs as their action. There is this difference between them, one must be strong. I can't think taking a spring and using it of increased strength is invention. That appears to me to be what they claim. In their claims they say we do this in order to avoid noise, which is exactly what the others do. I cannot hold that a man adding to a machine same appliance in some way in order to attain the same result is an inventor. Mr. Moulton referred to Morgan and Windover I do not see the application. In this case plaintiff held good subject-matter, because he applied a C spring which before had been used at the back of vehicles to the front, and had shown invention in the method of fastening it.

His Lordship then granted a certificate for Nos. 2, 5 & 6 of the objections, which means that he found the invention not new, that it had previously been published, and that it had previously been in use in this country.

Mr. Warmington wished the Court to know that the statement that the White Co. had found their spring carrier a failure was not correct, as it was still in use in this country.

[We learn that the plaintiffs will appeal.—ED. S. M. G.]

Awards for the Bailey Co.

THE Bailey Wringing Machine Co. never exhibit their far-famed wringers without gaining honours. They have recently obtained highest awards at Paris, Melbourne, and Adelaide.

Bravo, Ivey!

WE must congratulate Mr. W. Ivey, of 157 and 165, Barking Road, E., for two things, firstly the extensive business he has worked up in a remarkably short space of time, and secondly on his return at the top of the poll as a Councillor for the Plaistow ward of the Borough of West Ham.

This gentleman, although only twenty-eight years of age, heads the list of candidates for municipal honours notwithstanding the fact that three out of the seven competitors had previously occupied seats on the Council. If he feels proud of his success he is certainly entitled to do so. He is just the sort of man that should represent the ratepayers, being a local tradesman deeply interested in the prosperity of the borough. Being a self-made, practical working man, he knows "where the shoe pinches," and will seek to keep the rates as low as possible compatible with sound municipal government. No doubt the fact that he has given great satisfaction as Vice-President of the local Liberal and Radical Club and Institute and also President of the local Ratepayers' Association assisted him in his contest for a seat as Town Councillor.

Whilst politics, local and national, occupy his attention, his business does not appear to suffer. He has found it necessary to build a large three-storey building of 20 ft. frontage with a shop 20 ft. by 5 ft.

Wanzer, Limited.

ON the 7th November the Wanzer Company held their first annual meeting. The Chairman (Mr. E. C. Warren) regretted the absence of Mr. Wanzer in America, whom they had much missed during the past twelve months. Nevertheless, the business done had been very satisfactory. But for the help they had had from a good many of their shareholders their position would not now be so good. They had made a profit of £7,531, and after putting £1,200 to the reserve, were enabled to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. They had not printed their auditor's report and profit and loss account, but had it on the table for inspection. They had not paid a single penny out of the sale of patent rights.

A shareholder objected to the absence of a printed profit and loss account, to which the Chairman replied that at the moment it was undesirable.

Buckingham & Adams' New Cycle Factory.

ON the 20th November Messrs. Buckingham & Adams, Limited, formally opened their new cycle factory, called Coventry Works, Birmingham. These works are located in Arthur Street, Small Heath, and are close to those formerly occupied by the Royal Machine Manufacturing Company. They are very extensive and splendidly appointed for a very large trade in cycles, and we congratulate the company (whose London offices, as are well known, are at the Howe Company's address in Queen Victoria Street, E.C.) on the brilliant opening of what seems destined to be a successful career.

The remarkable success of Messrs. Buckingham & Adams, resulting in the recent formation of a company, was no doubt due to the long experience of these two gentlemen in the cycle trade. They both know what constitutes a good cycle, and may be trusted only to turn out satisfactory machines.

The Perambulator Trade.

AS far as we can see dealers will have to pay a higher price next season for children's carriages. Metals of all kinds have gone up in price, and the makers of fittings and wheels have given notice of an increase in their rates of 15 per cent.

During the past two or three years prices have ranged very low, in fact, so low that makers have worked at next to no profit. The makers are anxious to remedy this style of things in the future. If dealers only knew the miserable profits the makers have been making of late they would agree with us that they are insufficient. If a small addition is not made to such profits the result will be that several firms will retire from the trade, and then prices will rule much higher. Every firm is entitled to a fair profit.

As showing what becomes of a maker who "cuts" to the extreme, we chronicle the adjudication as a bankrupt of Mr. George Davis, of Crondall Street, Hoxton, N.

Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler's New Honour.

THE French Government have just conferred an honour which certainly "blesses him who gives, and him that takes;" we refer to the much-coveted Cross of the Legion of Honour, which they have presented to Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler. This gentleman is, beyond question, the representative sewing machine inventor and maker. Whilst he survives we are in touch with the earliest days of the sewing machine, and his loss would cause a gap very wide indeed. Although he has nearly reached his "threescore and ten," we are pleased to state that he is not only in the enjoyment of all his faculties, but is as energetic as ever he was, and it is generally recognised at the headquarters of his company at Bridgeport, U.S.A., that no man works harder to uphold and increase the enviable reputation of the Wheeler & Wilson machine than the President of the company.

Mr. Wheeler has never been the man to seek honours. His ambition has always been to perfect the rotary principle in sewing mechanism, and to make it take first rank. It has mattered little to him in what direction other inventors were working; he had marked out a line for himself, and pursued it with that dogged perseverance which is one of his most prominent characteristics. Age has not decreased his energies in this direction. It has brought to him experience, and its advantages are seen in his company's latest productions.

The Cross of the Legion of Honour has only been bestowed on one other member of our trade, Elias Howe. We feel quite sure that we shall only be expressing the feelings of the English and Colonial sewing machine trade in congratulating Mr. Wheeler, and thanking the French nation for its graceful act in bestowing such a high honour upon the "grand old man" of the sewing machine trade.

Long Terms and Accommodation Bills.*

PART I.

TO the majority of business men, engaged in other trades, who get occasional glances into the working of our own trade, it is a matter of great surprise to find such excessively long terms obtaining therein.

And without exception do all such unprejudiced observers (men of high standing and keen business ability in their own spheres) denounce the system as a source of difficulty and of danger to our trade at large.

Doubtless, in a dreamy sort of way, this opinion would be endorsed by all the respectable members of our trade, whether shopkeepers, factors, or manufacturers; but, unfortunately, little or no further notice would be taken of the matter beyond this expression of opinion. We seem to have settled into a state of apathy on this subject, taking the present condition of things for granted, without enquiring as to their origin or considering their advisability. It will, perhaps, be worth our while to give a little attention to the growth of our present credit system, so that we may discover, if possible, how far it fulfils a useful purpose, and where and to what extent it oversteps the bounds of usefulness.

The simple first principle of a business transaction is as follows:—A man requires certain goods which another man has to dispose of. He selects what suits his purpose, pays at once the price agreed upon, and thus the matter is ended. Very good in theory, doubtless, and, as a special retail transaction, admirable in practice also. But, obviously, such a ready money system is far too clumsy to meet the requirements of a constant series of business transactions. Where the relations of business involved a variety of items, large and small, often several such in one day, it were simply impossible to settle each one independently and at the time. Hence some system of credit accounts had to be introduced, as a matter of necessity, and for the purpose of facilitating business operations, and thus weekly and monthly settlements were adopted. Useful at first, and fulfilling a necessary purpose, this system has gradually become so much abused as to form

* The Watchmaker.

at present one of the very worst features of our trade. It has brought with it from the past a long record of disasters, and it hangs over the future with darker and heavier menaces.

It is easy to conceive how this system has over-stepped its original usefulness. The temptation to buy recklessly, when once credit is obtained, appears to be one of the inherent vices of human nature. It is exemplified in all grades of income, from the merchant prince with his overwhelming wine bill, to the working man's wife and her overdue score at the huckster's shop. And surely the jewellery buyer is no exception to so universal a failing. So large parcels were bought, immense stocks were accumulated, long accounts were run up. Then at the day of settlement, only partial payment could be made, and an extension of credit had to be arranged for, backed up by stupid excuses and vain promises.

Again, a tradesman, probably without any such reckless buying, found himself temporarily hard up, and he too had to ask for an extra week or month. Thus the use speedily became an abuse, and that which had been at first a convenience, degenerated into an easy habit and a matter of course.

A further development of this pernicious mode was the giving of bills and promissory notes instead of cash payments; while its latest out-growth—unfortunately greatly on the increase during the last few years—is the dating forward of invoices to the next account.

Thus we see there is a constant and an increasing tendency to postpone the day of payment to the utmost possible limit. The facile formula, "Three months after date" gradually (or rather rapidly) extended to four, six, and even nine months; and we take it that the *average* length of credit at present obtaining in the trade is about nine or ten months, while terms of twelve or eighteen months are by no means uncommon.

It is much to be regretted that such is the case. The facilities thus offered for careless trading, for stupid bungling, for actual dishonesty are enormous; in fact, such a system is a pitfall to the too sanguine trader, and is a potent temptation to him whose inclinations tend to roguery. In other directions its influences, though more subtle, are not less inimical to the interests of genuine trade. It offers the excitement of gambling in its uncertain developments, and it gives to the speculator an apparently fair chance of engaging in his risky hobby. Even where a tradesman is steady and careful, and desirous of doing a straightforward business, he is too apt to be led astray by the luring possibilities of this long-winded system. The specious arguments of the vendor seem pleasingly true, "The very things that will be selling during the next few months," "Plenty of time to turn them into money before payment is due," "If you can't find cash you can give a bill—any length—suit your own convenience." Thus fresh liabilities are incurred, unmindful of those immediately pressing, or of others shortly falling due, for

"The mind flies back with a glad recoil
From the debts not due till to-morrow."

Of the actual disastrous results of this mistaken policy is it necessary now for us to speak? Need we recall the long list of failures during the septenary ending with the ill-fated Jubilee year, when crash after crash almost paralysed our trade? Let those who struggled through that weary and heart-breaking time decide as to what extent the system we have just been exposing was answerable for the magnitude of the losses sustained. We have no hesitation in affirming that 75 per cent. of the money lost was directly due to the opportunities afforded, and the recklessness induced by the far too easy credit prevailing. Do we not remember only too well how, in various instances, a complete swindle was planned and carried to an (we had almost successful) issue, simply on the lines of long terms? Have we not got, carefully hoarded up somewhere in the recesses of our cash-box, sundry worthless acceptances for large amounts, which forcibly illustrate this? Again, can we not call to mind many a case in which a well-intentioned but weak customer has placidly drifted on and on under the false influences of this mischievous system with the only possible result—viz., difficulty and bankruptcy?

These, unfortunately, are not fancy sketches, but are drawn from a hard experience. We have all been through

the fire and have felt its scathing results, and it is now time that we examined the causes which led to our former misfortunes, so that we may shun them in the future. If long accounts and lax settlements are responsible for so much evil in the past—and there is not the slightest doubt that they are—then it is for us, as business men to prevent such causes operating in the future.

The matter resolves itself into two questions. First, is it possible to do without such long terms? that is, can we meet all the requirements of our business without them? Secondly, what better system can we adopt to successfully carry on the various branches of our trade?

Our answer to the first question is most emphatically, Yes, we *can* do without such long terms; we *can* meet *all* the requirements of our business without them. They render us no real service, they give us no actual help. Their value is purely fictitious, their assistance is simply imaginative. They play a negative, not a positive, part in the economy of business. They give a false sense of security to the trade, while actually tending to make it less secure. Looked at from an impartial standpoint, it seems impossible to discover where the supposed usefulness of the system comes in. Probably at first sales may be forced, and apparently good business done, by postponing the payment as far as possible; but when once business relations are established, the actual difference between paying to-day for goods had twelve months ago, or paying for goods just bought, is simply *nil*.

And now, having found fault so freely, what wholesale remedy do we suggest? What line of action would we recommend to compensate the evil effects as already noted? This is a matter, doubtless, that requires long and careful consideration, as it is far easier to upset existing arrangements, though faulty, than to elaborate perfect ones to take their place. We *have*, however, given careful consideration to this matter, and have full confidence in asking the equally careful attention of the trade to our suggestion, which is as follows:—*We would have all accounts rendered and collected (or remitted) MONTHLY, with a fair CASH discount, say 5 per cent.; and we would totally abolish all bills and such like instruments.* Simple enough in all conscience, and yet, probably, its very simplicity would prove its greatest deterrent. Just consider what immense benefits would accrue if some such system were adopted. The whole trade would immediately rise to a higher level, its stability would be manifest, its safety beyond doubt. The very possibility of bankruptcy in its worst forms, with which, alas! we are so thoroughly acquainted, would be removed from amongst us. The opportunities for, and hence the temptations to, systematic swindling would be reduced to a minimum. There would not be length of time enough for the weak and thoughtless trader to get involved in unintentional difficulties.

We would make this reform absolute throughout the entire trade, retailer, factor, and maker, and under its strengthening influence all possible—that is, all genuine—business would be done, while all transactions of a speculative and forced nature would be well avoided.

The complete conduct of business under such conditions is quite possible, and when once properly adopted they would work infinitely better than do our present multifarious and erratic arrangements. That it is possible is evidenced by the fact that some of our large merchants have for years carried on their trade entirely with weekly and monthly cash payments.

There is one exception we would make to this otherwise inflexible rule. In the case of goods bought for shipment, when several weeks must of necessity elapse before they can be placed on their destined market, it were only fair that the buyer should have a sufficient length of credit to cover this time of transit. We would therefore suggest that all shipping accounts should be extended, by individual arrangements, according to circumstances, to meet the special requirements, but in no case should the credit allowed exceed three months upon a monthly account.

Doubtless there will be many objections to and arguments against the universal adoption of any such short credit system. But these will, we anticipate, form rather illustrations of the difficulty of transition than actual reasonings against its advantages, provided it were once in force.

Herein, undoubtedly, is great difficulty. The process of conversion must of necessity be hard, and would fall

with undue severity on some. The best means to use would have to be carefully elaborated and consistently enforced.

Of this, however, we are quite sure—some change will have to take place, some more business-like method will have to obtain, if our trade is still to continue worthy the attention of men of high commercial ability with brains and capital to invest. The good old times, when prices were high and competition low, have passed away, and under the present state of things, with those conditions exactly reversed, the jewellery trade is far too risky to invite new ventures. There may yet be a good future for it with a revised code of credit, when even at the low prices and cut profits as at present prevailing, a fair return may be obtained for energy and money expended.

MANUFACTURER.

Birmingham, August, 1889.

Hard to Beat.

By J. T. C.

(In the Chicago Sewing Machine Advance).

OVERHEARD a couple of canvassers talking the other day, and in the course of their conversation one of them remarked that a certain canvasser, whom I will designate by the name of Jenks, was a hard man to beat. I didn't know Jenks, but, knowing the talker to be one of the cleverest men in the business, I thought Jenks must be an exceedingly good operator, or must possess exceptionally fine argumentative qualifications. Pursuing the conversation further, however, I directly discovered that Jenks possessed none of these good qualifications, though he had others that served his purposes just as well. He was clever, cunning, and unscrupulous, being a man who would stop at nothing so long as a coveted sale was in sight. Anything to beat a competitor was his motto, no matter how mean or despicable the methods by which his object was attained. What wonder that, after discussing the subject in all its bearings, they both agreed that they would rather meet anybody in competition than this same Jenks?

No doubt most of us canvassers have had the misfortune, at one time or another, of meeting a Jenks, and such has been the impression left by such meeting that we would know him anywhere, no matter under what name we should hear of him. I came across him a few days ago, or rather, I got on to his trail, and it set me to thinking whether I had not found the man to whom we canvassers owe all the trouble and difficulty that we encounter in endeavouring to gain the confidence of the public.

A machine had been placed on trial in a certain house, and was giving satisfaction in every way. All that could be done to make the sale sure had been done by the canvasser and his assistants, and the lady had made up her mind to take the machine and make a payment on it the next day. I happened into the house that same day, and found the affair in the position named, and, as it was the same machine that I was representing, I, of course, encouraged her to buy it, stating that I knew the canvasser with whom she was dealing, and that he was a gentleman worthy of her confidence, and that every promise he had made to her with reference to the machine would be fulfilled. She seemed just a little surprised, and remarked that my opinion of him was quite different from that entertained of him by a canvasser of a rival machine, and with which she had been favoured by the canvasser in question, who had called only a few hours before, and was very desirous to bring her a machine. It seems that in his anxiety to get a machine into the house, he thought that if he could only make her believe that the man she had decided to buy from was a rascal, her confidence in him would be destroyed, and then the slanderer could get his machine into the house and probably sell it on the strength of his self-acquired reputation. So he proceeded to tell her how the other canvasser had been discharged by the manager whom the slanderer was now working for, on account of dishonesty in his dealing with the office, adding by way of embellishments to his story several imaginary incidents that his ready brain conjured up for the occasion.

"I know your informant," said I at once. "His name is Jenks."

She handed me his card and sure enough it was the same identical personage whom I had heard the two canvassers discuss as a hard man to beat. No wonder, I thought to myself, that the rest of the boys are afraid to meet this man in competition. I would be afraid to meet him myself on a dark night in a lonesome place, if I had anything on my person worth taking. His talents belong in a different class from those unusually employed by canvassers. Blackmailers, confidence men and pickpockets would be proud to know him, and he should turn his efforts in the direction of one of those lines of business. In this particular case, however, his despicable story failed to effect the object intended, because the lady said she did not believe that a company doing business with the public would trust its interests to a man of so little principle as their canvasser was represented to be, and furthermore she was convinced that the machine was all right, and as for the canvasser she wasn't buying canvassers just then. The intended effect of the story was averted, but the injury had been done, in that she would tell the circumstance to her friends and neighbours, who would all unite, as they always do on such occasions, in the conclusion that sewing machine canvassers are a bad lot, with whom it was best to have as little to do as possible.

When a door is opened to a canvasser and he announces his business, if he sees the lady take a step backward as if in fear or disgust, he may at once conclude that a Jenks has been in the neighbourhood getting in his dirty work, trying to make the sewing machine business and the men engaged in it despised and feared by the people from whom they are endeavouring to get their living.

The opportunities that we have to do a kindness to each other are none too numerous, but the chances we have to do mean actions occur quite often. Sometimes there may be a motive for which we may look when we hear of disreputable things being done, but it seldom happens that it is a justifiable one. I know from sad experience what it is to be the fellow who hunts around all week for a sale, and who finds no sale from day to day;

who is in the most straitened circumstances possible to imagine, and who would do almost anything to make a sale; but I cannot realise what it is that can prompt a man to blacken the character of a brother canvasser when there is not even the prospect of a sale in sight.

(To be continued.)

The Knitting Machine.

IN our last issue we promised an article on the knitting machine, and its usefulness as a home industry. Several makers have, in accordance with our request, sent us particulars of their machines, and we have already commenced our task. We are anxious to obtain a few more facts, and, therefore, think it better to hold over until next month the projected article.

What the Exhibition Machines Would Say.

AM at the top of the "Wheel"—the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

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Howe is that? Am I not father of you all, and not dead yet?—Howe Manufacturing Company.

Don't quarrel over trifles, but come to the West, to see my "New Home"—New Home Manufacturing Company.

I am blown if I do, until I oscillate every soul in Europe—The Singer Manufacturing Company.

Bravo! Mr. Singer. Neither will I show the "White" feather. My top "Sawyer" is well able to frighten the lot of you—White Sewing Machine Company.

IXION.

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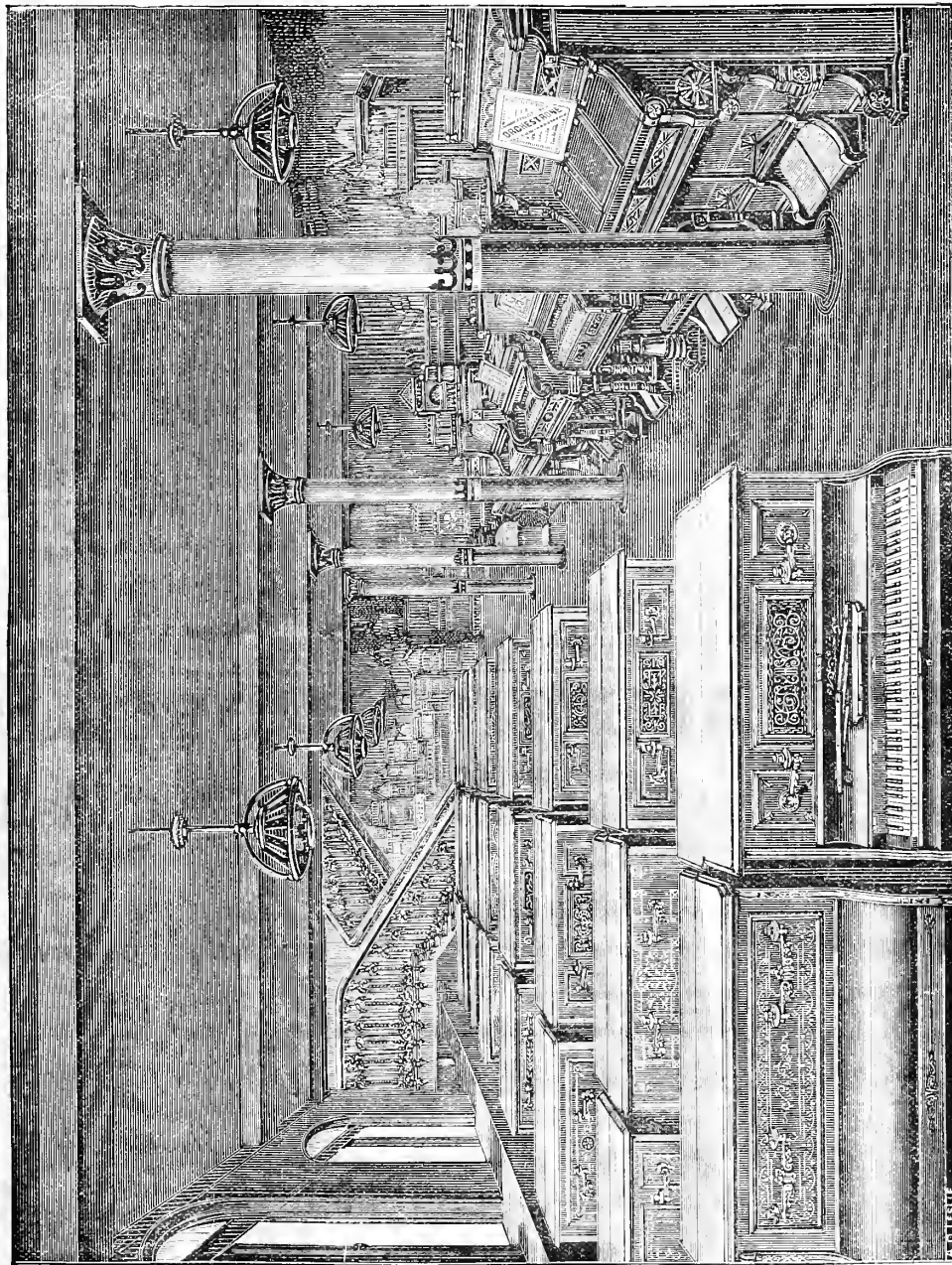
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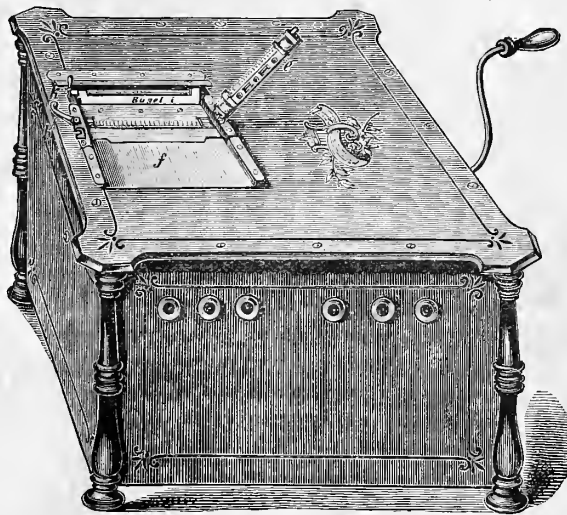
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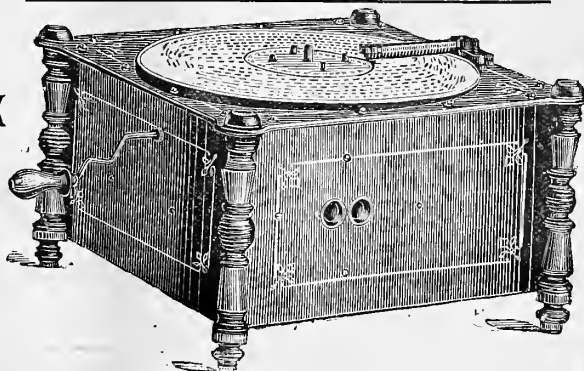
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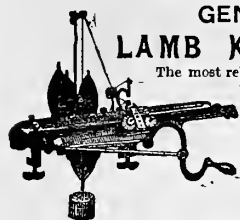
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HERMANN LOOG, Manager.

Removed from London Wall to more central premises as above.

**Note.—Pamphlet respecting the abuse of the Merchandise Marks Act
free on application.**



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,

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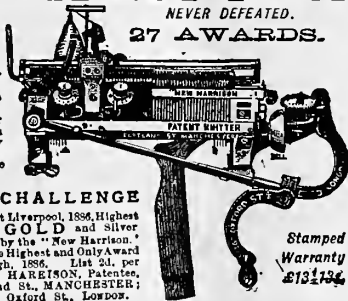
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NEVER DEFEATED.

27 AWARDS.

KNITS
Stocking
ribbed or
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KNITS
Gloves, every
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of Cloth in
Wool,
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The Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEC. 2nd, 1889.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,

Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our November Number.)

CHAPTER XXX.

ABSOLUTE ASSIGNMENT DULY REGISTERED—CO-TEMPORANEOUS HIRE AGREEMENT.

IN contrast to the case last considered, where we had under consideration an assurance and a hire agreement as part of one transaction, and, therefore, dependent on one another; let us now take an instance of an ABSOLUTE bill of sale of goods duly registered, and a co-temporaneous agreement whereby the goods were let out on hire to the party in possession (*ex parte* Shane *re* McGinity, 29 S. J. 70). The facts were these:—A applied to B, who was a relative of A's wife, for an advance of money. B agreed to make the necessary advance of £208 on having an ABSOLUTE bill of sale to him of A's furniture. It was agreed that the purchase should be made at the full value of the furniture. This bill of sale was accordingly executed on the 19th February, 1884, at the solicitor's office, and the money paid by B, and the bill duly registered. Shortly after the execution of this instrument (how long after was in dispute), but on the same day, at a different place, B executed an agreement with A to let the furniture to him at a rental of £21 per annum, payable half-yearly. This was not registered. A became bankrupt. On A's part it was stated that the negotiations for the agreement for hire were subsequent to the arrangement for the advance of the money, although before the execution of the bill of sale. It was admitted that the execution of the deeds was on the same day, and within a short time of each other. A question was raised that the whole transaction was a money-lending one, and that the two deeds were one deed; and next, that the second deed ought to have been registered as being a defeasance within the meaning of section 10, sub-section 3, of the Bills of Sale Act, 1878, which states: "If the bill of sale is made or given subject to any defeasance, or condition, or declaration of trust not contained in the body thereof, such defeasance,

condition, or declaration shall be deemed to be part of the bill, and shall be written on the same paper or parchment therewith before the registration, and shall be truly set forth in the copy filed under this Act therewith, and as part thereof, otherwise the registration shall be void," and not being registered the bill of sale was void. The case was first heard before Judge Thompson, at Liverpool County Court. He held the bill of sale void as against the bankrupt's trustee. Against this order B (*i.e.*, Mr. Shane), appealed. Counsel for Mr. Shane relied on the bill of sale as a *bona-fide* transaction. They contended that it was an *absolute* bill of sale, not given to secure an advance, and, therefore, not within the Act of 1882, and, therefore, they said the Act of 1878 only applied. Counsel further argued that the second instrument was not a defeasance, but a separate subsequent transaction, therefore, section 10, sub-section 3, did not apply. Counsel for the trustee, in support of the order of the County Court Judge, contended that the agreement to let was a defeasance. Mr. Justice Matthew, in reversing the order made by the County Court Judge, pointed out that there was no evidence before the County Court Judge that the deed was fraudulent, and said that the utmost that can be attempted to be contended is that it is void under section 10, sub-section 3, because the bill of sale was accompanied by another agreement, which was said to be a defeasance, and this was not registered with the bill of sale. He considered the objection a technical one, and one purely of fact. It was not suggested that there was any fraud on the bankruptcy laws or Bills of Sale Act, and no reason had been suggested why there were two agreements instead of one. The learned Judge then dealt with the facts, from which he drew the conclusion that these two agreements were separate, and distinct, and *bona-fide*, and that the bill of sale was valid, and must be upheld. Mr. Justice Cave concurred. The appeal was, therefore, allowed.

The first point to be noted as to the judgment in this case is that it is perfectly consistent with the decision in the case of *French v. Bombardier*, considered in our last chapter, because in the present instance the facts point to the two agreements, viz., the bill of sale and the agreement for hire, never having been mixed. As we said in a former chapter, the difference between a bill of sale and a hire agreement is the same as the difference between black and white. The medium between those colours is grey, which is neither black nor white. When a bill of sale and a hire agreement become mixed in one transaction the primary distinction between the two is not preserved, but when, as in the present instance, a bill of sale and hire agreement exist side by side the two colours of black and white remain distinct. Like two parallel straight lines, they never meet. In other words, the hire agreement remains a hire agreement, and is not converted into a bill of sale, and therefore does not need registration. Hence it will be seen that the trustee of the bankrupt endeavoured to show that the facts pointed to the two agreements being one and the same transaction. Had he succeeded in showing that to have been the case, of course the hire agreement would have been held void as against him on the ground that it ought to have been registered as a bill of sale. On the other hand, it was the interest of counsel for the purchaser to show that the two documents were separate and independent, for he claimed the goods under the bill of sale, which, it must be noted, was duly registered, the question being whether he ought to have registered the hire agreement as well.

It will be well now to take an instance of where the black and white colours have merged into grey, *i.e.*, where a loan and hire became so mixed as to fall under the Bills of Sale Act, 1882. In *Hooper v. Ker*, 76 L. T. J., 307, persons applied to a money-lender for an advance on a bill of sale of goods, which was declined; but he offered to buy the goods, which thereupon were assigned to him by inventory and receipt, which were registered as a bill of sale, he taking a transfer of an existing mortgage, and executing an agreement, which was never registered, letting the goods to the grantors (*i.e.*, borrowers) at a rent. The Court of Appeal held that the transaction was really a loan, and not a sale, and was void under the Amendment Act (see Reid's Bills of Sale Acts, 1878 and 1882, pp. 45 and 46). The details throw such light on the case that we here give them. In May, 1883, Lord and Lady Charles Ker mortgaged a quantity of furniture, and also some horses and jewellery, to a Mr. Stewart. In August they

* All Rights Reserved.

applied to one Brown, a money-lender, to make them an advance upon a bill of sale of the same goods. Brown refused to do this, but said he would purchase them, and they were therefore assigned to him for a sum of £1,200, of which £1,000 was paid to Stewart, the mortgagee, and £200 retained by Lord and Lady Charles Ker. Stewart's mortgage was transferred to Brown, and an inventory and receipt were signed by Lord and Lady Ker, and given to Brown, who registered it under the Act as a bill of sale. At the same time Brown executed an agreement letting the goods to the grantors at a rent of £90 a quarter. This agreement was not registered, and the question was whether, in these circumstances, the goods were protected from seizure by the plaintiff, an execution creditor of Lord Charles Ker. Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Smith held that they were not, and Mr. Brown thereupon brought the present appeal. The Court of Appeal now confirmed that decision.

In giving judgment Brett, M.R., said, "In 1883 Lord and Lady Ker wanted to borrow some money. They had not much security to offer, but they had some furniture, and Lady Ker had some jewels, and Lord Ker some brood mares, or the other way. They apply to Brown, whose business is not to buy such things, but who does carry on the business of a money-lender, and he objects to lend money on a bill of sale. His objection, no doubt, arose from the stringency of the Bills of Sale Act, 1882. An arrangement was then come to between Brown and Lord Ker's solicitor, and the question was, what that arrangement really was. It was clearly not that Brown should buy the horses, jewellery, and other articles which would probably be useless to him. They were sent back immediately, and never changed hands so that Lord Ker might visit his horses the next day and Lady Ker might if she pleased wear her jewels the next night. Judges necessarily knew something of every kind of business, even including that of money-lending, and applying that knowledge, it seemed perfectly clear that this was really a loan and not a sale. It was an attempt to evade the Act, but the Court could see it, and see through it, as the Court below had done." Bowen, L.J., concurred.

Before leaving this case it will be well to point out that the hire agreement, not being an independent transaction, was held void, for it was part of the bill of sale. It is to be noted also how the Court considers the effect of a transaction on the parties themselves, and from that point of view they decide whether documents are what they purport to be, or if in reality they are something else; in other words, whether documents amount to a real *bona-fide* sale, followed by letting on hire, or whether the sale exists only in words, and is in reality a loan under cover of the word "sale." To ascertain these facts, being themselves business men, they naturally look to the position and circumstances of the original owner of the goods, his motives (as expressed in words) for obtaining money, the nature of the person's business from whom money is obtained, and the mode and time of obtaining the money, and in whose possession the goods are to be on completion of the transaction.

(To be continued.)

Sewing Machine Trade in Dublin.

IT has been very difficult to keep up the average cash collections, and orders have been still more difficult to obtain, as the working-classes, who are the mainstay of the machine trade, are paying up their "society fees," and hope to have a good dividend to tide them over the approaching Christmas holidays, which are so well observed in England and Ireland, and are gradually taking their proper place in Scotland. I hope the coming Christmas may bring peace and goodwill to all men, and awaken the hearts of the wealthy to a sense of their duty towards their less favoured fellow countrymen.

Mr. Burchill is very happily situated in being so admirably assisted (regardless of expense) by one of the most powerful companies in existence; they do not object to the cost if it conduces to the advancement of their trade. They have lately made very effective alterations in their shop, and have a large assortment of machines on view, the cabinet-work of which is very good. The Singer Company do their work with no niggard hand, and Mr. Burchill dispenses their favours among the *employés* with kindness and discrimination.

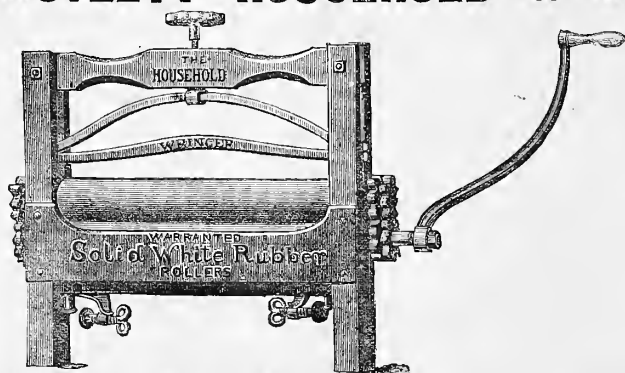
Mr. Leopold, of the Bradbury Company, holds the front rank, and is indefatigable in caring for the interests of his company, and never loses an opportunity to push the sale of their truly admirable machines, of which I may name the rotary and arm machines as being deserving of special commendation, and are great favourites with the tailors, bootmakers, and dressmakers. The arm, or repairing, machine is much sought after by the bootmakers, and easily holds the first place. The family, medium, and hand machines have taken a first-class place with private families, &c. The general manager, in whose lexicon there is no such word as fail, takes a kindly interest in his young lieutenant, and recently paid him a visit of encouragement and counsel, and has given him the advantage of his great experience and well-tryed ability.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company have recently appointed a sub-manager to take charge of their depot here, who has increased their staff of collectors and canvassers by the addition of a few men who had been in the employment of the other companies. Hitherto this company has done a select and paying trade; I hear they are about to enter the arena and compete for the medium class of the hire trade. A keen inspection of this class of trade is absolutely necessary, as much loss is the result of too great an eagerness to do a trade, and all shady people and accounts should be avoided. It takes good men to do a solvent trade in Dublin.

I beg to wish the Editor a happy Christmas, and thank him for noticing my remarks in the *Gazette*.

NEEDLE.

NOVELTY HOUSEHOLD & SUPERIOR WRINGERS.



Try the Bailey Wringers, and you will buy no others.

ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY.

Do not think we make only one pattern. We make all the best patterns and sizes, and sell a reliable article at a reasonable price.

If you want a Machine to sell on EASY TERMS take our advice and buy the HOUSEHOLD WRINGER. It costs a little more than a common article, but you can get full price for it, and it will do you good.

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

The Breaking of the Shuttle Thread.

MANY persons have met with considerable trouble in sewing owing to the frequent breaking of the shuttle thread. That well-known authority on mechanical subjects, Mr. Wm. Funk, writes upon this question in the last number of the *Sewing Machine News* as follows:—

"The cause of the shuttle thread breaking and catching up is by a too high adjusted and a sharp point on the feed in line with and in front of the needle, which cuts off the thread of the shuttle above the needle-plate. If the shuttle thread should break when below the needle-plate there would be no stitch, as there would not be enough thread for the upper thread to catch on, but when it is cut off above the needle-plate and the shuttle has made its forward movement, a stitch will be formed, leaving one stitch cut and hanging down. If the needle-plate should cut the thread, in some machines the shuttle thread will catch up and in others it will not. To make the experiment, take a machine, and, after sewing a few inches, cut the shuttle thread about an eighth of an inch above the needle-plate when the shuttle has made its forward movement, and you will see the cause and how to remedy it.

"The Howe 'B' is the best machine to make the experiment with, as the feed movement gives a better chance to see the effect of the thread in the shuttle when it catches up.

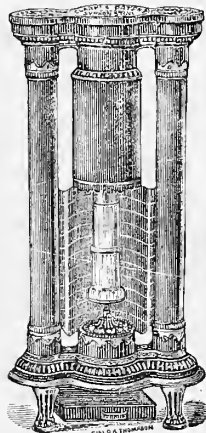
"In making the experiment on any other machine, cut the thread one-fourth or more of an inch above the needle-plate.

"There are some cases when the upper thread will cause the lower one to break above the needle-plate, and the under thread in the completed stitch will be cut; sometimes this will be caught again by the upper thread and the seam continued, and at others the end will be only just long enough to hold down one stitch and be

drawn through that by the tension on the shuttle, giving the appearance on the top of sewing, while an examination of the bottom will reveal the fact that there is no under thread sewn in."

Patent Heating Stove.

MESSRS. S. CLARK & CO., of Park Street, Islington, are introducing to the notice of dealers in domestic appliances a patent gas heating stove, which appears to possess many advantages over the ordinary gas



stoves in use. By their patent apparatus they claim to produce from gas a pure, equable and agreeable heat, with a freedom from all smell and smoke, and this with-

GOLD
MEDAL,

"THE VERTICAL FEED."

PARIS,
1889.

THE principles involved in the "Vertical Feed" are different from those of any other Machine. It stands alone, and is not brought in competition with under-feed Machines. One under-feed Machine has no particular advantage over another, in a general way; hence there is little profit in selling them on account of cut prices, which you are forced to meet. The "Vertical Feed" has an established price all over the country that affords a remunerative profit; this price has not been sacrificed and is readily maintained, because the Machine is in every respect superior to the under-feed class, doing more perfectly a larger range of work than all others combined. Dealers, consult your interest. Take the "Vertical Feed;" it has no competitor in range and quality of work. Its retail prices are not cut in four quarters, and you are protected in territory. Its merits alone enable you to secure more than your proportion of the trade, and at the same time obtain better retail prices than it is possible to get for any other Machine in the world, thus building up a lasting and profitable business. We are now building a new manufactory at Dayton, Ohio, with a capacity of 400 Machines per day. This step was made necessary by our largely increasing business. If you have not already obtained it, secure the control of the "Vertical Feed" in your territory NOW.

THE
Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.,
24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

out the use of a flue. The fumes of the gas are treated within the stove, and the noxious acids are dropped out at the bottom in the form of a harmless liquid.

Our illustration will show that this article is of a design at once handsome and convenient, for it requires very small standing space, and its cheerful appearance is a great recommendation.

The fact of no flue being required is undoubtedly a very valuable feature in the stove, and makes it especially useful for halls, offices, and apartments where chimneys are not constructed.

We think our readers would do well to obtain particulars of these goods, as they should form an article of ready sale amongst their customers.

The W. & W. Hull Depot.

MR. F. COULT, the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's agent, has recently opened a new depot at 35A, Savile Street, Hull. The premises are located at a corner, in the best position in the town, and, having been fitted up in first-class style, form the most attractive sewing machine depot in the district, commanding all the central thoroughfares in the town. On the opening night the depot was beautifully lighted up with Chinese lanterns, causing large crowds of people to stop and inspect the splendid assortment of machines for every class of work. The handsome samples of work done on the machines were also a great attraction, and much admired. Mr. Coult has recently received several good orders for D 12 machines, which are rapidly gaining favour in the district, and the ladies are all in love with the No. 9, which is selling well. There is every prospect of doing a largely increased trade in these new premises, and Mr. Coult is making it well known that the only Grand Prize for sewing machines at the Paris Exhibition has been awarded to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

Clockmaking in the Black Forest.

FROM the Mannheim report on last year's trade of the district, it seems that this particular industry was very active during the whole of the twelve months, clocks on the American model being specially in demand for export purposes, as well as regulations for the home trade. The old-fashioned Black Forest clock in wooden case is said to be gradually vanishing. The prices for clocks in the American style (superior and extra qualities) are, however, depressed, and they have consequently in many cases deteriorated in quality. In the interests of the trade, some firms of repute continue to demand higher rates for their manufactures, and mostly succeed. These efforts, however, at effecting an improvement are defeated by a number of manufacturers, who continue to injure the trade by underselling, and by the manufacture of inferior goods. This state of things is certainly to be regretted—the more so since the demand has considerably increased, and with an improvement in quality, better prices could be easily obtained. As things are, what profits are made find their way chiefly into the pockets of dealers and agents. England continues to buy superior and fine qualities, English customers being extremely conservative in taste, and demanding a particular style of make and ornament, together with first-class workmanship, and these being requirements such as only firms with long experience can satisfy, a new man hardly ever succeeds in introducing his products into the English market.

Mangles and Upholstered Goods.

WE learn from Mr. Tom Houldsworth, the well-known representative of Messrs. Watson & Whalley, whose London offices are now at 115, Queen Victoria Street, that his firm are meeting with great success in their new department. They are well and favourably known as makers of mangles and washers, but recently commenced to make chairs, sofas, and other upholstered goods at Dalton Chair Works, Keighley. They have got out a capital trade list, and our readers dealing in these goods might find it to their advantage to obtain a copy.

Jottings.

Up to some six years ago the name of William Trigg, of the Arcade, Landport, was well known in the trade, when he left England for Australia. He is now on a visit to the old country, and it is said that he has thriven well in the Antipodes.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's Tunbridge Wells address is now 60, High Street.

Mr. W. L. Pine, of 16, The Arcade, Landport, Portsmouth, is wanting an instruction book for the Grover & Baker machine. We shall take it as a great favour if any reader able to supply this will either send us a copy, or post one to Mr. Pine.

The Howe Machine Company are removing their Manchester office from John Dalton Street to Stretford Road.

The Stanley Show will open on the 24th January and last until the 1st February. Its locale is the Crystal Palace, the same as last year.

We much regret to chronicle the death of Mr. J. S. Willox, of Aberdeen. This gentleman for some time traded with Mr. Watt as Willox & Watt, sewing machine and cycle dealers, School Hill, Aberdeen, but a few months ago the partnership was dissolved, and each partner has since carried on a separate business. Mr. Willox was a very energetic business man, and his sudden and unexpected death after a short illness is generally regretted by the trade.

The business of Messrs. J. F. Allen & Co., sewing machine dealers, who recently opened corner premises at Chiswick Broadway, has undergone a change. Mr. Allen has taken into partnership Mr. E. J. Coleby, and they have erected a perambulator factory with a capacity of fifty carriages per week.

Mr. W. E. Hickling, of "Utility" embroidery fame, will shortly open show rooms and offices at 54, Holborn Viaduct.

Mr. Isidor Nasch has been highly honoured through exhibiting at the Paris Exhibition. Entirely without solicitation he has been created a member of the French Académie Nationale.

Messrs. Wood & Co., of Battersea and Surbiton, have disposed of their business. Their Surbiton depot, at 6 and 7, Queen's Terrace, are now being carried on by Messrs. Ford & Co., and the Battersea shop given up.

A correspondent requires the present address of the Economical Sewing Machine Company, formerly of Bolton.

Mr. A. C. Basford has opened a machine and cycle repairing shop at 6a, Broad Lane, Tottenham, N.

Mr. H. W. Lind, editor of *Der Nähmaschinen Techniker*, 21A, Pankstrasse, Berlin, is at work on a small handbook on the sewing machine, to be published at 1s. He requires the name and address of every English sewing machine maker, to include same in his work.

Mr. Cheal has opened a domestic machinery and cycle store at 140, Old Kent Road, S.E.

The Wigan Case.

IN our September issue our readers will remember a report of a case in which the relations between husband and wife were discussed, and a Wigan County Court Judge decided that a sewing machine, the property of a wife, cannot be said to be the implement of trade of her husband.

We are pleased to announce that the Singer Manufacturing Company have taken this decision to a higher Court, and are hopeful of having it overruled.

Jottings from Yorkshire.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company have been, and are, very busy with large wholesale orders in the clothing and boot trades in Leeds. Seven large firms now use their celebrated No. 12 machines entirely, while a considerable majority of manufacturers are running small numbers to their entire satisfaction.

During the past few months the Wheeler & Wilson Company have also sent several hundred D 12 machines to Hebden Bridge for the fustian trade, which is almost entirely in their own hands.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company have re-opened during the present year their Bradford branch, which is now situated at 23, Manchester Road. Mr. C. Hodges, who has been several years with the company at Barnsley and Grimsby, is in charge, and has done a very successful business at Bradford since June last.

On December 2nd, Mr. Savage, who was with the Bradbury Company at Hull for several years, takes over the charge of the Grimsby district for the Wheeler & Wilson Company.

WEST RIDING.

Jottings from the North of Ireland.

The good business enjoyed by the sewing machine companies during the year still continues, and many large orders have been booked for factory purposes.

Perhaps the largest and most important is that of 120 machines sold and delivered during the month by the Wheeler & Wilson Company to the extensive shirt and collar house of McIntyre, Hogg, & Co., Londonderry, the machines taken being the company's new Nos. 9 and 12.

The Wheeler & Wilson folks ought, indeed, to feel happy, as during the month they have secured orders for upwards of 100 of their now celebrated hem-stitch machines, with benches, shafting, &c. The new machines introduced for this class of work by other companies do not seem to have met with that success which the energy to introduce them would deserve.

The retail trade is also in a most satisfactory condition, the amount of outside goods which the working classes get to make up in their own homes, and the fair remuneration they receive, enable them to meet their engagements promptly, consequently the often-heard cry of "Want of Work" does not meet the collector's ears when going his daily rounds.

The Bradbury, Singer, and Wheeler & Wilson companies all get an equal share of this end of the trade, but there can be no doubt that there is a growing tendency on the part of the public to purchase machines of the better class only.

HIBERNO-SCOTIA.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

BY E. WARD.

(Continued from our November Number.)

IN the specification relating to a patent for various modifications and novel arrangements of sewing mechanism, granted to Mr. Robert Smith Bartleet on the 12th August, 1853, we find, for the first time, mention made of the stitch indicator, the object of which was to regulate the length of the stitches, and, as used by Mr. Bartleet, to show also the exact length of the stitch being produced, a feature that has been re-arranged by many inventors to suit their special machines. A description is also given of an arrangement of rollers to the face or top side of the bedplate or table, by which the movement of the fabric is facilitated; this arrangement does not constitute the feed motion, but is of very great assistance to it when articles of a large size are being made up. The

patentee also proposed, as a substitute for "basting," to use a number of metal clips for the purpose of holding two or more thicknesses of material together, to give assistance to the presser-foot during the passage of the fabric.

Another novel feature was the application of glass plates to the tables or bedplates of sewing machines, so that the under parts of the machines might be seen without reversing them; and by constructing the presser-foot in such a form that a glass plate could be fixed in it, the operator was enabled to see the line of sewing up to the very point where the needle entered the fabric, and this part of the invention formed a great feature in the improved machines sent to this country by the Wheeler & Wilson Company (Mr. Bellford's patent, October 6th, 1853), and added much to the popularity and esteem in which these machines were held.

On August 15th, 1853, a patent was obtained by Archibald Douglass, the avowed object of the patentee being to imitate, as closely as possible by mechanical means, the ordinary operation of hand sewing. To effect this the patentee makes use of the double-pointed needle, which is passed quite through the fabric by means of metal fingers or clamps, and he also claims various forms of clamps or nippers for holding the work. The principal claim is for an arrangement of feed motion, working step by step, and capable of receiving motion in such a manner that back-stitching may be produced; and to effect this a retrograde movement equal to half the forward motion is alternately given to the feed, thus producing stitches of two different lengths.

The double-pointed needle described in this specification had already formed the subject of a patent by Charles Weisenthal nearly one hundred years previously; while the method of accomplishing the back-stitch had already been shown in the specification of Mr. Julian Bernard that was recently considered in these articles; and these facts show at once the utter absence of novelty in the patent of Douglass, which is referred to here merely as being typical of a class of patents which may be described as being retrogressive in their tendencies, and if there were an intelligent system of supervision exercised by the patent office officials such patents would never be allowed to appear side by side with the thoughts of men worthy of the title inventor.

Surely, in view of the heavy fees exacted from inventors, some preliminary examination into the merits of the various applications might be made; and although it is true that, in many cases, few besides the originator of an idea can see the possibilities that may be in store for it, still it can be neither unjust nor unreasonable to desire that those applications whose utter absence of novelty can be proved by the patent office records shall by the patent office be rejected, and so cease to supply the foreigner with what he considers to be a plain proof of the poverty of British inventive talent. As illustrating these retrogressive patents, the following may not be inappropriate:—

The writer of these articles had a mechanical arrangement submitted to him, with a request from the "inventor" for an opinion as to its merits. This opinion was soon formed and given, for the "invention" was as old as the cogwheel itself. However, the "inventor" was by no means inclined to accept this view of the matter; for, having shown the arrangement to several of his friends, not forgetting to explain the value of it upon every occasion, he had, by a constant repetition of its excellencies, become deeply impressed with the importance, both of his idea, and of himself as the originator; consequently, he could not be satisfied until he had secured a patent. The matter was, therefore, at once placed in the hands of a patent agent, who soon placed the wished-for patent in the hands of his gratified client, at the same time telling him that the idea was void of novelty, and in common, everyday use, and that, should he meet with it in public, it would be advisable not to notice it in relation to his claim. The client, who, it is almost needless to say, was an amateur, and the pet genius of a family, took this advice readily enough—for had he not got his patent?—and cheerfully paid the necessary expenses, reckoning them as the cost of a pedestal upon which he could pose, before a small and select circle of admiring friends, as an "inventor."

(To be continued.)

The Hemstitch Machine.

(Continued from our October Number.)

DURING my six months' trial, referred to, of the first hemstitch machine, experience taught me several things of which I had no previous knowledge, or even the faintest idea. One thing was that if a really practical machine could be made there was certainly a money value in it far in excess of what I had sold the patent rights of this machine for. Another thing was that the stitches of the plain machine required to be differently placed in the fabric if a really *bona-fide* imitation of hand hemstitch was to be obtained, as no matter what tension I put upon the sewing threads the opens were not sufficiently wide to give the desired appearance. *This was a decided defect.*

Another thing, and, to me, a more serious matter, was the moving of the material being operated upon sideways, inasmuch as it was very difficult to guide the work accurately so that the needle would at all times fall into the shire and hem at the proper place, in addition to which it was very distressing to the eyes, especially to weak sight, such as I happened to be afflicted with.

The information thus acquired necessarily left only one practical issued to be tested, viz., if possible, remedy the defects and obtain the benefits, a thing often much easier than done.

In this case, however, as results have since proven, I managed to be successful, my first step in this direction being a journey to Glasgow to see a machine that was newly put on the market, and advertised to make a lock and a double lockstitch, a knot and a double knotstitch; one of these machines I still have. Many of your sewing machine readers will remember the old Florence machine, now defunct. Yet few of them would imagine that from that machine the idea was got of how to make a perfect hemstitch, and that a great branch of the industry of a country would be created; yet the fact remains, and proves how remote things may influence each other.

As I have said before, I had tried a double and a treble lockstitch, and still the result was not all that could be desired. This made me anxious to learn how the knotstitch was made, and this, when accomplished, made the

hemstitch stitch perfect. Singularly enough, many who are working among the machines daily at the present time are not even aware of this, or how to produce this knotstitch in the machines passing through their hands.

Having now got the stitch to its highest state of perfection, the next step was to get rid of the unpleasant sensation to the eyes caused by the side motion of the goods while being run through the machine, and in this I was beset with many difficulties; the greatest was a dread of infringing on somebody's patent rights, as my knowledge of the patent laws was, at that time, of the most limited kind, and as W. F. Thomas had a machine patented which had a lateral motion of the needle for working button-holes, I considered myself debarred from the advantages of that means of overcoming the difficulties.

In this dilemma I had recourse to another method, which, although not so good, still, as the amount of side movement was small, and only occurred at every third stitch, I believed would, and as it proved did, answer the purpose, and this is the form the machine was in when patented by me in 1866, 28th April, No. 1,201.

An examination of this specification will show that I used a bedplate, from the underside of which depended two brackets; I then mounted the machine on to a frame between the brackets, and run a spindle through all. The machine was thus free to swing on this spindle, which, being in line under the needle, made the amount of motion at the needle point almost level across the line of sewing. This machine gave excellent results, the work being of most perfect kind and easily guided. One defect, however, was that this machine could not be driven at a very high speed as it caused too much vibration, and, as it required three plain stitches to make one hemstitch, a high speed was a desideratum if not an actual necessity.

It will also be seen by this specification that I arranged the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine of the type then in use to do hemstitching, getting the side motion by moving the needle from the needle-yoke as a centre, and with this machine I had some very promising trials, which I now regret not having pushed further, as within the last few years great numbers have been sold of hemstitch machines under a recent patent, which moves the fabric

THE TROUBLE OF DARNING ABOLISHED BY PURCHASING THE PATENT DARNING WEAVER.

PRICES:—2/6 small size, 5/6 LARGER size, with plated fittings, at any Draper's, or direct from the Sole Manufacturers,

**EDWARDS & BARNES,
BIRMINGHAM,**

for Postal Order, 2/9, postage paid; LARGER SIZE, with plated fittings, specially adapted for mending large holes, and doubling knees of Children's Stockings, 5/9 postage paid.

Can be Worked by a Child.

Makes Darning a Pleasure.

Economises Time.

Cannot Easily Get Out of Order.

THIS WONDERFUL LITTLE INVENTION HAS BEEN FAVOURABLY NOTICED IN OVER 100 NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Times says: "The result (of using the Weaver) is a perfect darn, which is easily accomplished in something like half the time required in ordinary hand work; the invention is both ingenious and simple, and mitigates the tedious but needful operation of darning."

The Queen says: "A clever little contrivance . . . absolutely no necessity to try the eyes."

The Lady says: "A perfect boon and blessing to women."

A Sheet of Press Notices and Testimonials sent to Purchasers on Application.

N.B.—If your Drapers have not got it in stock, they may try to put you off. If you will Order "The Patent Darning Weaver," they can easily get it at any London, Manchester, or Glasgow warehouse.



"WHY, I'VE FINISHED BEFORE YOU'VE HALF DONE."

CAUTION.—Anyone offering for Sale an imitation of this Patent will be proceeded against.

simply as I did in 1865 and discarded in 1866, having, by my own sight, become painfully aware of the decided disadvantages of that system.

J. B. ROBERTSON.
(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

* * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.

EYELETTING MACHINE FOR CORSETS.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—Could you or any of your readers inform me where I may purchase an eyeletting machine for corset work? Some one may be good enough to reply through the Gazette.

Yours very truly,
A CONSTANT READER.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION AWARDS.

To the Editor of The Sewing Machine Gazette.

Your Dublin correspondent "Needle" seems to have a very poor opinion of the late Paris Exhibition, and still less of the merits of the awards obtained thereat.

It is needless (no pun meant) to look for the reason why. The company he represents did not get the "Grand Prize." Oh, no, it wasn't worth having. It was all bosh, all Barnum, and I am afraid "Needle" has imitated the fox and the grapes to perfection. I can fancy "Needle" looking up at that "Grand Prize" that he aspired to and could not win, and saying, "I won't have you; you're all bunkum." It is highly amusing to hear "Needle" pooh-poohing the late Exhibition—perhaps the most successful of modern times.

I have the honour to represent the Wheeler & Wilson Company, upon whom the "Only Grand Prize" was

bestowed, and can assure "Needle" that the orders pouring in on this company at the present time testifies in the highest degree to the commercial importance of receiving the "Highest Award."

The jurors of the Paris Exhibition decided in favour of the Rotary principle as applied to sewing machines, hence "Needle" vibrates, oscillates, gyrates, penetrates, and gets lost.

HOOK AND BOBBIN.

Further Rise in Mangles.

BY this time dealers in mangles must be well acquainted with the rise in the price of mangles. When the notices, dated the 22nd November, were received, they created something like consternation in the trade. This last increase of 3s., following the 3s. on the 1st October last, and the 10 per cent. on the 1st October, 1888, makes a difference of some 30 per cent. in thirteen months.

It will be remembered that a meeting of dealers was held in London a year since, to protest against the first increase, and that we reported same as in duty bound, if we wished to retain our position as the dealers' organ. Although some of the makers have tried to punish us for so doing, we will not refuse to let them use our columns to justify the rise in prices.

Middlesbrough iron, which is used most extensively, stood on January 7th last at 34s., gradually rising until in September its price was 45s. 6d. At the end of October the rate was 57s., still advancing until on the 12th November it was quoted at 65s. to 66s., at which prices it remained at the date of the letter from a leading maker giving us the above details. Bar iron and steel, we are further told, have also considerably increased.

It is undeniable that the cost of making mangles must have been largely increased by the rise in the iron market. Another maker has told us the increase in cost is 3s. 6d. per machine.

On all hands we hear that dealers are raising their prices, some to the extent of 5s. per machine.

THE following extracts from a letter, addressed by one of the leading retailers in London to a large manufacturing firm, tersely express the position of affairs:—

"This last extraordinary increase in the price of washers and mangles has caused intense annoyance in London, because we feel it is simply 'putting the screw' on the trade. There has been no

Send for Design Sheet and Prices. **LLOYD & CO., BORO', LONDON, S.E.**
"UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE."



THE ABOVE SPACE IN WOODCUT IS LEFT FOR DEALER'S NAME.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

MESSRS. LLOYD & CO. have met with extraordinary success this year with their "ROVER," and have sold out their whole stock. Dealers should order early to secure a supply of this famous Carriage.

The Special Features of our manufacture are:—We study the Dealer, we finish every Carriage with care, using Patent Split Bolts, Good Springs, Good Braids, and Solid Brass Fittings, and thus save our customers the annoyance of Repairs and Returned Carriages. For Easy Term Business no better Carriage can be turned out, and they are bound to give the Purchaser satisfaction.

Parts of every Description for Repairs, Wheels, Tyres, Handles, Hoods, Canopies, Aprons, Joins, &c.

RUGS OF EVERY SKIN AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

LLOYD & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BORO', LONDON, S.E.

increase in iron and labour since the 1st Oct. to warrant an additional charge of 3s. per machine. Remember the retailer watches the iron market as keenly as the manufacturer. The present price of machines is prohibitory to the retailer, and let me show you how it operates:—

1. Directly we increase price of machines to customers we lose orders and trade drops.
2. It permits no margin for old machines taken in exchange; we decline exchange orders, and again trade drops.
3. When persons have these old machines we try hard to induce them to have the old machine repaired instead of buying a new one, for to the shopkeeper a good repair pays better than a sale with a large allowance for a worthless old machine.
4. It drives us to buy only the small and thin rolled, uncapped mangles, as we cannot sell the expensive ones, which latter would pay both us and you better.
5. We do not care to deal so extensively in laundry goods, because sewing machines, musical instruments, prams, and bicycles pay better. I myself shall certainly not in future give so much shop and window space to mangles. They are now the worst paying goods I sell.
6. Printing catalogues and advertising your goods are worse than useless: lists a month or two old are waste paper.
7. We should all rejoice at a flood of German and Belgian machines in the English market. I believe we shall yet see that, or the formation of a 'Retailers' Manufacturing Company.'

"It is believed in the retail trade that the 'ring' are using this argument of 'increased cost of material and labour' to unduly raise the price beyond reasonable limits, an impression, I tell you candidly, I believe to be correct."

Seidel & Naumann's Novelties.

THE Co-operative Trading Company, of 34 and 35, Newgate Street, London, E.C., are now introducing to the trade two useful inventions, to both of which we shall refer in more detail in our next issue, and then illustrate same.

The first of these is a darning and embroiderer, which they supply without extra charge with each Seidel & Naumann's high-arm machine. It is a very simple appliance to use, so simple in fact that by its aid a woman can learn to darn quicker than she can sew. Its merits are undeniable.

The other invention is of more recent introduction. It is nothing more or less than a foot rest, and is a very simple and useful appliance, which adds but little to the cost of a machine. If the operator wishes to do some hand work, or to rest her feet without leaving the

machine, she can draw down a few inches by easy pressure a substantial oval-shaped foot-rest, and sit at the machine with much more comfort than at present.

Warranty for Cycles.

ON the 15th November, in the Queen's Bench Division, a Mr. Skipper, a shoemaker, brought an action against Messrs. J. Collier & Sons, the well-known sewing machine and cycle dealers, of 136, Clapham Road.

The plaintiff hired a tricycle of the defendants, and when riding near Chobham, on his way home from Guildford, the saddle slipped and he fell, and one of his fingers was injured, and his face was cut. The action was for compensation for these injuries, and the case for the plaintiff was that there was a warranty that the machine was a safe one to ride. The case for the defence was that there was no warranty, and that the accident arose from plaintiff's want of care in riding. The jury found a verdict for the defendants.

We understand that the plaintiff has given notice to move for a new trial.

Meeting of Mangle Dealers.

MR. R. J. Johns, acting on behalf of several leading London dealers in mangles, has called a meeting of the trade for Wednesday next at three o'clock at the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate Street, E.C. The object of the meeting, as is set forth in the circular, is to discuss the question of retail prices with a view to an understanding among dealers as to an uniform price.

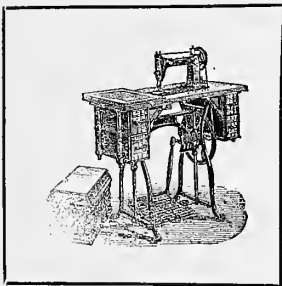
We cordially sympathise with the scheme, which has already received the support of many influential dealers, including Messrs. Burrell, Harris, Lloyd, Luckett, Harper Twelvetees, and Henry Webster. The recent rise in prices renders such an understanding more than ever necessary; and as, according to the circular, dealers who do the largest trade get the best prices, it is absurd for firms to undersell each other. We, therefore, hope dealers will attend in large numbers.

Honour upon Honour.

The Cross of the Legion of Honour has just been conferred on our President

FOLLOWING THE

HIGHEST AWARD TO SEWING MACHINES



GAINED BY US

AT THE

PARIS EXHIBITION:

"THE GRAND PRIZE."



SPECIAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

An Agent Wanted in Every Town.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

The best Sewing Machines for Family Use, Dressmaking, Tailoring, Bootmaking, &c., &c., and Special Machines for various manufacturing purposes.

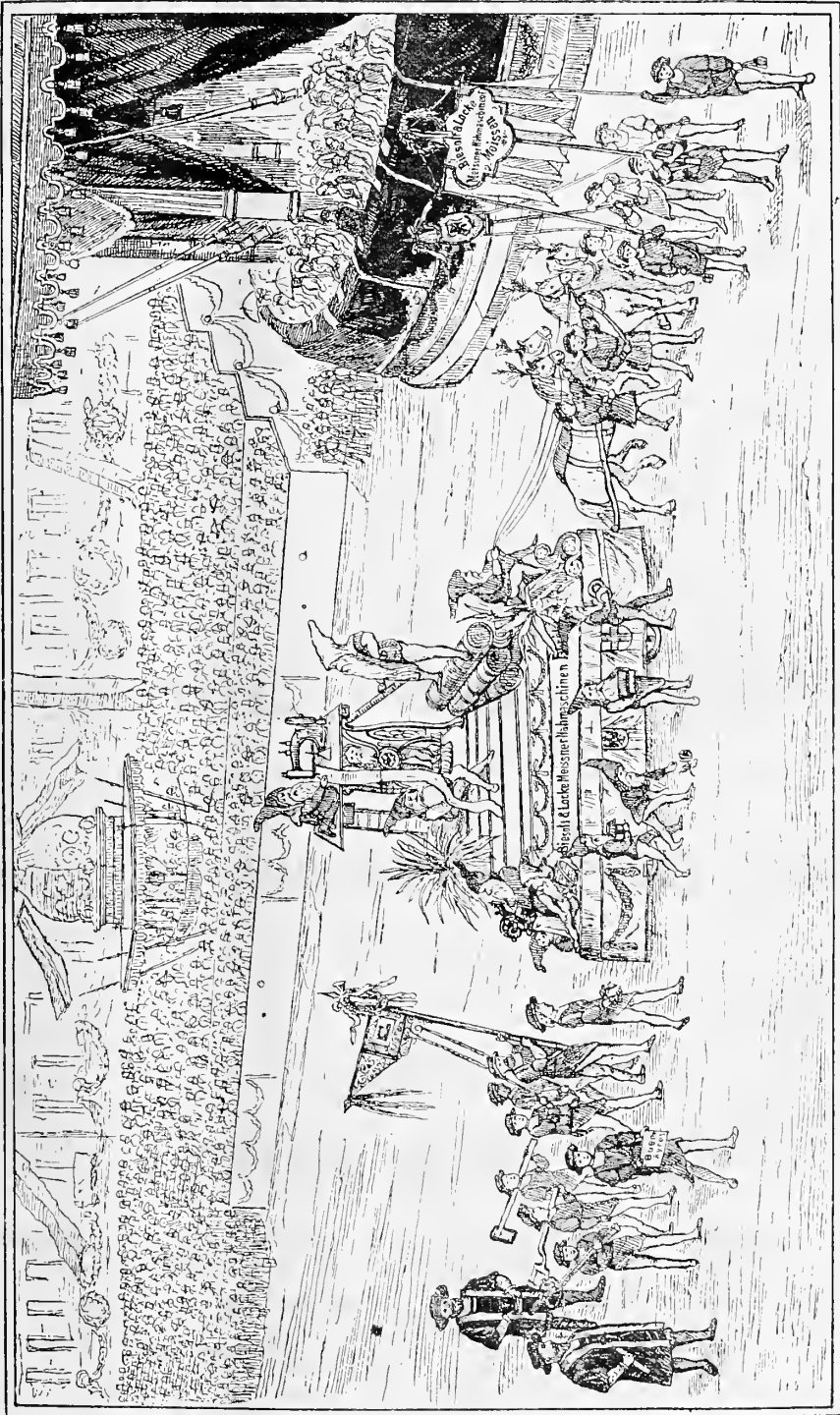
WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The Sewing Machine Procession in Saxony.

LONDON is treated each year to a gorgeous procession, and thousands of its people regularly crowd the streets on the 9th of November in order to admire the Lord Mayor's Show, which is frequently not only amusing but instructive.

During the past summer the Saxon people wished to show their appreciation of their Royal family, which has reigned over the country for eight hundred years. The programme of the festival attained and emphasised its greatest effect by the display of an historical procession describing the history of Saxony, and showing also the advances made in the different industries of the country.

In this procession nearly every manufacturer took a



In Germany, the chief attraction of any festival is always the "show," and the inhabitants of Vienna arranged in honour of the silver wedding of their Emperor and Empress an historical procession which will long be remembered as a brilliant work of art, although its organiser, the famous Hans Markart, has long since passed from this world.

part, and this show rivals in brilliancy and picturesque ideas the famous Vienna show we have referred to.

We have already stated that nearly every manufacturer in the country was represented in the "show," and we are pleased to be able to give an illustration of one of the many groups of which the "show" was composed.

This illustration must have a special interest for our readers, as it refers to the group of Messrs. Biesolt & Locke, of Meissen, the manufacturers of the famous "Cinderella" sewing machines, for the sale of which Messrs. S. Bettmann & Co. are the sole agents in this country.

The group was formed by workmen of the factory headed by two standard bearers, and followed by a beautifully adorned cart drawn by four richly caparisoned horses.

All were dressed in picturesque old German costumes. The cart was loaded with an enormous sewing machine, measuring ten feet in height, and which, during the procession was shown to the public in full work, by charming gnomes, one of whom swung himself on the treadle of the machine, thus putting the mechanism in motion, another gnome is shown kneeling on the table in order to take the finished work, yet another is examining the work when finished; a fourth little man sews on a "Cinderella" sewing machine, whilst a fifth, who is provided with a yard measure and a money bag, figures as foreman. The idea was carried out most effectively after a sketch of Mr. E. Nennert, painter to the Royal China Manufactory of Meissen.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 16,139. J. Mackenzie and R. Stewart, for improvements in and relating to sewing machines.
- 16,252. J. Tripp, for improvements in and relating to sewing machines.
- 16,306. W. H. F. Brewerton and H. C. Kemp, for an improved foot for sewing machines.
- 16,390. F. J. Perry, for improvements in or connected with embroidery machines.
- 16,647. H. R. Tracy, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 16,661. T. Lockett, for improvements in the manufacture of the bodies of perambulators, bassinettes, &c.
- 16,722. R. W. Pound, for improvements in vehicles for the conveyance of children, such as wheel chairs, perambulators, &c.
- 16,837. T. H. B. Hitching, for improvements in perambulators, mail, and like carts for children.
- 16,914. G. H. Wells, for an improvement in suspension bassinette perambulators.
- 17,347. G. Holt, for an improved automatic safety brake for perambulators.
- 17,398. J. B. Robertson, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 17,571. J. Redman, J. and R. Redman, for improvements in sewing machine attachments for tacking off button-holes.
- 17,575. J. E. Spencer, for improvements in domestic and other sewing machines.
- 17,583. E. Buss and A. Saurer, for improvements in embroidering machines.
- 17,606. C. Barnett, for improved means for automatically connecting pipes on railway cars.
- 17,622. J. Bettney, for improvements in circular hosiery knitting machines.
- 17,719. W. J. Bramwell and C. F. Poole, for improvements in perambulators.
- 17,737. E. Jones, for improved steering mechanism for perambulators and the like.
- 17,761. C. Culley and J. Sanderson, for improvements in machines for sewing boots with metallic wire.
- 17,834. F. W. Barker, a communication from J. Cook and H. McHedge, of United States, for combined needle threader and thread cutter, applicable for sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

- 17,128. *Embroidering Machines.* E. and R. Cornely, of 87, Faubourg St. Denis, Paris.—Dated November 24th, 1888. Price 8d.
- In former patents a machine has been described for winding a second thread about the needle or the stitch of an embroidering machine for the purpose of producing a cording work. Since that time modifications have been made to employ a large thread bobbin on the central tube of the machine, but which arrangements were not without inconvenience. The object of the present invention is to obviate such inconvenience, and it consists, namely, of the combination with stitch, forming devices, and a rotating thread carrier for winding a second thread around the needle thread, of a spool for said second thread, and a pinion carrying the thread carrier and having an opening or passage for the thread from the spool to the thread carrier.
- 17,955. *Sewing Machines.* J. Morton, W. U. and J. R. M. Morton, of 11, Bothwell Crescent, Glasgow.—Dated December 8th, 1888. Price 8d.
- Relates to sewing machines having a vertically moving needle, and horizontally reciprocating shuttle, and in which the fabric operated on is fed by a lateral movement of the needle, the object being to improve the construction and action of certain parts of the machine.
- 18,661. *Perambulators.* W. J. and E. G. Parker, both of 104 to 110, Curtain Road, London.—Dated December 11th, 1888. Price 11d.

The perambulator is constructed with two handles, one at each end, fixed to separate frames, the lower ends of which overlap and are bolted together under the body of the perambulator. The axles are fixed to the frame in the usual manner whereby the frames are steadied and secured parallel to each other. The body of the perambulator rests on springs fastened under the seat, and their outer ends are secured to cross bars fitted to about the centres of the upright portions of the frames at each end of the carriage.

18,267. *Brakes for Perambulators.* H. Parkin, of 8, Albert Terrace, Bow, London.—Dated December 14th, 1888. Price 8d.

Relates to a construction of brakes for perambulators, bassinettes, and other vehicles in which a brake block that may be faced with leather or other suitable material is kept normally against the tyre or rim of the wheel by the action of a spring, and is adapted to be taken off by hand.

18,523. *Sewing Machines.* M. Lachman and E. Kohler, both of 64, Fore Street, London.—Dated December 18th, 1888. Price 11d.

In the specification of Patent No. 6,295 of 1887, a rotary looper is described and shown as adapted to a sewing machine of the Wheeler & Wilson type. It has been found that when the machine is driven at a high speed the nose of this rotary looper is liable to catch the loop just released from the forked tail of the looper, as well as the new loop, and when this occurs it results in a breaking of the thread, or the old loop may be dragged across the new loop, and close it up or alter its position, thereby causing the looper to miss a stitch. It has also been necessary to change the take-up when producing a chain-stitch on the Wheeler & Wilson lock-stitch machine.

According to this invention these defects are obviated by providing means for positively holding the loop upon the forked tail of the looper until it has been pierced by the needle, and in providing means for positively removing the loop delivered from the tail of the looper, out of the path of the nose of the looper, so as to prevent the possibility of its being taken thereby.

18,536. *Button-hole Sewing Machines.* A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of New York, U.S.A.—Dated December 19th, 1888. Price 11d.

The objects of this invention are firstly, to provide means for automatically completing the working of button-holes in fabrics and leather, by finishing the same with barring stitches by the machine, and thereby obviate the necessity of barring the button-holes by hand, as heretofore required; and secondarily to provide a clamp by which the material, having the button-hole, will be held in a proper manner while the button-hole is being worked.

1,265. *Sewing Machines.* H. H. Lake, a communication from J. Boppel, of Newark, N.J., U.S.A.—Dated January 23rd, 1889. Price 8d.

Relates to certain improvements in that class of sewing machines adapted to employ the ordinary spool, with cotton or thread thereon, such as is commonly found in the open market, in lieu of a specially prepared bobbin, the general object being to reduce the cost of construction, to enable the machine to work smoothly and effectively at a greater speed, and to enable the parts to be manipulated with increased convenience.

The improvements form the subject of nineteen claims, and can only be properly described by reference to the drawings.

11,863. *Button-hole Sewing Machines.* D. Hermann and L. Flatow, of 56a, Koniggratzerstrasse, Berlin.—Dated July 25th, 1889. Price 8d.

In a single needle button-hole machine, in which the needle makes stitch after stitch with a to and fro lateral movement which is increased for the purpose of locking the button-holes, a pivotted lever is employed carrying a link whose free end forms the point of oscillation of another lever actuated by a cam and effecting the lateral displacement of the needle-bar, the arrangements of these parts being such that oscillation of the pivotted lever from one extreme portion to the other, causes a horizontal motion of the needle of greater or lesser extent.

12,814. *Overhead Sewing Machines.* J. Köhler, of Limbach, Saxony.—Dated August 14th, 1889. Price 8d.

Relates to a mode of supporting the feed discs, with the object of doing away with the disadvantages attending the present mode of supporting the feed discs, to an improved construction of the loop catcher, to the formation of the loop; to the application of a mesh holder to the feed discs.

13,139. *Sewing Machines.* H. H. Lake, a communication from J. E. Bertrand, of Boston, Mass.—Dated August 20th, 1889. Price 1s. 1d.

Relates to machines for uniting the soles of boots and shoes to their uppers, and has for object to provide a novel and efficient mechanism by the use of which a lock-stitch may be formed, and the outer sole be stitched to the welt, at the shank as well as at the ball, and around the toe regardless of the width of the last and without removing the last from the boot or shoe.

14,296. *Folding Baby Carriages.* H. H. Lake, a communication from J. Ellis, of 349, Fifth Street, New Jersey, U.S.A.—Dated Sept. 10th, 1889. Price 8d.

Consists in the construction of a baby carriage which may be folded into a small compass; if desired the carriage may be converted into a cradle for which purpose detachable rockers are employed.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 8TH, 1889.

412,377. A. H. Fangbner, Yorkers, N.Y., cop-holder for sewing machine shuttles.

412,595. E. Bukies, Kansas City, Mass., sewing machine attachments for overcasting the edges of fabrics.

412,703. Z. T. French and W. C. Meyer, Boston, Mass., sewing machine.

412,704. Z. T. French and W. C. Meyer, Boston, Mass., shoe sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED OCT. 15TH, 1889.

413,043. J. Fasser, New York, gauge attachment for sewing machines presser feet.

413,096. E. Seitz, Peoria, Ill., ruffling attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED OCT. 22ND, 1889.

413,212. H. R. Tracy, New York, sewing machine.

413,325. C. F. Littlejohn, Bridgeport, Conn., presser foot and overlay guide for sewing machines.

HARROP'S, MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

WORKS—
BURY STREET MILLS,
STOCKPORT.



WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE—
55, TIB STREET,
MANCHESTER.

DEPOTS—

89 & 91, Piccadilly, Manchester.

13, Drake Street, Rochdale.

109, Broad Street, Pendleton.

32, Lower Hillgate, Stockport.

174, Manchester Street, Oldham.

Market Place, Hyde.

FURNITURE.—Drawing and Dining Room Suites, Sideboards, Chiffoniers, Book Cases, Polished and Painted Dressers, Mahogany ditto, Hair-seated and Leather Easy Chairs, Sofas and Couches, Rocking Chairs, Nursing Chairs, Square and Pembroke Tables, Dining, Oval, Draught, Loo, and Gipsy Tables, Bedroom Suites, Dressing Tables, Commodes, &c. Our large Illustrated Catalogues sent for six days for your inspection (188 pages) if desired.

MIRRORS AND OVERMANTELS.—Black and Gold Overmantels, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, Oak ditto, Gilt Mirrors all sizes; Inlaid Wood Frames, all descriptions; Small Looking Glasses, Swing Glasses, all patterns; Hand Glasses, &c.

CROCKERY.—Tea and Dinner Services, Five o'clock Tea Sets, Chamber Services, Trinket Sets, Vases, Figures, all sizes and prices, (nice assortment, hand-painted), Cruets of all kinds, Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins, Shades, &c.; specialty in China figures.

BASSINETTES, from 12s. 6d. to 10 guineas (best Show Room in Manchester); Bath Chairs from 50s. to 40 guineas; Invalid Chairs of all kinds; Children's Mail Carts, strong and durable; Go Chairs, Cradles, Rocking Horses, Tricycles, Tricycle Horses, Doll Carriages (splendid designs). Special Illustrated Catalogue sent on approval, if desired.

IRONMONGERY.—Brass Fenders, Fire Brasses, Iron and Steel Fenders, ditto Fire Irons, Top Bars, Dust Pans, Boiling Pans, Brass, Iron, and Steel Stands, all patterns and sizes; Fire Shovels, &c.; Thief and Fire-proof Safes, Patent Safety Cash Drawers (with Alarm Bell attached).

BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.—Brass Bedsteads, beautiful designs, pearl-mounted; Half Testers, Iron Bedsteads, brass rails, very cheap; Children's Cots, all sizes and prices; Hospital Bedsteads; Bedding of every size and description, best and clean Flocks only used; Feather Beds, Good Straw Mattresses, all kinds; Hair, Upholstered, and Spring Mattresses, very cheap; Cot Mattresses, Ticking and Flocks sold separate.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, American Organs, Harmoniums, Accordions, Melodions, Musical Boxes (all sizes), Drums and Bells; also Automatic Boxes, Musical Albums, best instruments only kept in stock.

FANCY GOODS.—Fruit Baskets, Newspaper Racks, Room Tidies, Hand Painted Stick and Umbrella Stands, Inkstands, Writing Tables (great variety), Desks and Work Boxes, all sizes and designs, Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Parcel Straps, Money Boxes, Fancy Fire Grate Ornaments, Albums of every description, Photo Frames of all descriptions, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Jewel Cases, &c.

JEWELLERY.—Ladies' and Gent's Gold and Silver Watches, Hunters, Keyless, &c. Waltham and English Levers (specialties) Swiss Watches, Stop Watches, Chronographs, Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver Alberts, Chains, &c. (all patterns), Gold and Silver Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Rings, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Breast Pins, Brilliant and Diamond Pins, Scarf Ring, Engagement, Wedding, Diamond, and Signet Rings, Keepers, &c.

CLOCKS.—Marble and Bronze Clocks, Bronzes, Mala Horses (all sizes), Gilt Sets (great variety), Gilt Clocks, very cheap: Regulators (time or strike); Ansonias Office Clocks, School Clocks, Cuckoo and Bugle Clocks, Timepieces, all designs and sizes, Alarms, Strike on Gong, &c. Excellent Show, Special feature:—Every Clock is carefully examined by practical men on the premises before sending out.

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SPECIAL SHOW NOW ON.

ISSUED AND DATED OCT. 29TH, 1889.

- 413,650. C. A. Dearborn, New York, sewing machine stand.
 413,680. L. W. Parkhurst, Hyde Park, Mass., needle bar for sewing machines.
 413,699. C. H. Willcox, New York, and J. E. A. Gibbs, Raphine, Va., feed mechanism for sewing machines.
 413,706. J. Barrett, Melrose, Mass., counter holder for shoe sewing machines.
 413,757. C. Lewy, New York, sewing machine.
 413,770. A. O. Very, Boston, Mass., needle for sewing machines.
 413,875. R. Spahn, Brooklyn, N.Y., feed mechanism for button-hole sewing machines.
 413,934. M. Gardner and J. Stone, Aurora, Ill., sewing machine attachments for making dress stiffeners.
 ISSUED AND DATED NOV. 5TH, 1889.
 414,203. J. Forbes, Brooklyn, N.Y., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.
 414,354. C. E. Wilkinson, Matteawan, N.Y., cop-holder for sewing machine shuttles.
 414,514. T. Gaquin, jun., Haverhill, Mass., sewing machine.

Charges Against Canvassers.

CANVASSER SELLS HIS SAMPLES.

LAST month at the Hammersmith Police Court George Myers, a canvasser, was charged with stealing two sewing machines, the property of Jones's Sewing Machine Company, Limited, King Street, Hammersmith. Mr. Thomas George Taylor, a manager, deposed that the prisoner was employed as traveller, the machines being entrusted to him for samples. On the 26th of October the prisoner received his salary, but witness never saw him again until Saturday, the 16th November, when he gave him into custody. He had previously inquired at the prisoner's lodgings, and found that he left without paying his rent. On Saturday he asked him what he had done with the machines, and he replied that he had sold them. Detective-Sergeant Drew said he arrested the prisoner on Saturday night, and told him the charge. He said, "I was hard up, I wanted some money, and I sold them for what I could." He gave information to enable him to trace the machines. The prisoner pleaded guilty, but the detective applied for a remand, stating that he had been in the service of other sewing machine manufacturers of Oxford Street and Regent Street, and he absconded in a similar way. The manager, in reply to the magistrate, said the prisoner received 15s. a week, with 10 per cent. on the machines sold. He was in the service one week. Mr. Plowden granted a remand.

BURGLARY AT A SINGER OFFICE.

John Cripps, canvasser for the Singer Manufacturing Company, was, at Devonport, on Saturday, the 16th November, committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions on a charge of breaking into the company's branch, 29, Catherine Street, and stealing about £12. On the previous Thursday evening Miss Mays, assistant in charge, locked up the shop. Next morning she found the shop had been entered by a window at the back, a drawer of a desk had been forced open with a screwdriver kept in the shop, and about £12 in gold and silver, which she had in Cripps's presence placed there the previous night, had been stolen. Inspector Irish, hearing of the robbery, thought it likely that Cripps was the same person who was suspected about six years ago of one or two robberies. On this suspicion Detectives Down and Blewett acted, and prisoner was arrested in the evening on returning to the shop to receive his wages. About £11 was found on him. He admitted the theft, and said he had put back the catch of the window after Miss Mays had fastened it, and shortly after the shop was closed, entered the premises, and committed the robbery. Prisoner asked the magistrates to deal with him mercifully for the sake of his wife and children. Mr. Ryder said the magistrates could not deal with him summarily.

GOAT SKIN RUGS FOR BASSINETTES, &c.,

From 18s. per dozen.

Send 21s. for assorted dozen, three different sizes.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EYESHAM.

E. WARD & CO., Cycle Engineers,

Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.

*Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Screwcutting.
 Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.*

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ESTABLISHED 1860.

BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.

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SEWING MACHINE AND CYCLE REPAIRER TO THE TRADE.

All kinds of Domestic Machinery repaired in a workmanlike manner, and with dispatch. Men sent to any part.

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Many years' experience in repairing all kinds of Machines.

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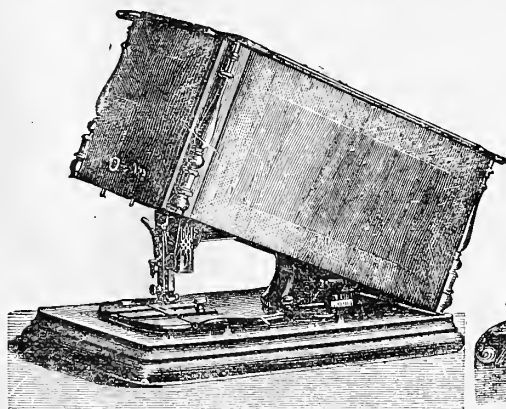
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Please mention this Paper when applying.

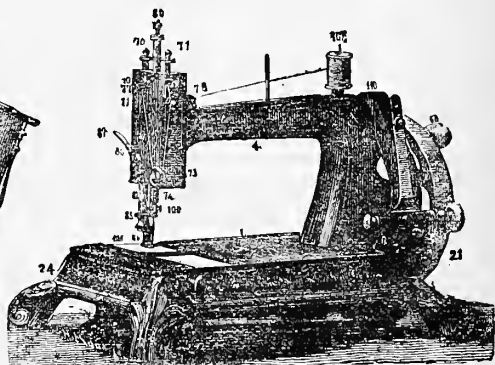


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THE SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY LATE GRITZNER & CO., LIMITED, DURLACH (GERMANY).



No. GRITZNER A Family Hand Machine, with cover.



No. 5 GRITZNER D Original Graziosa Hand Machine.

Gritzner's Improved Sewing Machine,

Best for **AGENTS** and **SHIPPERS**. 45,000 Machines sold Annually to work either by hand or foot. More real improvements than any other Machine.

Low Arm.

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Elegantly
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Most
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Every
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Warranted.



1879.

Sydney, 1880.

London,
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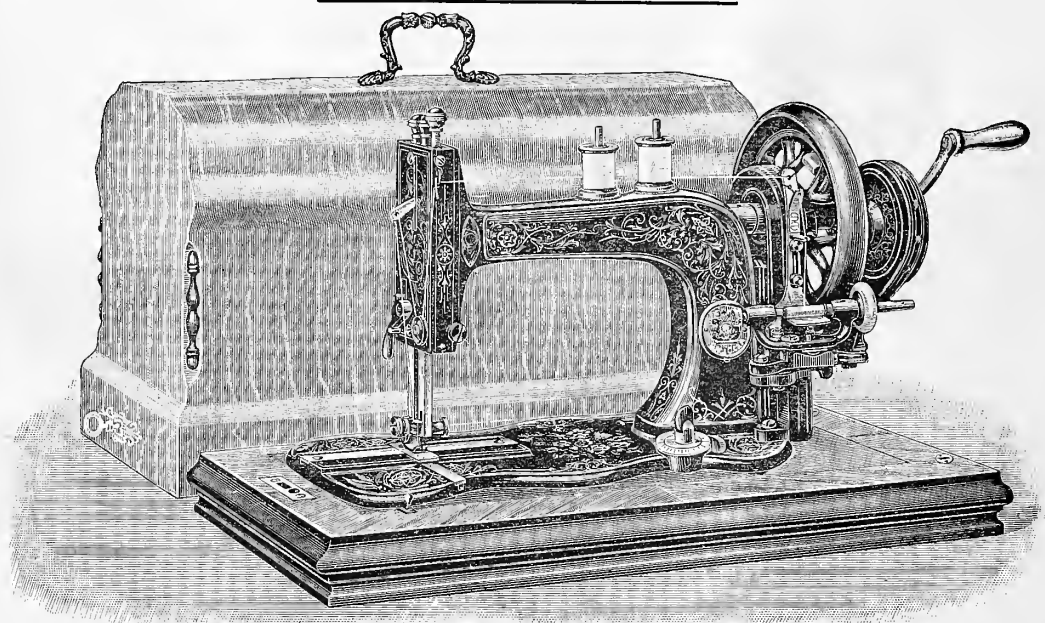
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EMPLOYING 600 HANDS

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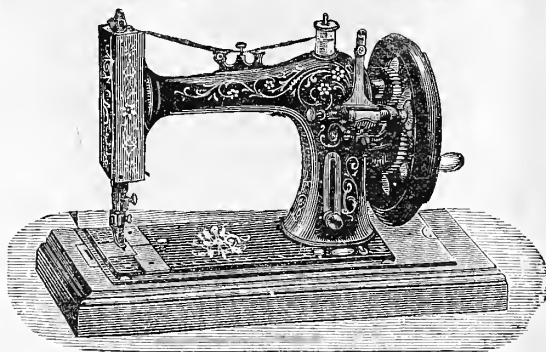
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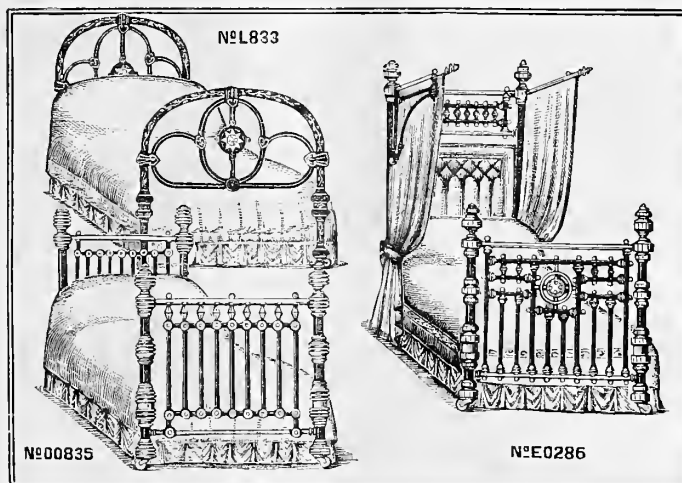
FOR

Domestic & Manufacturing Purposes,

To WORK either by HAND or FOOT.

*These Machines are made from the Best Materials and cannot be
surpassed for excellency of finish and durability.*

Shipping Orders executed on the shortest notice.



The **ATLAS BEDSTEAD Co.**
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EVERY SEWING MACHINE DEALER
SHOULD SELL BEDSTEADS.

Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they
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The "VICTOR" WRINGER is a Machine we can con-
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square tub, and the clamp is so arranged that no matter at
what angle the side of the tub may be the Wringer, when
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TRADE PRICES.

12 in.	14 in.	15 in.	} All with Best White Solid Rubber Rollers.
12/-	13/-	14/-	

Cog Wheels, 8d. extra each Machine.

The A.M.Co. are the largest manufacturers of Rubber Roller Wringer
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Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil.

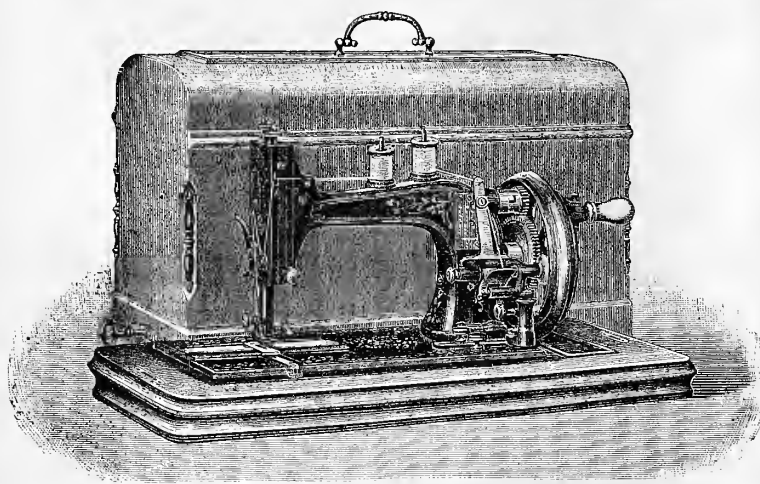
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Lower Qualities of the White Oil may now be had. Also Fine Lamp for Bicycles, and American Golden, in Casks direct from the Docks, or packed in Cans, Drums, or Bottles Suitable to the Trade.



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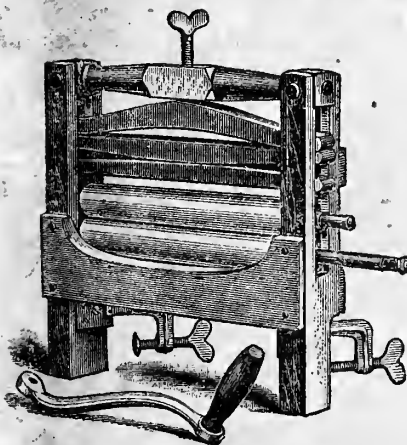
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NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.
Large and Increasing Sales of the
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2,500 Lock Stitches per Minute.

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*Special Points Claimed by the
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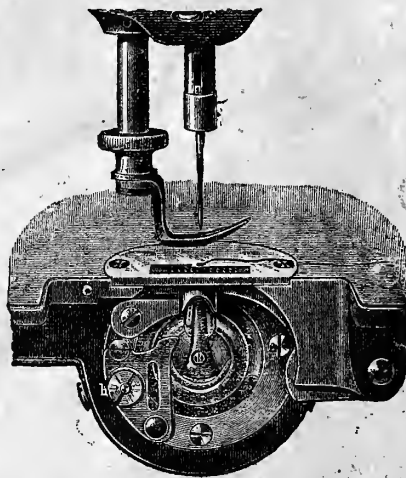
It is self-threading throughout except the Needle.

It has the shortest Needle used in any Lock Stitch Machine.

The Needle is self-setting.

If the Machine starts backwards no harm is done, the thread remains unbroken.

Two operators on the König Rotary can do the same amount of sewing that three can accomplish on any other Machine.



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The lightest running and most noiseless machine on the market.

The Bobbin is 50 per cent larger than any other Family Machine in the world, holds 100 yards No. 80 Cotton.

Machines fitted for steam power.

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